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MEN OF PROGRESS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS

OF

LEADERS IN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE

IN AND OF THE

State of Connecticut

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

RICHARD HERNDON

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RICHARD BURTON

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MEN OF PROGRESS.

ALLEN, Isaac Almarin, Jr., Architect, Hartford, was born in Enfield street, Enfield, Connecticut, May 22, 1859, son of Isaac Almarin and Harriet Jane (Carrier) Allen. He is an only son; of his four sisters, but one is now living — Elizabeth Ingraham (Allen) Burns, wife of Louis Burns of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The other three sisters died while young. His father is a well-to-do farmer of Enfield, and his grandfather, Chauncey Allen, was an extensive farmer and dealer in leaf tobacco, who died at the age of eighty-nine, leaving a large property. Isaac Allen, brother of Chauncey, moved from Enfield to Clarkson, Monroe county, New York, and became an extensive farmer there. At the age of eighteen he was a Colonel in the War of 1812. The genealogy of the family is traced back many generations in the Allen genealogy, which has been published. On his mother's side he is descended from John Hancock, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her father was Omri Gates Carrier, son of Omri and Rebekah (Parsons) Carrier. Rebekah Parsons was the daughter of Major Joseph Parsons and Anne (Hancock) Parsons. Anne Hancock, great-great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was a sister of the three brothers Hancocks, who came from England bringing a bushel of silver dollars. With a half bushel of these dollars, one of these brothers bought from the Indians what is now the township of Wethersfield, Connecticut, but owing to some flaw in the title, it was afterwards taken from him by the English. His great-great-grandfather, Major Joseph Parsons, was Major of the State Militia and a pensioner from the Revolutionary War. His son Luther Parsons was a Lieutenant of the War of 1812, and Captain of the Port of New London. His mother's mother, Harriet A. (Potter) Carrier, wife of Omri Gates Carrier, was a descendant of Captain Ephraim Pease, who entertained General Washington at his house in Enfield. His father's mother Mary (Pease) Allen was also a descendant of Captain Ephraim Pease. A letter from General Washington referring to the hospitality of Captain Pease, is still preserved by

ISAAC A. ALLEN, JR.

the family. Captain Ephraim Pease was born February 4, 1720, and died June 29, 1801; he was a very wealthy and influential man in Enfield, Connecticut, owning most of the property on Enfield street. He was one of a committee of seven to consult with other towns of the colony, and to receive and forward money and provisions to those persons in Bos-

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ton and vicinity, distressed by the unhappy consequences of the "Boston Port Bill." Isaac Almarin Allen, Jr., was educated at the Enfield Street District School, the Enfield High School and the Thompsonville High School at Thompsonville, Connecticut. He lived at home on his father's farm until the age of twenty, when he went to New Haven and learned the carpenter's trade with the contracting firm of Kinney & Phelps. He was considered an expert workman, and had charge of the work on many large buildings. He spent his evenings till late at night drawing plans of buildings with a view to entering an architect's office. From 1879 to 1886 his business compelled him to change his residence to different parts of the state, and he worked successively at New Haven, Glen Island, New York, Stony Creek, Ansonia, and again at New Haven, where he worked on the Armory Building on Meadow street, and other important buildings. In January 1884 he entered the architectural office of David R. Brown of New Haven, Connecticut, and stayed about one year. There being but little work in the office at that time, he returned to work at his trade. In 1886 he returned to Enfield at his father's request, and built several buildings, also at times working on his father's farm, where he erected a steam grist mill. This however proved unprofitable and he sold out the mill and in March 1889 re-entered the architectural office of David R. Brown of New Haven. One year later he secured a position with F. S. Newman, architect, at Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1891 he was sent by Mr. Newman to open a branch office in Philadelphia, which is now his former employer's principal office. In January 1893 he was sent by Mr. Newman to manage a branch office and superintend the construction of the Ballerstein Building at Hartford. This led in April 1896, to his purchase of Mr. Newman's interest in the Hartford office, and which business he has since successfully conducted. He has planned many apartment houses, business blocks, stores and residences in Hartford and surrounding towns, and is the successful competitor for Sage, Allen & Company's new eight-story fire-proof office building. He is a member of Relief Lodge No. 86 of Odd Fellows of New Haven, and of the St. John's Lodge and Masonic Club of Hartford. He was married September 9, 1890, to Mary Elizabeth Willson of Thompsonville. They have two children: Willson, born at Enfield, August 17, 1891, and Charles Almarin Allen, born in Hartford, June 23, 1894.

ARVINE, Earlliss Porter, Attorney-at-Law, New Haven, was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, April 19, 1846, son of Kazlett and Mary Ann (Porter) Arvine. His father was born in Centerville, Allegheny county, New York, and was the author of "Cyclopædia of Anecdotes of Literature and Fine Arts." His father's family came from England and settled first in New Hampshire and then in Allegheny county, New York. On the maternal side he is descended from Daniel Porter who was one of the original settlers in Waterbury, Connecticut. He was fitted for college at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, and afterwards at the

E. P. ARVINE.

Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield. He then entered Yale College where he was graduated with the class of 1869. He was then graduated in course at the Yale Law School and was admitted to the Bar in 1871. He has practiced law in New Haven ever since that date. In 1872 he was candidate on the Republican ticket for City Clerk of New Haven, and in 1875 was candidate for Judge of Probate. In 1892 he was appointed by Governor Morris Member of the Interstate Commission for the Unification of the Laws. He was married September 2, 1871, to Alice Jane Strong, daughter of Artemus L. Strong of South Manchester. They have three sons: Palmer, William B. and Edward K. Arvine.

BALDWIN, William Pitt, M. D., New Haven, was born in New Haven, May 12, 1857, son of Charles Amos and Hannah Pitt (Smith) Baldwin. His ancestry is English on both sides. From his father he is descended from Richard Baldwin who settled at Milford, Connecticut, in the early days of

WILLIAM PITT BALDWIN

the country, and on his mother's side he traces his ancestry to Robert Pitt, the younger son of the Earl of Chatham. He was educated at the Dwight Public School and the Hillhouse High School, New Haven. He was graduated from Yale University, Academic Department, in 1888 and from the Yale Medical School in 1890. In 1891 he was at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. After a term of service in Ward's Island Hospital, New York, in 1892 he was assistant of Dr. L. P. Jones of Greenwich, Connecticut. He went abroad and spent the winter of 1893–94 in the University of Vienna. Returning to America, he settled in New Haven in September 1894. He has been junior surgeon at Grace Hospital, New Haven, since 1894, and Sanitary Officer and Medical Director of the Connecticut Masonic Home, Wallingford, since 1895. He is a member of Wooster Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., of the Young Men's Republican League and the New Haven Republican League. He was married October 10, 1895, to Gertrude Louise Lockwood of Riverside, Connecticut, who died July 12, 1896.

BALLERSTEIN, Raphael, Wholesale and Retail Milliner, Hartford, was born in Westphalia, Germany. After attending the public schools in Westphalia, he came to this country at the age of fifteen. In 1865 he commenced his business career as a dealer in millinery goods and established himself in the location where the Cheney Building now stands. At the time of the Bee Hive fire he found quarters farther down on Main street, where he remained two years. He then moved into the Hudson Building and from there to 412–426 Main street. In 1894 he moved to his present store, 372–378 Main street, where he occupies the first and second floors with the basement. This is the largest and finest store of the kind in the state.

R. BALLERSTEIN.

The firm of R. Ballerstein & Company consists of Raphael Ballerstein and Charles Dillon. The firm employs two hundred clerks and sales-ladies, and has a branch office in Paris for the purchase of its stock which is directly imported. Mr. Ballerstein is prominent in charitable and social organizations and is an active worker in several societies of the

city. He is a Director in the First National Bank and a trustee of the National Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Masonic order.

BAILEY, Rev. Gurdon Franklin, Pastor of the Congregational Church of Westbrook, was born in Groton, Connecticut, May 4, 1864, son of Elijah Williams and Melinda (Latham) Bailey. His ancestors came from Yorkshire, England, and were among the early settlers of New London. About 1640 they moved to Groton. His grandfather Gurdon Bailey, with his seven brothers and two sisters, moved to the Western Reserve about 1815. The boys settled near each other and became prosperous farmers. His grandmother Bailey's father was brother of the wife of Colonel Ledyard, who commanded Fort Griswold and fell in the battle of

GURDON F. BAILEY.

September 6, 1781. The present pastor's grandfather was Gurdon Bailey, son of Jonathan Bailey, the latter son of John Bailey. His maternal grandfather was George Latham, son of George Latham, the latter son of Jasper Latham, the latter also son of Jasper Latham. The parents of the subject of this sketch moved during his infancy to the Western Reserve. He lived upon the farm until his seventeenth year, attending meanwhile the district school. In 1881 the family moved to his native town. He attended the Groton High School and afterwards the Norwich Free Acadamy where he was graduated in 1887. He then entered Yale graduating with the class of 1891. His father had died in 1885 throwing him entirely upon his own resources. He was thus obliged to work his way through college which he did with great credit, with the aid of scholarships and continuous hard personal exertion. He entered Yale Theological Seminary in September 1891 and there continued for two years. In the spring of 1893 a call came to labor with the church at West Avon. This he accepted for the year with the understanding that he might finish his course at the Seminary. The work however became so interesting and assumed such proportions that he did not return to the Seminary but continued with the West Avon Church for two and one half years. During that time the church building was repaired without and within, and thirty-nine added to the membership of the church. In the fall of 1895 an unexpected call came from the church at Westbrook, his present pastorate. This church situated at a popular summer resort had one of the finest edifices to be found in the smaller towns of the state. During the present pastorate of two years twenty-two have been added to the membership roll. Mr. Bailey is President of the Westbrook Choral Union and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Westbrook Public Library. In 1884 and 1886 he was Secretary of the Groton Bank Temperance Union and in 1894 was member of the Avon School Board. He was married June 29, 1891, to Mary Swan Chapman, eldest child of Dudley Pendleton and Lucy Ann Chapman. They have two children: Harold Chapman Bailey, born December 24, 1893, and Marion Latham Bailey, born September 7, 1896.

BASSETT, Samuel, Postmaster, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Connecticut, was born in New York city, September 25, 1841, son of William A. and Glovina (Ryder) Bassett. He was educated in private schools and was graduated from the Classical and Commercial Institute, Portchester, New York, October 1, 1860. He was paymaster for P. & F. Corbin of New Britain for sixteen years beginning April 8, 1872. He was First Selectman of the Town of New Britain for six years and was appointed by President Cleveland Postmaster of New Britain, July 1, 1893.

During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, and as Captain of the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery. He is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of Con-

SAM'L BASSETT.

necticut, Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Connecticut, and Past Most Puissant Grand Master of Grand Council R. & S. M. of Connecticut. He was married September 2, 1862, to Jennie Smith, of Peekskill, New York. Their only child, William A. Bassett, died August 3, 1866.

BASSETT, Homer Franklin, Librarian and Scientist, Waterbury, was born in Florida, Massachusetts, September 2, 1826, eldest son of Ezra and Keziah (Witt) Bassett. In 1836 the family removed to the West and settled on a farm in Rockport — a few miles from Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to the rather limited opportunities for acquiring an education furnished by the district schools in that section in those days, young Bassett was allowed to attend school for a few terms at the Berea Seminary (Berea, Ohio), then taught by that most successful teacher, Alfred Holbrook. A few years later he attended the John Baldwin Seminary — afterwards the Baldwin University in Berea, and in November 1848 entered the preparatory course of Oberlin College. Depending very largely upon what he could earn by manual labor to pay his expenses at school (as did many others in that institution at that time), his health gave way from overwork, and he left the school at the end of his preparatory studies. It was several years before his health was sufficiently restored to do much work. It was at this time of enforced idleness that he began the study of botany on the home farm in Rockport, and a copy of Wood's botany was his constant companion. He also made himself familiar with the numerous species of land and fresh water shells, then very abundant, but that have since disappeared, and with the various fossils to be found in the limestone boulders in that region. He spent the summer of 1849 in Florida, where he was born, and here he gave his passion for the study of nature full sway, making collections of plants and minerals which are still in existence. In the autumn he

H. F. BASSETT.

visited relatives in Connecticut, and was persuaded to teach a small district school in the north part of Wolcott in the winter of 1849–50. He taught the same school the following winter, and the next spring took the school in the west part of the town till September 1853. Finding his health improved and looking upon teaching as a poorly paid voca-

tion he essayed farming in Rockport. This was a failure, and he took up teaching again, at first a year in Berea then in Wolcott and Waterville, and finally a private school for eight years in Waterbury. Since September 1872 he has been librarian of the Silas Bronson Library. In all he spent sixteen years as a teacher. From the time when, ill and almost hopeless, he left Oberlin and gave up the idea of a collegiate education, even till the present he has been a close student of nature. With the botany of Northern Ohio, of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Eastern Kansas, he is well acquainted, and the results of his entomological studies are known wherever that science is studied. Since 1862 he has devoted most of his leisure to a study of the Order of Hymenopterous insects — particularly the Cynipidæ. To this interesting family his discoveries have added more than a hundred and twenty-five new species, and it was his good fortune to solve the mystery of the reproduction of these minute insects by the discovery of dimorphism — a key to the history of some other forms of life as is now well known. His writings are principally upon entomological subjects, and are published in various scientific journals. He was Town Treasurer for one year, but aside from that has held no public office that was not directly connected with educational matters. For the last twenty-five years he has been a member either of the Board of Education or of the Town Board of School Visitors, and sometimes of both at the same time, and has nearly all the time been one of the Acting School Visitors. On May 21, 1848, Mr. Bassett married Sarah A. Tomlinson, who died on August 4 of the same year. On April 8, 1855, he married Lovina Alcott, eldest daughter of George G. Alcott of Wolcott, who was a brother of the famous Dr. William A. Alcott. She died August 11, 1880, leaving two children: Antoinette Alcott born May 23, 1857, and Frank Alcott, who was born April 19, 1867, and died December 5, 1891. On July 17, 1884, he married Margaret D. Judd, by whom he has one daughter: Helen Margaret, who was born November 27, 1890.

BEERS, Victory Clark, Ex-State Senator and Town Treasurer, Cornwall, was born in Cornwall, September 25, 1832, son of Curtis and Alice (Curtis) Beers. The family name, which was spelled Bears and Bere, is traced back to Anthony Bere who appears among the records of Kent county, England, 1486. The first ancestor in America was Anthony Beers who with his wife Elizabeth came to Watertown, Connecticut, in 1646. John Beers his son moved from Watertown to Stratford, Connecticut, in 1678. Joseph, son of John, married Sarah Clark, March 6, 1720. Their youngest son Matthew, born December 19, 1736, was the grandfather of Victory C. Beers, and was married to Sarah Curtis of Stratford. The Curtis and Beers families have thus intermarried for two generations. The subject of this sketch received a common school and academic education. His training for

VICTORY C. BEERS.

active life was that of a farmer's son. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1866 to 1871 and was Senator from the Seventeenth District in 1870–71, serving as Chairman of the Military Committee. He was Chairman of the Board of Selectmen from 1875 to 1878, and a member of the General Assembly in 1884–85, when he again served on the Military Committee. He was Town Treasurer from 1880 to 1895. Mr. Beers was married June 2, 1862, to Sarah C. Harrison. They have two sons: George H., born July 15, 1866, and Ralph S. Beers, born August 12, 1878

BILLINGS, Charles Ethan, President of the Billings & Spencer Company, Hartford, was born in Weathersfield, Vermont, December 5, 1835, son of Ethan Ferdinand and Clarissa (Marsh) Billings. His father was the village blacksmith at Windsor, Vermont, so that the present manufacturer comes honestly by his inventive faculty. His grandfather was Rufus Billings and his great-grandfather Joseph Billings who settled in Windsor in 1793. He was educated at the common schools of Windsor, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to the Robbins & Lawrence Company of Windsor, where he learned the machinist's trade after the usual apprenticeship of three years. In 1856 he entered the employ of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company of Hartford and there remained until 1861. The idea of drop forgings was probably introduced into the United States by that many sided man, Samuel Colt. To a slight extent they were afterwards used in the armories at Springfield, Massachusetts, but the process of manufacture was crude, the work imperfect in its nature, and the practical results confined to narrow limits. It was left to Charles E. Billings to raise an unimportant adjunct of the machine shop from a lowly position to its present dignity and consequence in the world of mechanics. From Mr. Billings' position as toolmaker and die sinker in the Colt's Works he first gained an insight into that line of business with which his future life was to be identified. He was confident that certain parts of the work could be accomplished in a far easier way than by the old methods, and he bent his mind to the solution of the problem. The second year of the war he was called to the gun factories of E. Remington & Sons at Ilion, New York. Here in the face of opposition and much doubt he built up a plant for drop forgings which increased by forty-fold the efficiency of labor, in the production of various parts of their pistols. The effect was quite a revelation to the company and clearly showed the possibilities of the new idea. Returning to Hartford in 1865 he acted for three years as Superintendent of the Weed Sewing Machine Company. After a few months spent at Amherst, Massachusetts, he settled permanently in Hartford, and in 1869, in connection with C. M. Spencer, organized the Billings & Spencer Company, of which he has been President and General Manager ever since. The manufacture of drop forgings and drop forging machinery is the principal business of the company, and the manufacture has attained a remarkable degree of success through Mr. Billings' genius and persistence. He is also the inventor and patentee of numerous useful articles, manufactured by his company, among which may be noted a screw plate, a double-acting ratchet drill, adjustable beam caliper, breech-loading firearms, pocket knife, drill, chuck and adjustable pocket wrench. He is President of the National Machine Company of Hartford, and the C. E. Billings Manufacturing Company of Rocky Hill, Connecticut. He is also Vice-president of the American Specialty Company of Hartford, trustee of the Hartford Trust Company and the State Savings Bank, and Director of the Hartford Board

C. E. BILLINGS.

of Trade. He has served for one year as Republican Councilman, and four years as Alderman of Hartford, and has been five years a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and is at present President of the Board. He has been a private in the First Regiment of Connecticut National Guards. He is an enthusiastic Mason and has taken all of the thirty-three degrees, is a Past Grand Commander Knights Templar of Connecticut, also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, and a member and past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Home Market Club of Boston, and the American Protective Tariff

League of New York. He has been twice married. His first wife was Frances M. Heywood, by whom he had two children: Frederic C. and Harry E. Billings, both associated with their father in business. His second wife was Eva C. Holt, by whom he has had two children: Lucius H. and Mary E. Billings.

BISHOP, Henry Martin, Druggist, New Haven, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, May 27, 1836, son of Harley and Mary Ann (Moody)

HENRY M. BISHOP.

Bishop. His grandparents on the paternal side were Calvin and Rebecca (Stillson) Bishop, and on the maternal side James and Lucy (Tomlinson) Moody. He was educated first at the district schools, then at Fort Edward Institute for one and a half terms, and for one term at the Albany Academy, his family having removed to New York state in 1847. For three years from 1853 he was clerk and salesman in a country store. He returned to Connecticut in 1859 and entered a drug store at Woodbury, where he remained one year. He then moved to New Haven and on August 1, 1860, started in the drug business for himself, in which business he has continued for thirty-seven years. He has been continuously in the business the longest of any druggist in New Haven. He was appointed to the State Board of Pharmacy June 1, 1893, and is now serving his second term of three years. He has been Secretary of the Board since his first appointment. He is a Democrat in politics, belonging to the Gold Wing of the party, and has been an influential factor in city politics, although always declining to be a candidate for office. He is an Odd Fellow and Past Grand of City Lodge. He is a Mason, a Past High Priest of Franklin Chapter No. 2 and representative of the chapter in the building of a new Temple. He is also a member of the Order of United American Mechanics, a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and Past Chief of that order. He has been a member of the St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, New Haven, for thirty-six years, for twenty years a vestryman and for ten years clerk of the parish. He was married May 11, 1864, to Mary Elisabeth Blackman of Woodbury. Their children have been: Mary Harriet, now teacher in the New York State Normal College, Albany; George Herbert, associated with his father in the drug business; Edith Elisabeth; Frederick Henry, who died in childhood; and Charles Albert Bishop.

BISHOP, James, Judge of the City Court, New Haven, was born in Westville, Connecticut, January 5, 1851, son of William and Charlotte (Love) Bishop. He was educated in the public schools and Commercial College of New Haven. After leaving the College he was for six years clerk in the employ of H. N. Whittelsey & Co., wholesale and retail crockery and glass dealers, New Haven. He left their service in September 1872, to enter the Law Department of Yale University, where he was graduated in 1874. He was admitted to the Bar on July 1, of the same year, and began the practice of law in New Haven. At the age of twenty-two he was elected member of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Committee of Westville and in 1880 was Chairman of the same. He was Clerk of the Westville School Society from 1875 to 1881 when he came to New Haven. On coming to New Haven he became actively engaged in political work and in 1887–88 was representative of the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven in the State League of Republican Clubs. In the presidential election of 1888 he was a member of

the Republican State Central Committee, and 1889 to 1893 was Chairman of the New Haven Town Committee. He was clerk of the City Court of New Haven for ten years beginning June 1, 1883, and was a member of the Board of Public Works from February 1, 1894, to February 1, 1897, declining a re-nomination at the election of 1896. He was elected Judge of the City Court of New Haven by the Legislature of 1897. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, a member of the Quinnipiac Lodge No. 1, and in 1889 was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. He was representative from Connecticut at the Sovereign Grand

JAMES BISHOP.

Lodge at Topeka, Kansas, in 1890, and at St. Louis in 1891. He was a member of the Board of Trustees which had charge of the erection of the Odd Fellows Building in New Haven, and he was one of the active promoters of the Odd Fellows Home of Connecticut and from its foundation has been its Secretary. He is also a member of the Olive Branch Lodge of Masons of Westville and of the Israel Putnam Lodge of Ancient Order United Workmen. He was married November 20, 1879, to Carrie C. Andrews of Wallingford. They have three daughters: Fannie Charlotte, Cornelia Caroline and Louise Eldridge Bishop.

BISHOP, Nathan Lee, twenty years Superintendent of Public Schools of the Central District, Norwich, was born March 6, 1841, in Lisbon now Sprague, Connecticut, son of Nathan Perkins and Nancy (Lee) Bishop. On both sides he traces his ancestry back to Revolutionary stock. His grandparents on the paternal side were Barzillai and Lucy Huntington Bishop, and through them the line is descended from Joshua Bishop and Wealthy Adams Bishop, his wife. Joshua Bishop was the son of Reuben Bishop who was killed in his early manhood while serving in Canada as an officer in the French and Indian War. Joshua Bishop at the age of sixteen was drafted for service in the Revolutionary War, but his mother, who was a widow and in need of his assistance, secured a substitute by giving a yoke of oxen. His mother was the daughter of William and Nancy Bingham Lee. William Lee was the son of Rev. Andrew Lee, D. D., and his wife Eunice Hall Lee. Andrew Lee, the son of John Lee, came from Saybrook, Connecticut, to Lisbon, Connecticut. He served as Chaplain during the Revolutionary War and was with the troops that crossed the Delaware river the night of the battle of Trenton. The subject of this sketch, Nathan Lee Bishop, received his early education at the district schools. This was supplemented by a year each at the Plainfield Academy, the Connecticut Normal School, New Britain, and Williston Seminary, Northampton, Massachusetts. For a time he worked on the farm with his father, then taught two years in the common schools. In August 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the First Regiment United States Colored Troops, after an examination before General Casey's Board at Washington in November 1863, served as commander of a company for several months and was Adjutant of the regiment for more than a year. He refused the offer of a promotion to the captaincy. He was mustered out of service in November 1865. In the winter of 1865–66 he taught school in Ohio and in the following summer re-entered Williston Seminary. But his health failed and he was obliged to devote the following summer to farming. In the winter of 1867–68 he was principal of the graded school at Baltic, Connecticut, and in the following April he took a subordinate position in the Greeneville Public School at Norwich, of which school he became principal in the fall of 1869. He held this position until January 1, 1877, when he accepted the position he still holds, Superintendent

of the Public Schools of Central District, Norwich. His service in the Norwich public schools thus covers a period of more than twenty-nine years and is the strongest possible testimonial of the success and appreciation which his services have gained.

NATHAN LEE BISHOP.

He was for six years a member of the Board of School Visitors of the town and for thirteen years a member of a literary society known as The Round Table, serving as its President for the past nine years. He has been President of the Norwich Young Men's Christian Association since 1890. In 1892 he was President of the National Croquet Association, and is now its Secretary and Treasurer. In 1888 he was first prize-winner in the organization. He is a deacon in the Broadway Congregational Church, a teacher in its Bible Class and Assistant Superintendent in its Sunday School. He has previously served as Superintendent. He is a Republican and like his father was in his boyhood an ardent member of the Free Soil Party. He was married November 15, 1869, to Julia Elizabeth Armstrong of Mansfield Center, Connecticut. Two daughters have been born to them: Fannie Arnold Bishop, born October 20, 1873, and Katherine Trowbridge Bishop, born February 27, 1877.

BODENWEIN, THEODORE, Proprietor of the New London Day, was born in Dusseldorf, Prussia, January 25, 1864. His father was a shopkeeper and maker of shoes who came to America in 1868. One year later he was followed by his wife and five-year-old son Theodore. The son was sent to common and private schools until he was thirteen years old. He seemed to have an early bent towards printing and kindred pursuits, and at the age of sixteen he entered the office of The Day, as apprentice. He there passed through the different branches of the business, and from observation and work at the case in various establishments, obtained a practical knowledge of the newspaper business. By constant application he became a ready and forcible writer. In 1885 he was one of the founders of the New London Telegraph, with which paper he remained in various capacities for five years. In September 1891 he purchased the New London Day, which had been founded in 1881 by John A. Tibbets, a well-

THEO. BODENWEIN.

known politician. The Day had become moribund and was heavily encumbered with debt. The new proprietor galvanized it into a new being and caused it to grow in circulation and business far beyond any point of success which it has been deemed possible for a New London paper to reach. The Day is now developed into a great business property,

has been equipped with modern presses and type-setting machines, employs a large staff of editors and reporters, and is continually looking for an extension of its field. Mr. Bodenwein has never held political office, but takes a keen interest in all matters political and local, and is a Republican in politics. He lives in a handsome new residence on Montauk Avenue, one of the most sightly locations in the city. He is a member of several clubs and societies. He was married February 21, 1889, to Miss Jennie Muir, and has two children: Gordon, a bright youngster of five, and a little daughter of two years named Elizabeth Bodenwein.

BOLLES, Joshua Augustus, Editor of the New Milford Gazette, was born in Waterford, Connecticut, May 26, 1856, son of Joshua and Theresa A. J. (Wheeler) Bolles. The Bolles family traces its ancestry back to the twelfth century in England when a member of the family was knighted for bravery. The name occurs in English history through several centuries, the successive holders of the title being owners of Thorp Hall, in the parish of Scampton, Lincolnshire. The first of the name in this country was Joseph Bolles, who settled at Welles, Maine, prior to 1640. His son Thomas Bolles at the invitation of Governor John Winthrop was induced to come to New London where he purchased a part of Bolles Hill from Owaneco, son of Uncas, Sachem of the Mohegan Indians. A part of the family was murdered by the Indians; John Bolles, the surviving son, became a distinguished champion of religious liberty. Among his descendants were Frederick D. Bolles, founder of the Hartford Times, Judge David Bolles, and John R. Bolles who with William Bolles, the author of Bolles' Dictionary, and Joshua Bolles, the father of the subject of this sketch, formed the famous publishing firm of New London. The firm published Bolles' Dictionary, Bolles' Spelling Book, Walker's Dictionary, Scott's Bible, Kirkham's Grammar and the English Reader, and their book store was the resort of many distinguished literary men. Through his father's mother Editor Bolles is descended from John Rogers, the famous defender of religious liberty of two centuries ago, and from Henry Wolcott of Windsor, the ancestor of three Connecticut governors and of Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and from Matthew Griswold, one of the first settlers of Lyme, Connecticut, from whom also were descended three of Connecticut's governors, and from Delight Green, first cousin to General Nathaniel Green of Revolutionary fame. From Governor Matthew Griswold and his wife Ursula Wolcott, sister of Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence, many famous men have been descended, including sixteen governors and forty-three judges, among them the late Chief Justice Waite. His great-great-grandfather was Samuel Hill who fell at the massacre of Fort Griswold during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Bolles passed his boyhood in New London, where he was graduated from the Bulkeley School.

J. A. BOLLES.

He next entered Amherst College but was obliged to give up the course on account of a severe sickness. At the age of twenty he began his newspaper career in the office of the New York Mail, then edited by Mayor Bundy. William Henry Forman, the literary editor, and Colonel Clifford Thompson, the well-known journalist, were of material assistance to him at this time. After this experience, Mr. Bolles learned to set type in the office of the New London Telegram, after which he went to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he worked for the Berkshire Courier, the Paper World and other publications of Clark W. Bryan. He next came to New Milford, where in company with

F. H. Giddings, now Professor of Sociology in Columbia College, he purchased and edited the New Milford Gazette. Mr. Giddings retired after one year, since which time Mr. Bolles has been sole owner of the Gazette, one of the best country newspapers in the State. In 1891 Mr. Bolles erected a three-story block, the second story of which is occupied by his newspaper and job-printing business. He is well-known as a story writer, having been a contributor to the Boston Budget, Belford's Magazine, Boston Globe, the Yankee Blade, Frank Leslie's Monthly and the Syndicate Service of Kellogg's Newspaper Company. He is a member of the Connecticut Editorial Association and his essays read before that body, "Country Journalism as an Art" and "The Country Editor of To-day," have attracted much attention. In politics he is an Independent. He was married September 15, 1887, to Ella S., daughter of Robert Irwin of New Milford. They have one daughter: Gertrude E. Bolles, born December 19, 1888.

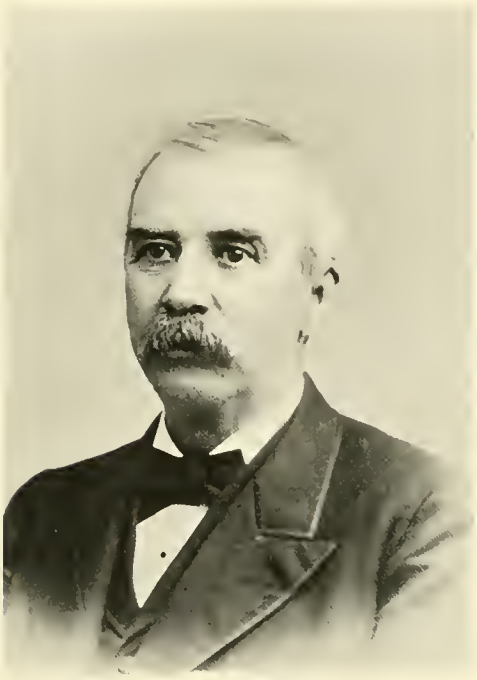
BROWN, Reverend Herbert Stanley, Pastor of the Westfield Congregational Church of Danielson, was born in Poundridge, Westchester county, New York, August 2, 1859, son of Hiram S. and Sarah J. (Fancher) Brown. His ancestors on both sides were farmers. His paternal ancestor seven generations back came from England. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Vista and Lewiston, New York, and at South Norwalk, Connecticut. He was aided in his preparation for college by Reverend Homer N. Dunning of South Norwalk and by John S Seymour of Norwalk. He was graduated from Yale in 1881. After graduation he taught school for two years as Principal of the Academy at Easton, Connecticut. He then entered the Yale Theological Seminary where he was graduated in due course in 1886. In November of the previous year he had accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Mystic, Connecticut, and was duly ordained June 23, 1886. In August 1890 he became pastor of the newly organized East Avenue Congregational Church of Lockport, New York, and there served until September 1895. The church grew from sixty-seven to one hundred and seventy-six members. In the meanwhile a lot had been purchased, a chapel erected, and plans obtained for a church edifice. In November 1895 he became pastor of the Westfield Congregational Church of Danielson, where he still remains. His ministry has been rewarded with usefulness and the maintenance of friendly relations between churches of different denominations. His work has been of value to the civic interests of his parish, and he has been a contributor to the local papers. In politics he is a Republican, but not a partisan, and always the uncompromising foe of the liquor traffic. He is a life member of the Congregational Home Missionary Society and a life member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He was married June 9, 1886, to Emma Cornelia

HERBERT STANLEY BROWN.

Hall of New Haven. They have two children: Theodore Henry Brown, born October 5, 1888, and Stanley Ernest Brown, born March 20, 1890.

BROWN, Robert Kingsbury, Real Estate Owner and Capitalist, Waterbury, was born in Waterbury, December 6, 1833, son of William and Sarah Susannah (Kingsbury) Brown. His ancestors have been prominent in the history of Waterbury. He was educated in the private schools of his native place. In his early life he assisted in the care of Brown & Brothers brass mill, but afterwards turned his attention entirely to his real estate interests. He is, however, a Director in several business corpora-

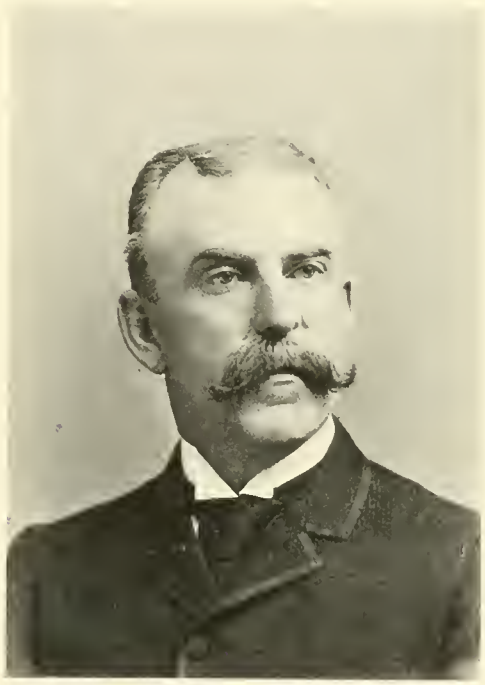
tions. For many years he has been the largest individual tax-payer in Waterbury. In politics he is a Democrat. While a young man he served on the Board of Selectmen, and was a member of the City Council. Mr. Brown was married January 22,



R. K. BROWN.

1856, to Elizabeth Nichols Middlebrook, eldest daughter of Stiles Munson and Elizabeth Nash Middlebrook, of Bridgeport.

BURRALL, Edward Milton, Manufacturer, Waterbury, was born at Plymouth, Litchfield county, Connecticut, May 24, 1848, son of John Milton and Mary Louisa (Coley) Burrall. He is a grandson of Charles Burrall and Lucy Beach Burrall, a great-grandson of Charles Burrall, Jr., and Anna Beebe, and a great-great-grandson of Colonel Charles Burrall of Revolutionary fame. The latter lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut and died at Canaan, Connecticut, October 7, 1803. He was made Captain in 1769, Major 1770, and commissioned Colonel by Governor Jonathan Trumbull January 19, 1776, on which date he received a like commission as colonel for the raising of a battalion of five hundred men by order of Congress signed by John Hancock. He was in command of Connecticut Troops in the battle of Ticonderoga, New York, and was Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Militia of Danbury, which regiment served with General Gates in New York in 1777, and at Bennington, Vermont. The subject of this sketch, Edward Milton Burrall, received his education at the public and High schools of Waterbury. At the age of eighteen he left school and started as a clerk in a drygoods store in Waterbury, where he remained until 1875. He then became a member of the furniture firm of J. M. Burrall & Son, and there continued until 1887. He then became connected with the American Ring Company, and was elected President of the company in 1888, which office he still fills. He has been a Director of the Plume Atwood Manufacturing Company since 1887 and of the American Pin Company since 1886. He is a Vice-President and trustee of the Dime



E. M. BURRALL.

Savings Bank of Waterbury. He is a member of the Waterbury Club and of the Hardware Club of New York. He was married May 17, 1877, to Mary Eunice Booth, daughter of John C. Booth of Waterbury. They have two children: John Booth Burrall, born October 14, 1879, and Eunice Booth Burrall, born September 14, 1883.

BUTLER, SETH HINCKLEY, President of the First National Bank, Middletown, was born in Chatham, Connecticut, March 5, 1829, son of Stephen and Nancy (Higgins) Butler. His father was a descendant of the original Butler who came to this country two hundred years ago, and his mother was the daughter of Seth Higgins, a worthy settler of Chatham. Young Butler received no other education than that afforded by the country district schools which he left at the age of fifteen in order to go to work. He was employed as clerk from the age of sixteen to twenty-one in Goodspeed's famous General Merchandise store at East Haddam, Connecti-

SETH H. BUTLER.

cut. On March 10, 1850, he engaged as bookkeeper and assistant in Gillett's Insurance office at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in the fall of the following year he went to Philadelphia in the same capacity for Alfred S. Gillett, now President of the Girard Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. There he continued until 1864, with the exception of two years spent in New York in connection with the same business. In 1864 he located at Middletown and organized a local company known as the People's Fire Insurance Company. He was Manager of the business from 1865 to 1890, acting as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company for eighteen years, and then for eight years as President and Treasurer. The Company decided to go out of business, which was accomplished in 1891 without litigation, and after paying every obligation. The shareholders had received twenty per cent. dividends every year for twenty-five years and were returned three dollars for every one invested. Thus was completed forty-one years of successful insurance business, and Mr. Butler had anticipated a well-earned repose. But further honor and business success awaited him. For many years he had been a Director and Vice-president of the First National Bank of Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1893 he was called to the Presidency which position he continues to hold. In January 1897 the old Pump Manufacturing firm of W. & B. Douglas was found in peril. Mr. Butler was elected to the Treasuryship. With an empty treasury and many debts he set about the task of restoring its credit and liquidating its debts. In a short time one hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the company were taken up by his friends, an additional cash capital of forty thousand dollars paid in, and with their credit restored a famous enterprise thus insured its continuance in Middletown. In this instance and in many others in which Mr. Butler has given his financial assistance and wise counsel his fellow citizens and the First National Bank have reason to thank him. Yet he is emphatically a self-made man, and all that he has gained has been through honest intelligent efforts, an unfailing courtesy and a sound business ability and good judgment. In politics he is a Republican but has never sought office and has always been content to serve in the ranks. He belongs to no societies nor clubs but joined the South Congregational Church in 1865, and for twenty-five years has been clerk of the Church and one of its Society's Committee. He was married October 6, 1851, to Emily Maria Cooper of Springfield, Massachusetts, a niece of David Bush of that city, and who died October 25, 1894. The union was blessed with the birth of three sons, all holding positions of trust and influence: Abbott Goodspeed Butler, of the firm of Butler & Hatch, Insurance, New Britain, Connecticut; Earle Cooper Butler, for the last fourteen years Teller of the First National Bank; and Dale Dudley Butler, Insurance Agent at Middletown, and at present one of Middletown's Representatives in the Legislature.

CALEF, Arthur Benjamin, Senior Member of the Middletown Bar, was born in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, June 30, 1825, son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Eastman) Calef. He is a descendant of Robert Calef, who came to Boston some time previous to 1688, and later became conspicuous through controversy with Cotton and Increase Mather, in which he emphatically denounced their witchcraft theories. Through his father Judge Calef is connected with General Warren who was killed at Bunker Hill, and through his mother with Daniel Webster, and Ebenezer Eastman a Revolutionary officer. Until 1840 he worked on his father's farm, and attended the district schools in their sessions. The fall of 1840 he attended Woodman Sanbornton Academy, the fall of 1841 and spring of 1842 Gilmanton Academy, and from 1843 to 1846 he taught district schools in Sanbornton in winter, attended Woodman Academy in autumn, and worked on the farm the rest of the season. He prepared for college at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, then located at Northfield, New Hampshire, but now in Tilton, and entered Wesleyan University in the fall of 1847. During his college course he taught district schools three winters, was preceptor of Woodman Sanbornton Academy in the fall of 1848, and also taught private scholars. He graduated from Wesleyan in August 1851, and in September 1851 entered on the study of law in the office of Judge Charles Whittlesey in Middletown, and also accepted classes in the High School. He was admitted to the Bar in October 1852. During the autumn of 1852 he was employed as a regular teacher in the High School, but resigned in December and opened a law office in Middletown. He served as Clerk of the Courts for Middlesex county from February 1853 until June 1861, in the meantime building up a considerable practice in the law. He was elected to the Common Council in 1854 and again in 1855; was elected Treasurer of the State when only twenty-nine years old, in 1855, and City Attorney in 1858. With him originated the system of bi-partisan Registrars of elections, and in 1860 he drafted and got through the Legislature the present system of registration of voters. He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1860 and 1864; was Postmaster of Middletown from 1861 to 1869; Alderman in 1875, and Judge of the City Court from 1884 to April 1895, when he retired through age limitation. Judge Calef is thus, not only the Senior Member of the Middletown Bar, but the oldest living survivor who has held the office of Postmaster of Middletown, or Clerk of the Superior Court. He is also the oldest surviving State Treasurer of Connecticut, and has an added distinction in that he is the youngest man ever elected to that office. He founded the Calef Oratorical prize in Wesleyan in 1862; was President of the Alumni Association of Wesleyan University from 1862 to 1866; Trustee of that institution from 1862 to 1880; lecturer on Constitutional Law in Wesleyan in 1878, and was President of the Incorporated Association of Chi Chapter of Psi Upsilon for ten years following its foundation in 1867.

A. B. CALEF.

Judge Calef has had a large practice in the State and United States Courts. In 1871 he took into partnership Hon. D. Ward Northrop, and this partnership continued until 1885, when Mr. Northrop was appointed Postmaster. Aside from his law business he has been for some years past President of the Middletown Gas Light Company, and a Director in several financial institutions. As a Mason, Judge Calef is well and familiarly known, having served as Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Connecticut. In all matters pertaining to the interests of the city, and in business affairs he has been prominent, enjoying, meanwhile, a large and

lucrative practice. Judge Calef married Miss Hanna F. Woodman on March 21, 1853. Their four sons include Dr. J. F. Calef of Middletown, and Arthur B. Calef, Jr., one of the leading lawyers of Middletown.

CAMP, DAVID NELSON, Educator, New Britain, was born in Durham, Connecticut, October 3, 1820, son of Elah and Orit (Lee) Camp. He is the seventh in line from Nicholas Camp of Naseby, England, whose son Samuel was one of the early

DAVID N. CAMP.

settlers at Milford, Connecticut. From the latter the line descends to his son Nathan, of Milford and Durham, to Elah, son of Nathan of Durham, to Nathan Ozias, son of Elah, of Durham, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His mother was a direct descendant of Theophilus Eaton, the first Governor of the New Haven Colony. His early education was obtained in public and private schools. He prepared for college, but a long sickness prevented his taking the course. He studied however with private tutors, and received the degree of A. M. from Yale in 1853. He is widely known as an educator and lecturer, but was obliged to give up teaching on account of ill health. Since 1880 he has been in active business as bank director and president of manufacturing corporations. His first occupation as teacher was in the public schools of Guilford, Branford and Upper Middletown. In 1848–50 he taught in the academy at Meriden. On the opening of the Connecticut State Normal School in 1850, he became Professor of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy and Geography. In 1855 he became Associate-Principal of the school with the Professorship of English Language and Literature, and of Mental Philosophy and of Theory and Practice of Teaching. In January 1857 he was appointed Principal of the School and State Superintendent of Schools of Connecticut. He held these two offices until 1865, when on account of failing health he resigned and at once went to Europe. He spent the summer and autumn in travel and in visiting the educational institutions of Great Britain. While in Europe he was appointed Professor in St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, when Henry Barnard, LL. D., was President. He returned from Europe in time to assist in the reopening of the college after the Civil War, and there remained during 1866 and 1867. On the establishment of the National Bureau of Education and appointment of Dr. Barnard as Commissioner, he resigned from the college and was employed by Dr. Barnard in obtaining information for the Bureau. On the death of his father in 1868 he returned to Connecticut in order to settle the estate. During a part of the time, from 1870 to 1880, as his health permitted, he taught in a seminary in New Britain. Mr. Camp has not taught since 1880, when he gave up teaching. He has been a Director in the New Britain National Bank since 1874, and its Vice-President since 1883; has been President of the Skinner Chuck Manufacturing Company since 1887, and of the Atkins Printing Company since 1875, and has been a Director of the Co-operative Savings Society of Connecticut since 1893. He was Councilman of the city of New Britain in 1871, Alderman in 1872–76 and Mayor in 1877–79, and was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1879, and Chairman of its Committee on Education. He has served as Director in the Missionary Society of Connecticut in 1875–97, and as Auditor of the same society in 1882–97. He has also been Auditor of the National Council of Congregational Churches from 1883 to 1897; was one of the organizers of the National Council of Education, and still retains his membership. He is also a member of

the Connecticut Historical Society and of many other scientific and educational societies. He has lectured more than four hundred times on educational topics. He was married June 25, 1844, to Sarah Adaline Howd. Their children have been: Ellen R. and Emma Jane Camp.

CHAPMAN, Maro Spaulding, Superintendent of the United States Stamped Envelope Works, Hartford, and Ex-State Senator, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, February 13, 1839, son of

M. S. CHAPMAN.

Nathaniel Chapman, and a descendant of Robert Chapman who settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1636. His education was obtained in the common schools of East Haddam and in a two-years course at a private school in the same place. At the age of eighteen he entered business as clerk in a store at Manchester Green, Connecticut, where he remained for three years. He enlisted in 1862 as private in Company C, Twelfth Connecticut, and served for one year and six months. After his return from the war in 1865 he became connected with the Plimpton Manufacturing Company which connection has continued until the present time. He became stockholder in the company in 1892, and when the Plimpton Company received the government contract in 1874, Mr. Chapman became Superintendent of the United States Stamped Envelope Works in Hartford, in which position he has shown great executive ability and decision of character. He was the principal projector of the Hartford, Manchester & Rockville Tramway and personally built and financed the whole road before it was turned over to the company in 1895. He is a Republican in politics and represented the town of Manchester in the Legislature of 1882, and was Senator from the Second Senatorial District in 1884–85. While a member of the House he was Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Boroughs, and in the Senate was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. He has been a member of the Town Committee for thirty years and its Chairman for twelve years. He has been Chairman of the Road and Bridge Commission for ten years. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow Lodges of Manchester and has been Commander for ten years of the Grand Army of the Republic, Drake Post, at Manchester. He is a liberal supporter of the Congregational Church. He was married in 1861 to Lucy W. Woodbridge of Manchester, who died in 1869. Their child, Jennie Percival Chapman, was born in 1863. He was again married in 1871 to Ellen W. Robbins of Manchester. They have two children: Ellen G., born in 1877, and Mary O. Chapman, born in 1880.

CLEAVELAND, Livingston Warner, Judge of the Probate Court for the District of New Haven, was born in South Egremont, Massachusetts, January 31, 1860, son of Rev. James Bradford Cleaveland and Elizabeth H. (Jocelyn) Cleaveland. His father, whose death occurred May 21, 1889, was a well known Connecticut Congregational clergyman. His mother is a poetess, her poem "No Sects in Heaven" having been widely read in this country and in England. His maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Jocelyn, was a noted portrait painter, an engraver and founder of the National Bank Note Engraving Company. Referring to Mr. Jocelyn's death, which occurred at his home in New Haven in 1881, the New York Journal of Commerce said: "Fifty years ago the name of 'Jocelyn' was better known on the face of a bank note than the name of the bank itself. His portraits were among the cleverest works of the kind produced in the coun-

try. He was the founder of the most celebrated of the bank note companies, and was a leader of the highest style of art for more than two generations." In 1844 Mr. Jocelyn won the gold palette as a prize for the best picture by a Connecticut artist. He was a cordial sympathizer with the slave, and his house was one of the "Stations" of the "underground railway." The earliest known Cleaveland to migrate to this country was Moses Cleaveland, who came to Woburn, Massachusetts, from England, in the seventeenth century, from whom Judge Cleaveland is directly descended. He is also a descendant of at least five Mayflower pilgrims, being a

LIVINGSTON W. CLEAVELAND.

lineal descendant on his father's side of Governor Bradford, and on his mother's side of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley and her parents, all of whom were passengers on the Mayflower. On the paternal side he is related by common ancestry to three presidents: John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Grover Cleveland, and to one Connecticut Governor, Governor Chauncey F. Cleaveland. On the maternal side he is related by common ancestry to the illustrious Trumbull family which gave Connecticut three governors, among them the celebrated war governor, Washington's "Brother Jonathan." Judge Cleaveland was graduated with the degree of LL. B. from the Law Department of Yale College in 1881, and in 1888 received the degree of M. L. from Yale University. He was admitted to the Bar in New Haven in 1881, and was engaged in the general practice of law until his election to the bench. He is, and for a number of years has been, the only Commissioner of Deeds for all the states and territories and the principal Canadian Provinces in New England, outside of Boston. In politics he is a Republican. He served as a member of the Common Council in 1891 and again in 1892. In 1891 he was elected by the Board of Councilmen as a member of the Board of Finance for the city. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republican Probate Convention as Judge of Probate for the District of New Haven, a district comprising the city and six adjoining towns, the most important probate district in the state. In this Democratic stronghold he was elected by over one thousand majority. His popular competitor had held the office for eight years, carrying the previous election by about five thousand majority. The Hon. Francis Wayland, who occupied the same position for two years, just after the close of the war, was the only Republican who had previously held the office. Judge Cleaveland is still Judge of Probate, having been re-elected in the election of 1896 by a majority of between three and four thousand. He is a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower descendants, was one of the Supreme Committee on Laws of the Improved Order Heptasophs in 1894–96, and has been for many years a member of the New Haven Young Men's Republican Club. He has been for about ten years one of the directors of the local Young Men's Christian Association, is also a member of the Executive Committee of the State Association, and has been Superintendent of English Hall Sunday School since 1889. He is unmarried.

COBURN, Reverend George Litchfield, Methodist Minister and Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys, Meriden, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 15, 1833, son of William and Julia Ann (Albee) Coburn, and comes from a long line of honorable ancestry which has been traced back to the eleventh century. He traces his lineage through English and Scotch history through a long list of statesmen, jurists, military and naval men of high rank. The name appears in English history as Cockburn, pronounced Coburn,

the American branch of the family spelling the name in the latter style. Admiral George Cockburn commanded the English ship of War which carried Napoleon to St. Helena in 1815. In the feudal days the houses of Lord Cockburn and Lord Bruce were allied by marriage and the great estates contained the formidable castles of these two powerful lords. It is related that Lord Bruce once dispatched a messenger in great haste to Lord Cockburn to summon his assistance. An enemy had laid siege to his castle and threatened to destroy him. Lord Cockburn immediately went to the relief of Lord Bruce with five hundred armed

GEO. L. COBURN.

men from his own castle, showing something of the regal power those lords of old possessed. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common and High Schools of Southbridge, Massachusetts. He also studied with private tutors and at the Seminary at Smithfield, Rhode Island. In early life he learned the printing trade and graduated from the well known establishment of Case, Lockwood & Brainerd Company, formerly Case, Tiffany & Co. of Hartford, where he was employed for nearly twelve years. He was afterwards senior member of the printing firm of Coburn & Clark, Hartford, and later in business alone under the firm style of George L. Coburn. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and entered the pastorate in 1875. He thus continued for sixteen and a half years, serving very acceptably several churches in Connecticut and New York. In the spring of 1892 he was called to take charge of the printing and editing of the Dawn, the official paper of the Connecticut School for Boys at Meriden, where he remained for four years. On March 3, 1896, he was called to the position of Acting Superintendent of the School, and on May 20, following, he was appointed Superintendent of the institution, one of the most important in the state. He is an Independent in politics and has uniformly declined to hold office. He is a Royal Arch Mason and devotedly attached to the principles of the order, but always watchful lest he appear over-assuming; never doing alms to have it published, but acting on the Scripture teaching, is ever careful that his deeds of mercy are not seen of men. He was married October 16, 1856, to Eliza Jane Waterhouse. Their children have been: Mary Elizabeth, George Louis, Mary E. (now Mrs. William H. Wilde of Hartford), and two children who died in infancy: George Louis 1st, and Charles Coburn.

COLE, Ira, Manufacturer, Norwalk, was born in Wilton, Connecticut, May 4, 1836, son of Sherman and Susan (Hurlbutt) Cole. His father, a native of Wilton, was for twenty-five years associated with his nephews William and George S. Nichols in the manufacture of carriages and carriage hubs. In 1854 he sold out the business and moved to Norwalk where he resided until his death in 1879. While in Wilton he was Selectman for a long term of years, and Representative of the town in the Legislature, having been elected by the unanimous vote of both parties. He was the son of Thomas Cole, a Revolutionary soldier, who was with the American Army when they occupied Manhattan Island. The grandfather of Ira Cole, was married to Mary, daughter of Alexander Ressequie, a direct descendant of Pierre Bontecou, one of the original Huguenots who came to this country in 1689. The mother of the subject of this sketch is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of the country. Young Cole commenced his education in the public school and was graduated from the private academy of George M. Godfrey in 1852 at the age of sixteen. In the fall of the same year he went to New York

city and was employed as bookkeeper in the clothing house of Brooks Brothers. His father had a large family and was not rich in this world's goods. The young clerk was thrown entirely on his own resources, but with a strong constitution, and the counsel of Christian parents, he was enabled to withstand the temptations of city life, and although receiving a salary of but five dollars a week (three of which was paid for board), there was never a time he did not have money in his pocket. In starting in life he made it a rule never to make a purchase until he had money to pay for it. He had a great desire to have books he could call his

IRA COLE.

own and from his small salary bought each month Harper's Monthly Magazine which he carefully preserved and had neatly bound. These volumes are a valuable part of his library today. At the age of twenty-five he was the owner of several fine pictures and quite a respectable library. He remained in New York but one year, removing to Norwalk to accept a position as bookkeeper in the Shirt Manufactory of T. A. Morrison & Hoyt, the founders of the business in which he is now engaged. Mr. Morrison died many years ago and Mr. Henry I. Hoyt retired from business but is still living in Norwalk. From bookkeeper Mr. Cole was advanced to the position of Superintendent, and in 1883 he became a partner in the business which was continued as a copartnership for ten years under the names of Hutchinson, Pierce & Company and Hutchinson, Cole & Company, with factories at Norwalk and Bridgeport, and salesroom at 836 Broadway, New York city. In 1893 the business was reorganized as a joint stock company under the title of Hutchinson, Pierce & Company. Mr. Pierce is President of the Company and Manager of the New York office; Mr. Cole is Vice-President and in charge of the Norwalk and Bridgeport factories. The firm manufactures the well-known Star Shirts, boys' and ladies' waists and underwear, which have an extensive sale throughout the country. Mr. Cole has never held political office, preferring to devote his time to his large business interests. He has always been a Republican, and voted for General Grant on the day of his marriage November 3, 1868. He is a Director in the Fairfield County National Bank, the Norwalk Savings Society, a Charter Member of the Norwalk Club, and a member of the Knob Outing Club and the Pine Ledge Club; belongs to the St. John's Lodge of Masons and Our Brothers Lodge of Odd Fellows; is a member of the First Congregational Church of Norwalk, and has served for several years on its Society's Committee. His wife Rebecca Isaacs Hill is the daughter of Asa Hill, D. D. S., a prominent dentist, inventor and editor of a dental magazine, and granddaughter of Charles Isaacs, formerly President of the Fairfield County National Bank. Three daughters are the fruit of this marriage: Edalena Hill, Annie Louise and Alice Isaacs Cole.

COLES, George Augustus, Merchant, Middletown, was born in Middletown October 20, 1836, son of Augustus and Nancy (Hubbard) Coles. On his father's side he is descended from William Coles who died at Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 26, 1810. William Coles, his son, married Lois Miller, daughter of William and Chloe Miller of Middlefield, Connecticut, and Augustus Coles, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Middlefield, July 16, 1810. His mother was the daughter of Captain Enoch Hubbard, who was engaged in the West India trade and who was lost at sea off the coast of the Islands in August 1825. He was educated in the public schools and at the Chase Academy, Middletown, where he was graduated in 1856. He first entered business as a clerk and bookkeeper

in a grocery store, first at Springfield, Massachusetts, and then in Middletown. In 1859 he became Secretary and Treasurer of the Baldwin Tool Company which position he relinquished in 1862 to become Secretary of the Union Mills. He thus continued until 1878 when in connection with his brother-in-law Charles S. Atkins he formed a partnership under the firm name of Coles & Atkins. Mr. Atkins afterwards sold out his interest and was succeeded by Frank B. Weeks, the firm becoming Coles & Weeks. In March 1895 the Weeks interest was purchased by Mr. Coles, and taking his son Charles H. Coles into partnership with him, the firm took its present

GEO. A. COLES.

style, Coles & Company. The firm is widely known as dealers in flour and grain. The manufacture of flour was carried on by Mr. Coles and his associates from 1862 to 1875, when the "new process" changed the conditions in New England so completely that the grinding of wheat was abandoned. The mill is now used for grinding corn and oats and is supplied with ship elevator and rail connections. Mr. Coles has been President of the Middletown Savings Bank since 1887, and is a Director in the W. & B. Douglas Company. He was elected President of the Middletown Board of Education in 1875 and was a member of the Common Council in that year and in 1872. He is the present President of the Middletown Total Abstinence Society and of the Citizens' League. He was married October 11, 1860, to Augusta Atkins. They have one son: Charles H. Coles.

CORBIN, Lewis Angel, Manufacturer, Rockville, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, September 18, 1822, son of Lewis and Mary (Sayles) Corbin. His grandfather was Joshua Corbin, born July 16, 1757. His great-grandfather Elisha Corbin, born June 30, 1713, was of English descent and the son of James Corbin, the latter the son of Clement Corbin, the earliest known ancestor. The subject of this sketch received only such education as was afforded by the common school. In 1840, at the age of eighteen, he was thrown upon his own resources through the death of his father. For two years he worked upon farms here and there as he could find opportunity. In the fall of 1842 he went into New York state in pursuit of work, applying in Albany, Troy, Watertown and Glen Falls without success. Finally he reached Warrenburgh when he hired out by the month to take care of stock and horses, working each day from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. There he remained until the spring of 1843, when he returned to Dudley and hired himself out for eight months to work for his uncle at stone cutting. For three years he worked on mills that were building in Webster, Southbridge, Charlton and Oxford, Massachusetts, and Thompson, Connecticut. He then worked for Ebenezer Rich for the Rock Manufacturing Company. He first came to Rockville October 19, 1846, moving to the town in the spring of 1847. At this time he had charge of the building of the American Mills, and in the following year of the Hockanum Mills, meantime doing most of the stone work then being done in the neighboring towns. On January 8, 1851, he started for California where he was engaged in mining for nearly two years. In 1853 he returned east and built the house in which he now lives. In 1854 he rebuilt the Ellington Mills, and in the same year bought out for one hundred dollars the interest of Milton G. Puffer, in the envelope machinery, at the same time J. N. Stickney's interest was purchased in connection with Cyrus G. White, and the firm of White & Corbin was formed for the manufacture of envelopes. So as far as is known this was the first company of the kind in this country. The business rapidly increased; the water power was bought of

Albert Dart, and in 1856 the mill now owned by J. J. Regan was built. In connection with the envelope business milling, a large flour and grain business was carried on. The New England Mill was purchased at auction, and in 1881 the Florence Mill, the largest brick building in Rockville, was purchased by the firm. This mill was further enlarged by a four-story one hundred by fifty feet addition, the whole forming the largest manufacturing establishment in the county. Mr. Corbin has now retired from active business, devoting much of his time to his large real estate interests, which include investments not only in Connecticut, but in

L. A. CORBIN

Florida, Colorado, Indiana and Illinois. His prosperity has been well earned, and he has probably done more to build up the business interests of Rockville than any other resident of the town. He has been President of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church for over thirty years, and has given thousands of dollars for the cause of the church. He was first Selectman of the town of Vernon in 1867, and has also served as Assessor, but in general he has endeavored to avoid political honors. In politics he is a Republican. In addition to his duties as President of White & Corbin Company, he is Director in the Rockville Branch Railroad, and is also a Director in several other business enterprises. He was married September 18, 1845, to Mary H. Upham. Three children have been born to them: Louisa M., wife of Sidney A. Grant, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Imogene, wife of Jonathan Morey, of Rockville; and Mary A., wife of Walter E. Payne, of Rockville.

COUDERT, Frank Edmonds, M. D., Middletown, was born in South Orange, New Jersey, July 4, 1862, son of Louis Lēonce and Nora (Edmonds) Coudert. His grandfather Coudert was second in command of the First Guard of Honor of Napoleon I. and served through the German and Italian wars. Twice sentenced to be shot, he finally escaped to this country where he lived for over fifty years, dying a true Frenchman at the age of eighty-seven. Up to the day of his death French was the only language spoken in his house. On the maternal side his grandfather was Judge Edmonds of New York. He was educated at Stevens High School, Hoboken, New Jersey, and at St. John's College, Fordham, New York. He then spent three years in Germany taking the degree of Ph. D. in 1887 at Heidelberg University. While at the University he joined one of the fighting clubs and had some experience with the sword. Returning to America he entered the New York University Medical School where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. In the spring of 1890 he shipped as surgeon on the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship, Finance, plying between Rio Janeiro and New York. Here he had many trying experiences. His life was twice attempted by native emigrants on the ship, and on another voyage he suffered from a dangerous attack of yellow fever. In January 1891 he took examination for the position of Resident House Physician at the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn. After serving his time at the Hospital he went to Augusta, Georgia, where the position of Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin was offered him. But just as he was about to enter upon the duties of his position he was taken with typhoid fever. This sickness lasted fourteen weeks. As soon as he was able he returned North and settled at 108 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York city. A few months after his arrival he became a member of the staff of the "Evening World Sick Baby Fund." In March 1892 he was appointed assistant in skin diseases to Professor E. B. Bronson of the New York Polyclinic in East Thirty-fourth Street,

and he was also assistant in the New York Hospital, out-door department. Just as he was getting well started in his profession his health broke down and he was compelled to give up city life. He moved to Wallingford, Connecticut, and there

FRANK E. COUDERT.

remained three years. He moved to Middletown in 1895 and there took the practice of Dr. D. A. Cleveland and Dr. Frank B. Look. He is now the Town Health Officer and Visiting Physician to the Orphans' Home. He speaks fluently French, German and Spanish and with the exception of the extreme Eastern countries has travelled all over the world. He is a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons No. 2, and Washington Chapter No. 6. While a student at the New York University Medical School he served three years in the National Guard of New York. He was married October 10, 1894, to Clarisa Ingersol Perkins, of Wallingford.

DE FOREST, Thomas Bartram, President of the Bridgeport National Bank, and Insurance Agent, was born in Bridgeport April 22, 1831, son of Isaac and Sarah Ann (Bartram) De Forest. His paternal grandfather was William De Forest, and his maternal grandfather was Thomas Bartram, for whom he was named. His education was confined to such training as the public schools of his native town afforded. On leaving school he went to sea for three years. On his return he went to Charleston, South Carolina, as a clerk for the firm of Pierson & Jennings, wholesale clothing. From Charleston he returned to New York. Thence he went to Chicago, and from Chicago he moved to Minnesota. Finally in 1858 at the age of twenty-seven having tried his fortunes on land and sea, in the South and in the West, he returned to his native town and entered the insurance business which he still carries on. He is also President of the Bridgeport National Bank, Vice-President of the Bridgeport Savings Bank, Vice-President of the Consolidated Rolling Stock Company, and Treasurer of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company. He has served as Alderman,

T. B. DeFOREST.

member of the Common Council, and the Board of Public Works. He belongs to the Seaside and Brooklawn clubs. He was married October 20, 1857, to Martha B. Crocker. Their children are: Marion, Thomas and William De Forest; Julia, wife of D. B. Pierce, Junior; and Sarah, wife of Justus B. Entz.

DEWELL, James Dudley, Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, and member of the firm of J. D. Dewell & Co., wholesale grocers, New Haven, was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, September 3, 1837, son of John and Mary (Humphrey) Dewell. His father was of Scotch descent, a native of Dutchess county, New York, and a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Norfolk. His mother was the seventh in line from Michael Humphrey, who settled in Windsor, in 1640. His early education was obtained at the common schools. After a preliminary business training on a peddler's wagon and in a country store, he became salesman for the firm of Bush-

JAMES D DEWELL.

nell & Company, wholesale grocers. Two years afterwards he was admitted to the firm, and in 1864 the firm name was changed to Bushnell & Dewell, and in 1877 it was altered to J. D. Dewell & Company, in which form it has become prominent in the mercantile world. He is Vice-President of the Security Insurance Company, a Director of the New Haven Water Company and of the City Bank of New Haven, and Trustee of the National Savings Bank. Mr. Dewell is widely known as a public-spirited citizen, and no sincere effort for the public advancement of New Haven or the social improvement of its citizens has failed to enlist his warm interest and generous support. To the development of New Haven by means of its Chamber of Commerce Mr. Dewell has devoted much time and for many years has served as its President. He is largely responsible for the organization of the State Board of Trade. He was elected its President in 1891, and by unanimous consent is still filling that position. He has devoted a great deal of time to increasing the influence of that organization, and under his guidance it has accomplished a great deal of good work. It was Mr. Dewell who was at the head of the movement in favor of good roads in Connecticut. The Young Men's Institute of New Haven has always held a tender spot in Mr. Dewell's heart, and for twenty years he has been a Director and contributor to its needs. He is a member and takes particular interest in the New Haven Colony Historical Society. He has been for twenty-seven years a Director of the Evergreen Cemetery Association, and for many years a Director in the New Haven Hospital. He was First Lieutenant of the New Haven Grays from 1865 to 1867, and in 1868 was Worshipful Master of Hiram Lodge No. 1 Free and Accepted Masons. He was among the charter members of the Republican League, and as its President from 1892 to 1895 was exceedingly popular with all the members. He has always been a Republican, and voted for Buckingham for Governor in 1859 and Lincoln for President. Until his election as Lieutenant Governor in November 1896 he had never held a political office, although always taking a great interest in legislative matters both national and state. He was married July 2, 1860, to Mary Elizabeth Keyes of Norfolk. Six children have blessed the union, of whom five are living: Jessie Keyes, Charles Keyes, James Dudley, Robert Peck; Edward Humphrey, who died in 1878, aged one year, and Franklin Whittemore Dewell.

DIBBLE, Samuel Elmer, Plumber, and President of the State Association of Master Plumbers, New Haven, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, January 16, 1842, son of Frederick B. and Sarah Ann (Botsford) Dibble. His grandfather was John Dibble, whose father was Samuel Dibble, the latter son of Captain John Dibble who came from England in 1630. His mother's family were early settlers of Newtown. Young Dibble received his education at the public schools of Newtown and through private tuition. Until he was sixteen he lived upon the farm in Newtown. He then went to

Woodbury, Connecticut, and learned the tinning and plumbing business. After a five-years service he came to New Haven with his uncle Everett B. Dibble and there completed his trade. Owing to the death of his uncle he decided to enter business for himself, which he did on April 14, 1864, the same day that President Lincoln was shot. For thirty-three years he has thus successfully carried on his business which includes tinning, steam, hot air and hot water heating, and every branch of plumbing business, and is a strong believer in sanitary science. He has been President of the State Association of Master Plumbers, is President of the Builders Exchange of New Haven, has been four times President of the New Haven Master Plumbers Association and an officer for several times in the National Association, Commissioner of the

S. E. DIBBLE.

New Haven Board of Health for three years, and was reappointed on July 1, 1897, for four years more. He is a Mason, and for thirty years has been a member of the Odd Fellows. He was married September 16, 1874, to Elizabeth Davis. Ten children have been born to them: Clarence Elmer, Samuel Edward, Lewis Acker, Albert Baldwin, Donald Alvin, Ethel Gould, Eleanor Elizabeth, Marguerite, Ruth and John Mansfield Dibble.

DOWNS, Nichols Curtis, Judge of the City Court of Stamford, was born at Newtown, Connecticut, December 12, 1861, son of Monroe D. and Charlotte Nichols (Curtis) Downs. He received his education at the common schools and at New-

NICHOLS C. DOWNS.

town Academy. He was admitted to the Bar May 15, 1884. He held the office of Borough Attorney for the Borough of Stamford from 1887 to 1891, and has been corporation counsel of the city of Stamford since its incorporation, in 1893. He was Deputy Judge of the Borough Court of Stamford from 1887 to 1893, when he was appointed as the first judge of the City Court of Stamford, to which position he was reappointed in 1895, and again in 1897. He is also Vice-President of the Stamford Board of Trade. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married September 5, 1885, to Jessie MacDonald of Brooklyn, New York.

EMERSON, James Marion, Editor of the Evening Sentinel, Ansonia, Connecticut, was born at Denton, Maryland, December 14, 1845, son of John H. and Sarah (Whitby) Emerson. His parents were of Quaker descent. After attending the usual village school he entered Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, at the early age of fourteen,

and was graduated at eighteen years of age. From college he went immediately into his father's printing office. Three years later, he succeeded him as Editor and Business Manager of the Denton Union. After four and a half years experience on the Denton Union, he accepted the City Editorship of the Daily Commercial, published in Wilmington, Delaware. In 1876 he left the Daily Commercial, having bought out the Sentinel, a weekly publication issued at Ansonia, Connecticut. In 1884 the Sentinel under his management grew to a daily, and the name was changed to the Evening Sentinel. Mr. Emerson is a member of the Ansonia Board of Trade,

J. M. EMERSON

and a member of its Board of Directors. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican. He was first married in May 1867 to Lizzie N. Steward, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, who died five years later. There are no children living from this union. His second marriage, December 3, 1874, was to Julia B. Foord, of Wilmington, Delaware, by whom were born the following children: Howard F., John Ralph, Lillian May and Marion Estelle Emerson.

FONES, CIVILION, Dentist and Ex-Mayor of Bridgeport, was born in Toronto, Canada, October 1, 1836, the year of the incorporation of the city of which he was twice elected Mayor. His father, at the time of the son's birth, was temporarily a resident of Ontario, superintending work in the line of his occupation as architect and builder. On both his father's and mother's side he is a descendant of the French Huguenots. His paternal great-grandfather was an exile to England during the reign of Louis XIV, and afterwards became an officer in the English Navy. On his retirement he was given a tract of land embracing fifteen hundred acres in the state of Rhode Island, where the old town of Wickford now stands, and on which he located. His son Daniel, the grandfather, and Christopher (the father of Civilion) were born on the ancestral acres, and the latter married Sarah A. Marigold, of South Carolinian lineage, also a descendant of French Huguenots. The son Civilion came to Bridgeport from New York city in 1858, where he has since resided. He is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession, on the corner of Main and Banks streets, for about thirty-three years. The appreciation of his professional brethren has been expressed by his election as President of the Connecticut Valley Dental Association, and also as President of the Connecticut State Dental Society. In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Morris one of the five State Dental Commissioners and upon the organization of the Commission was elected President of its members, which office he still holds. Governor Coffin also reappointed him in 1895. He has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, but never held political office until the year 1884, when he was elected to represent his ward as Councilman. The following year he was elected Alderman, and at the April election in 1886 was elected Mayor of the City, overcoming an opposition party majority of about one thousand, and was re-elected in the spring of 1887 by an increased majority, receiving an unusual political support from both parties. During both terms of his office every effort was made for the improvement of the city. In his message of 1886 he made mention of the necessity of taking urgent means to procure a new Post Office building, and the Common Council passed a resolution for him to take such steps as were necessary to have a bill passed granting the erection of said building. Whereupon in company with several prominent citizens he visited Washington, and in consequence of these efforts a bill passed the House making an appropriation for the new

Government Building, which now stands at the corner of Broad and Common streets. During his administration there were many improvements made, such as the removal of railroad tracks from Water street, the removal of the old Miller Building, and

CIVILION FONES.

erection of the Lower Bridge, also the locating and placing of numerous gates and crossings. One of the marked benefits, was the improvement of the streets and roads about the city. The Park Cottage was also built during his last term of office, and many other improvements made of minor importance. Both terms were most harmonious in every respect, as there was not a hitch in either party during his administration. He is a member of several clubs in the city and state and was President of the Seaside Club in the year 1892. He has taken several degrees in Odd-Fellowship, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Mason. He was married October 21, 1863, to Phoebe E. Wright of New York city. They have had three children: George who died in childhood, Grace and Alfred C. Fones.

FOSTER, William Henry, Coal Merchant, Hartford, was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 14, 1858, son of Joseph Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Hartt) Foster. His father was a native of New Jersey and his grandfather of Long Island. He was educated at the public schools of Brooklyn and began business in New York city in 1876. From 1876 to 1880 he was in the wholesale paper business, and from 1880 to 1887 he was connected with the Erie Railroad Company. In 1887 he came to Hartford and in connection with Seymour A. Frayer, started a coal business. His partner died in 1890, and he has conducted the business alone since that date. He is a Mason, a member of the Republican Club and of the First Company

W. H. FOSTER.

Governor's Foot Guards. He was married December 22, 1890, to Georgiana Vail, of Hartford. They have one child: Henry Wilkinson Foster.

PULFORD, Charles Henry, Physician, Seymour, was born in Stafford Springs, Connecticut, December 18, 1859, son of Frederick W. Pulford, M. D., and Sarah A. (Leonard) Pulford. His father was born in Leeds, England, August 21, 1826, and died in Seymour June 3, 1893. His mother was born in Dunkirk, New York, June 16, 1828, and died in Seymour April 19, 1892. Dr. Pulford was educated in the public schools of Seymour and the Collegiate Institute at Hacketts-

town, New Jersey. He received his medical education at the Homœopathic College of New York city, and at the Hahnemann College, of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1888. He has practiced medicine since graduation in Seymour, first with

CHARLES H. PULFORD.

his father and since his father's death in 1893, alone. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Morning Star Lodge, No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons. He was married to Harriet E. Humphrey December 2, 1890. They have no children.

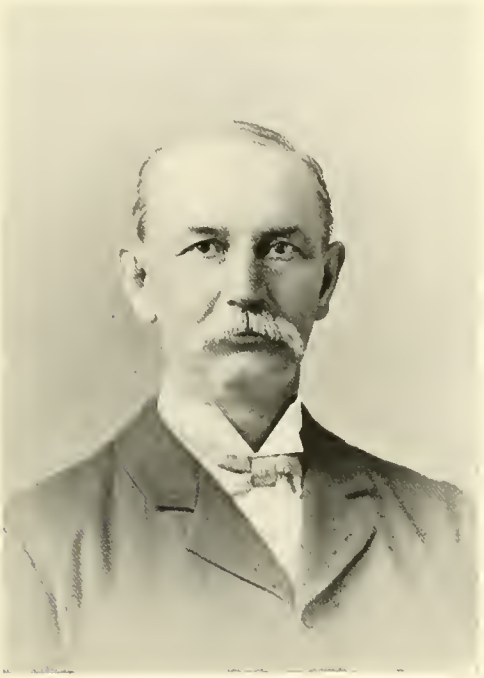
GAGER, Edwin Baker, Lawyer, of Derby, and Instructor in the Yale Law School, was born in Scotland, Connecticut, August 30, 1852, son of Lewis and Harriet (Jennings) Gager. His ancestors were of early Colonial English descent and among the first settlers of New London and Norwich. His early education was obtained at the public schools of Scotland and at the Natchaug High School, Willimantic, Connecticut. He was graduated from the Yale University in the class of 1877, and subsequently took a one year's post-graduate course in history. He was admitted to the Bar in October 1881. Before entering college he taught school for two years. After graduation for four years and until his admission to the Bar, he was Principal of the Ansonia (Connecticut) High and public schools. He began the practice of law at Derby in 1881, and on January 1, 1882, became a member of the law firm of Wooster, Torrance & Gager, and so remained until April 1, 1885, when on account of the appointment of Mr. Torrance as Judge of the Superior Court, the new firm of Wooster, Williams & Gager was formed. Under this latter name the firm has continued in successful practice until the present time. Mr. Gager became a member of the State Bar Examining Committee on its organization in 1890, and still continues on the board. Since 1892 he has been Instructor in Mortgages in the post-graduate course in the Yale Law School, and since 1894 has been Instructor in Equity to the Senior class at the Law School. In politics he is a Republican. From 1889 to 1895 he served as Judge of the Town Court of Derby. He was married October 15,

EDWIN B. GAGER.

1895, to Nellie A. Cotter, of Ansonia. They have four children: Edwin B., Jr., William W., Charles C. and Harriet H. Gager.

GOSS, Chauncey Porter, Treasurer and Manager of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, was born, August 5, 1838, at Roches-

ter, New York, son of Ephraim and Margaret (Porter) Goss. The father, a lawyer of unusual ability, practicing in all the courts of the state, was a man of the highest probity, always expecting and receiving the greatest respect from his fellowmen, who showed their appreciation by electing him to many positions of trust and honor, from the State Senator down. The mother was noted for her gentleness and domestic qualities. With such parents and descent from many prominent old Dutch and English families of New York state and New England, some of whom were early identified with Waterbury, it is not strange that C. P. Goss is possessed



C. P. GOSS.

of a fine presence, an unquestionable standard of honor, a thorough knowledge of human nature, a constant thoughtfulness of others' welfare, a considerate generosity, and other qualities and abilities which have made him one of the most successful and favorably known business men of New England. His paternal great-grandfather, Ephraim Goss, who enlisted in the Revolution at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, was with Washington at Valley Forge, and was killed on the battlefield. Mr. Goss was two years old when his parents removed to the neighboring town of Pittsford, New York, where he attended the district school, and later entered a general store. While yet a boy he became a buyer of various kinds of produce, and by perfect fairness of dealing he soon won the confidence of the farmers, but at the same time taught them that it was impossible to deceive or overreach him. He went to Waterbury in 1862, and entered the Scovill Manufacturing Company as assistant bookkeeper, was elected Secretary in 1864, and Treasurer in 1868, which office he still holds. Besides being Treasurer and Manager of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, he is Treasurer of the Matthews & Willard Manufacturing Company, and a Director in the Stanley Works, the Simpson, Hall, Miller Company and the Simpson Nickel Silver Company. He is an active member of the First Congregational Church, and has served repeatedly on the committee, has been a Mason since 1859, and is a member of the Clark Commandery. He has never sought or held a political office. Mr. Goss married February 23, 1864, Caroline Amelia Ketcham, of ancient and prominent American ancestry, and the following children were born to them: Edward Otis, Margaret Porter (deceased), Caroline Ryan, John Henry, Mary Elizabeth, Chauncey Porter and George Augustus Goss.

GRANNISS, Weston Grey, Merchant, Litchfield, was born in Litchfield, February 16, 1855, son of Asa Lyman and Sally (Potter) Granniss. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back to 1585, to the Rev. Samuel Stone, a native of Hereford, England. His great-grandfather William Granniss, who was born in East Haven and became a settler in Litchfield in 1681, purchased the farm five miles west of the village where Mr. Granniss's brother, Fremont M. Granniss, now lives. His grandfather, Thomas Granniss, succeeded to the possession of this farm, and died a prosperous farmer, at the age of eighty-nine. His wife was Ruth Stone, who was born in Litchfield in April 1789. The father of the subject of this sketch, Asa Lyman Granniss, was born on the old homestead January 1, 1814, and there spent his whole life, dying at the age of eighty, January 13, 1894. His wife to whom he was married March 13, 1849, was Sally, daughter of Miner and Polly Potter. Miner Potter who died in 1850, was a carpenter by trade, and erected many of the old residences in Litchfield. He was the son of Benjamin Potter, a Revolutionary soldier. The Potters trace their ancestry back to John Potter 1st, who was born in England in 1607. Weston G. Granniss passed his boyhood on the

farm. His education was confined to the country district school, and a winter term at the Gunnery School at Washington, Connecticut. His first business experience was with Baker & Brinsmade, who kept a general store at Washington. After two years of hard work with this firm, as a man of all work, he became their head clerk in which capacity he remained for three years. He then became travelling salesman for Bennett, Sloan & Company, wholesale grocers, of New Haven. He remained with the latter firm for two and a half years; then returning to Litchfield he bought out the interest of C. M. Ganung, in the firm of Ganung & Elmore.

WESTON G. GRANNISS.

The present firm of Granniss & Elmore dates from February 1, 1882. The firm started with little capital, but with a determination to win by honest dealing and painstaking effort, they have won a liberal patronage and a well merited success. They carry on the largest mercantile business ever done in Litchfield. They carry a large line of dry-goods, carpets, wall papers, etc., and their grocery stock comprises some of the choicest of domestic and imported delicacies. Mr. Granniss is a Director in the First National Bank of Litchfield. His politics are Republican. He takes an active interest in Masonry, and is Past Master of St. Paul's Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, of Litchfield, has been District Deputy for Litchfield County, and holds office in the Council and Chapter. He was one of the early members of the Connecticut Commercial Travellers' Association in which he still retains membership. His wife to whom he was married February 20, 1879, was Louise Glover, only daughter of Julius and Jeannette (Bolles) Glover of New Preston, Connecticut. Her father served in the Civil War, and her grandfather was Elisha Glover, a prosperous farmer of Warren, Connecticut.

GRIGGS, Wilfred Elizur, Architect, Waterbury, was born in Waterbury, May 2, 1866, son of Henry Charles and Mary Bassett (Foote) Griggs. He traces his ancestry back to a long line of illustrious progenitors. He is of the eighth generation from Thomas Griggs of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and from Edward Chapman of Simsbury who was killed in the King Philip's War, and from Samuel Porter of Hadley, from Deputy Governor Stephen Goodyear of New Haven, and from Nathaniel Foote. He is of the sixth generation from Governor Roger Wolcott, and in the ninth generation from George Steele and Thomas Munson (Pequot soldiers), and from Major Aaron Cooke, from William Westwood the first civil officer of Connecticut, and from Rev. Nicholas Street, first teacher of the church at New Haven, and its second pastor. The following ancestors were Revolutionary patriots: Deacon Ichabod Griggs, Deacon Joshua Griggs, Deacon Elijah Chapman, Amasa Drake, Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Dr. Simon Wolcott, Dr. Jared Foote and Jonathan Beecher. The subject of this sketch received his early education at the Waterbury English and Classical School, and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the degree of Ph. B. in 1887, and from the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York, in 1889, taking, in the latter school, the course in Architecture. After graduation he spent two years in New York as draughtsman in several offices, and in January 1891, opened an office as Architect in Waterbury. In March of the same year he associated himself with Robert W. Hill with the purpose of succeeding him in business. His professional practice has included most of the various forms of architectural work, and has extended to many of the towns within a radius of twenty-five miles of Waterbury. He was the Architect of the Odd Fellows Hall Building, the New England Engineering Company's Building, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, the Waterbury Clock

Company's Office, the Leavenworth Street Fire Engine House, in Waterbury; the Terry Block in Ansonia, Hopson Block, Naugatuck, Fire Engine House in Seymour, and the Hurlbut National Bank Building in Winsted. He has planned school buildings for the Fiske University, Nashville, Tennessee, and in the public school districts of

WILFRED E. GRIGGS.

Thomaston, Naugatuck, Watertown and Waterbury. He has furnished plans for the construction of buildings for Electric Lighting Stations at Rockville, Bristol, Waterbury, Stamford and Bramford, Connecticut, and Passaic and Dover, New Jersey. He has planned factories for many firms in Waterbury and neighboring towns including the following: Rogers & Hamilton Co., the Waterbury Brass Co., American Ring Co, American Mills Co., Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Co, Waterbury Machine Co., E. J. Manville Machine Co., Berbecker & Rowland Manufacturing Co., all of Waterbury; the Stanley Works and the North & Judd Manufacturing Co. of New Britain, the Union Hardware Co., of Torrington, W. R. Brixey, of Seymour, and the Bridgeport Brass Co., of Bridgeport, Connecticut. His work also includes many private residences in Waterbury and in other towns. He has been a member of the Board of School Visitors for Waterbury since 1895. He is a member of the Waterbury Club. At Yale he became a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity, and at Columbia he was a member and the first President of the Columbia Architectural Society. He was married April 21, 1892, at Paris, France, to Flora Victoria Hartley. They have one child, Catharine Griggs.

HANNAN, Reverend Frederick Watson, Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Meriden, was born at Cochecton, Sullivan county, New York, May 4, 1866, son of Martin and Catherine (Noonan) Hannan. His parents came to this country from Ireland at an early age, and his father dying when the subject of this sketch was but three years old, his mother was left in destitute circumstances with a family of four small children to support. At an early age the son was sent to work upon a farm, attending school in the winter only. Finally, by hard labor and severe economy, he succeeded in passing through school and college,

F. WATSON HANNAN.

namely, the district school at Rock Hill, and the Academy at Monticello, New York, and the Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey. He graduated from Wesleyan University with the degree of B. A. in 1890, and from the Drew Theological School, Madison, New Jersey, in 1893. While at college at Middletown he supplied the Methodist

Episcopal Church at Wethersfield, and while at the Theological School he supplied the Methodist Episcopal Church at East Norwich, Long Island. From there he went to the church at Bayport, Long Island, remaining there until a year after his graduation from the seminary. In the spring of 1894 he became the assistant of Dr. John Rhey Thompson, then pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Meriden. In this position he served with such acceptance that in April 1895, upon the removal of Dr. Thompson by expiration of time, he became full pastor of the church. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity at college, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was married March 25, 1895, to Miss Anna L. Danes of Blue Point, Long Island. They have two children: Watson Monroe and Herbert Rhey Hannan.

HAYDEN, Henry Rogers, Insurance Journalist, Hartford, was born in Seneca Falls, New York, November 23, 1836, son of Henry Rogers and Lucretia (Gregory) Hayden. His mother was born in Frome, England, and on his father's side he is descended from John Hayden of Braintree, Massachusetts (1634). After leaving the common schools at sixteen he entered a printing office to learn the trade. Subsequently he travelled considerably as a journeyman printer, newspaper correspondent and local editor. His first essay as publisher and editor was in the campaign of 1860, when he published a weekly paper called the Mirror at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and which, in the following winter, was changed to a daily. In the winter of 1862 he became publisher and local editor of the Sparta Herald, and a year later was persuaded to begin the publication of the Monroe County Democrat at Sparta, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Hayden was offered the position of City Editor of the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel and removed to that city. A year later he was associated with Joseph R. Hamilton as General Agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. But the old habit was too strong to be easily broken, and even before his resignation as agent of the Equitable, he had begun the publication of a monthly in the interest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wisconsin. He gave up the life insurance business in the spring of 1868, and soon after purchased the American Churchman, which was conducted under the editorship of the present Bishop of Mississippi. In the summer of 1871 he sold this paper to the publishers of the Churchman in Hartford, and became attached to that paper and the publishing house with which it was connected. In January 1873 he founded the Insurance Journal in Hartford. In January 1880 he became the editor of the Weekly Underwriter, having purchased one half the stock of the company printing and publishing the paper. In 1874 he published the Insurance Year Book. The "Statutory Requirements," an abstract of insurance laws, first published in the Year Book, has since become a standard book and is published annually. "Fire and Marine Insurance Statistics" was published in

H. R. HAYDEN.

1880, 1881 and 1882. Mr. Hayden is now the editor and publisher of the "Annual Cyclopædia of Insurance." He was a representative in the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1876–77, and was again nominated in 1881 but declined, and was the nominee of the Democratic party for State Senator in 1884. He has been a Trustee and President of the Raymond Library, East Hartford, since its foundation, is a member of the Connecticut Horticultural Society and an occasional competitor at its exhibitions, a member of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, and is also a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Larchmont Yacht Club, New York, the New York Athletic and Lotos

clubs, and the Church Club of Connecticut. He was married May 1, 1862, to Maria S. Warren. Their children have been: Celia Murray, Jessie Warren, Henry Rogers, Maria Louise, Warren, Sara, Joseph A., Edgar Gregory, May Frances and Bertha Brigham Hayden.

HERR, Reverend Joseph Daniel, Baptist Clergyman and Lecturer, Norwich, was born in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1837, son of Daniel and Ann (Snively) Herr. He is a descendant of Hans Herr who in 1684 came to this country from Suabia, Germany, all of Suabia being at one time in possession of the family. Hans Herr settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, receiving a grant of land from William Penn. Owing to his large possessions and noble character he was known as King Herr. He was a Memnonite as have been most of his descendants. Rev. Joseph D. Herr was educated at Madison College, but did not complete his course, as the college was closed on account of the War, and for the fact that the majority of the students had enlisted. During the War he was intimately connected with the Sanitary Commission. He also raised a company of emergency men, who however did not see service as Governor Curtin wired that he had enough men. Mr. Herr has been pastor of churches in Pittsburgh, where he was ordained, and at Cincinnati, New York city, Milwaukee and Norwich. He received his degree of D. D. from Otterbein University in 1876. He was one of the trustees of Adrian College, Michigan, and helped to raise the endowment for that institution, and has been influential in having many churches erected. He is an accomplished speaker and a well known lecturer before Teachers' Institutes in Pennsylvania and other states. He has been Chairman of Executive Committee of Wisconsin Board of Management, and also on Executive Board of Connecticut Baptist Interests, as well as of New York. He is a thirty-second degree Mason. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first vote for Lincoln, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, being guarded by two policemen. He was married July 21, 1859, to Mary E. Wood. His second wife is Anna M. Given, to whom he was married October 27, 1863. His children are: Benjamin Laisdell, Mary Lillian and Joseph D. Herr, Jr.

J. D. HERR.

HILLS, Charles Sidney, Drygoods Merchant, Hartford, was born in Hartford, September 1, 1853, son of Sidney and Sarah M. Hills. His grandfather on his mother's side was Martin Rogers, who married Betsey Scoville. His grandfather on his father's side was Joel Hills, who was born in 1778 and married Milly Keeney. His great-grandfather was Ebenezer Hills, born in 1750, and the husband of Ruth Deming Hills. He was educated in the district schools and at a business college in Brooklyn, New York. On May 31, 1869, at the age of fifteen, he entered the employ of the drygoods firm of Joseph Langdon & Company, of Hartford, and on July 1, 1881, he became a partner in the firm. Joseph Langdon retired in August 1885, and the business was continued by the remaining partners, Charles W. Cook and Charles S. Hills, under the firm name of Cook & Hills. In July 1896, Mr. Hills bought the interest of Mr. Cook in the business, and continued under the firm name of C. S. Hills & Company, associating with him Mr. E. V. Vedder, of New York. In 1891 Cook & Hills acquired the business of E. L. Bliss. The combined stores now occupy a building with a frontage of seventy feet on Main street and one hundred and twenty-five feet on Pratt street. From Sep-

tember 1875 to 1880 he belonged to the Hartford City Guard, Company F, First Regiment Connecticut National Guards, and he is a member of the Veteran City Guard. He also belongs to the Country Club of Farmington. He was married

C. S. HILLS.

September 22, 1880, to Mattie E. Harrison. They have one child: Annie M. Hills, born November 14, 1881.

HODGE, Albert Lafayette, Merchant, Roxbury, Connecticut, was born in Roxbury, October 15, 1822, son of Chauncey Hodge of Roxbury and Ruth Ann (Bunnell) Hodge, of Oxford. His great-grandfather was Daniel Hodge who was killed near Stamford during the Revolutionary War. His grandfather Philo Hodge was at the Battle of Bunker Hill and served throughout the war. His war record shows three enlistments and his widow received a pension. Albert L. Hodge received his education at the district school and at the Academy at Roxbury for four winters. For fifteen years he worked on the farm in the summer and taught school in the winter. On May 16, 1845, he was chosen Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment Infantry, which position he held until the law was changed. In July 1866 he began to work for the American Silver Steel Company as their Agent and afterwards as their Superintendent. He remained with the Company as long as they continued in business. In 1870 in connection with J. B. Leavenworth he started a coal and lumber business at Roxbury Station. Mr. Leavenworth retired from the firm on account of poor health and the business is now carried on under the firm name of A. L. Hodge & Son. The firm also deals in hardware. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been Constable, Grand Juror, Justice of the Peace, Member of the Board of Relief, Registrar of Vital Statistics, Postmaster at Roxbury Station for six years, and Selectman for thirteen years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1853, 1864 and 1865 and 1875. In 1853 he served on the Committee on Agriculture, in 1865 on the Committee of Railroads and Mileage, and in 1875 was Chairman of the Committee on Claims. He was a Director on the Shepang Railroad until the bondholders foreclosed and took possession.

ALBERT L. HODGE.

He has been an executor or administrator on thirty estates. He is past master of the Rising Sun Lodge number twenty-seven. He was married October 25, 1846, to Jane E. Wells of New Milford. Two children have been born to them: Elizabeth J. who married L. J. Pons, M. D., and Charles W. Hodge who now has charge of the business of A. L. Hodge & Son.

HOLMES, George M., Merchant and Banker, Norwalk, was born in Wilton, Connecticut, son of Charles and Lucretia (Morehouse) Holmes. His father was an honorable and well-to-do farmer. He was educated in the common schools and at the

GEO. M. HOLMES.

High School of Wilton, followed by a term under the tutorship of Storrs Hall, a brother of the Rev. Doctor Hall of Norwalk, Connecticut. He taught school in Norwalk for three years, and then took up merchandising, in which he has been actively engaged for forty-six years. During his business career he has never had a lawsuit. He has had no taste for politics, believing that politics and merchandising make a miserable combination. His success in his business dealings is well attested by the responsible positions with which he has been entrusted. He is President of the Norwalk Savings Society, the Central National Bank of Norwalk, and the Holmes, Keeler & Selleck Company. He is a Director in the Norwalk Pottery Company, the Lounsburg & Bissell Company, and in the Norwalk Club Company. He has also been a Director in the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad Company, and the Norwalk Gaslight Company. He is a Trustee for the estate of Joseph W. Hubbell, of Norwalk. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, of the Norwalk Club and of the First Congregational Church. Mr. Holmes was married October 25, 1852, to Huldah A. Smith. They have had two children: Mary A., now wife of James Cousins, Jr, of New York city; and Charles O. Holmes, who died in January 1886, at the age of twenty. Mr. Holmes is in the enjoyment of good health and the ability to be actively engaged in the splendid business of Holmes, Keeler & Selleck Company, Wholesale Grocers.

HUBBARD, Reverend Andrew Coombs, D. D., Pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Danbury, was born at what is now known as Lindale, Clermont county, Ohio, January 23, 1839, son of Rufus Hubbard, a native of Maine, and Martha R. (Coombs) Hubbard. The Coombs family were early pioneers in Ohio, they came from Maine and settled in Clermont county when it was an almost unbroken forest, and when Cincinnati was a mere village. Mr. Hubbard was educated in the public

A. C. HUBBARD.

schools of Cincinnati, and graduated from the Woodward High School. He attended Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and received from that institution the degrees of B. A., A. M., and the honorary degree of D. D. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church, Woodstock, Illinois, December 19, 1861, and the following year became Pastor

of the North Baptist Church in Springfield, Illinois. He took a prominent part in union and anti-slavery meetings, and during the war was active in hospital and enlistment work. He was one of the officiating clergyman at the funeral of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield. In 1865 he became Pastor of the First Baptist Church at Cincinnati, Ohio. On November 15, 1868, he assumed the pastorate of the Second Baptist Church of Danbury, where he still remains. During his pastorate there have been large additions to the membership of the church, and its activities and benevolence have been greatly increased. In 1893 the society dedicated one of the finest church edifices in Connecticut, at a cost of one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Mr. Hubbard has been a member of the Board of School Visitors of Danbury for more than twenty-five years, and for the most of the time has been Secretary of the Board. He is an Odd Fellow and has been, for many years, prominent as a Free Mason, both in the local and state organizations. In politics he has always been a Republican. He has been a lecturer on various phases of science and art, and has written numerous articles for periodicals and newspapers, being an eloquent speaker and a forceful writer. He was married January 1, 1861, to Abbie Maria Mulliken. They have had three children: Martha C., wife of Joseph A. Skinner of Holyoke, Massachusetts, born February 16, 1862; Harry G., born April 22, 1864; and Francis W. Hubbard, born December 1, 1866.

HUBBARD, Gaston Tryon, President of the Rogers & Hubbard Company, Middletown, was born in Wadesboro, North Carolina, September 8, 1828, son of Asa and Sarah Ann (Tryon) Hubbard, both of whom were born in Middletown, Connecticut. He is a grandson of Asa Hubbard 1st, of Middletown, and traces his ancestry through George Hubbard 5th and Mary Stocking Hubbard, his wife, to George Hubbard 4th of Middletown, to George Hubbard 3d and Mehitabel Miller Hubbard, his wife, to George Hubbard who was captain of the Militia in Captain Comfort Sage's regiment in the Revolutionary War, and is a Son of the Revolution. Up to 1840 he attended a school in Middletown kept by Joseph Lathrop, after which he attended the Chase Academy until January 1, 1846. He prepared for college but chose the mercantile business instead of a college course. He was brought up on a farm. In February 1846 he went South to act as clerk for his uncle, George S. Hubbard, who carried on a large mercantile business at Wadesboro, North Carolina. His uncle was strict, yet kind, and the training which he there received laid the foundation for the business success which he afterwards attained. Returning to Middletown, January 1, 1851, he has continued in business there ever since. He is President of the Rogers & Hubbard Company of Middletown, and an active member and officer of the Board of Trade; has been a member of the Board of Education, member of the Board of Aldermen and City Council, and has

GASTON T. HUBBARD.

been identified with all the great undertakings of the city. He was an active member of the board of directors, on the building of the railroad from Berlin to New Britain, also of the Connecticut Valley Railroad from Hartford to Saybrook. He states that he has never voted against a road, street, bridge, school-house, home for the unfortunate, or public improvement. He strongly sympathizes with the temperance cause, and believes that the acceptance of its principles would settle labor difficulties and bring happiness to the homes of the people. During the Rebellion he did what he could to maintain the Union, although always retaining his feeling of kinship and love for the people of the South. He

is a Knight Templar, a member of the Cyrean Commandery, and was the first President of the Mason Social Club. He was married May 4, 1852, to Maria E. Hubbard, daughter of Hon. Alfred Hubbard of Middletown. They were of the same name but not related. There have been born to them six children: Clara, Ada H., William Gaston, F. Perry, G. Tracy and Wilbur Lansing Hubbard. Of this number, three are still living to bless their home.

HYDE, George Henry, Lawyer, New York city, was born at Woodstock, Windham county,

GEO. H. HYDE.

Connecticut, August 7, 1854, son of William I. and Sarah M. (Potter) Hyde. He is the descendant on the maternal side from an old New England family of Potters who settled at Plymouth, Rhode Island, in early Colonial times. He is also connected with the Sprague and Williams families of Rhode Island. On the paternal side he traces his descent from four generations of New England ancestors. His early education was received at the public schools, at Danielson High School, and at Woodstock Academy. Later, he attended the Connecticut Literary Institution, after which he spent some time on a farm. He taught in public schools in Plainfield at eighteen, and later at the graded public schools in Central Village where he was Principal, and at Wauregan, Connecticut, thus earning means for an education. He was also clerk in the office of John J. Penrose of Central Village for two years, and at the end of that time began the study of law in the law school of the University of the City of New York, where, in May 1883, he obtained the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the Windham County Bar September 19, 1883, to the Supreme Court of New York, March 1886, and to the United States Circuit Court, and Court of Appeals, in 1889. Mr. Hyde is at present established in a large and profitable practice in New York city, mostly in the Equity and Surrogate Courts, and numbers a wealthy clientele. In 1880 and 1881, he was Registrar of the township of Plainfield, Connecticut; in 1896 he was Commissioner from Presbytery of New York to General Assembly of Presbyterian churches in the United States, held at Saratoga. At present he holds the office of Clerk of Session, and Superintendent of Sunday School of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of New York, and is a member of the New York City Presbytery; he is also a member of the Presbyterian Union, the New England Society, and of the Alumni Association of the Law Department of the University of the City of New York. In politics he is a Republican, but independent in municipal matters. He was married October 13, 1888, to Emma D. Lewis, and has two children: George G. and Richard L. Hyde.

JOHNSON, Marcus Morton, B. P. L., M. D., Hartford, was born in Malone, New York, April 2, 1844, son of Marvin T. and Polly (Chapman) Johnson. He traces his ancestry back for seven generations in this country. His father's ancestors were early settlers in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and from there a branch of the family moved to Rutland, Vermont, where many descendants still live. His grandfather, Leonard Johnson, moved from Rutland to Malone, New York, and was one of the first half dozen settlers of that town. His maternal ancestors were early settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. Joshua Chapman, Sr., was born in 1755, and enlisted in the Revolutionary War in April 1775, in Captain Chapin's Company at West Springfield, Massachusetts. His son Joshua Chapman, Jr., went to Malone, New York, when a young man. Dr. Johnson was prepared for college at Franklin

Academy at Malone, and was graduated from Brown University in 1870. He took his medical degree at the University of the City of New York. He was house surgeon for one year in the Hartford Hospital, and for two years he pursued his medical

M. M. JOHNSON.

studies at London, Vienna and Berlin. His medical studies lasted from 1875 to 1880. For the five years previous he was instructor in mathematics and the sciences in the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Suffield. From 1880 until the present time he has practiced medicine and surgery at Hartford. He has been Surgeon of the First Company Governor's Foot Guards from 1880 until the present time, and for twenty years beginning in 1876, he was President of the Alumni Association of the Connecticut Literary Institution, and is a trustee of the Institute as well. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the city, county and state medical societies. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Washington Commandery. He was married February 14, 1884, to Helen Lyman Jackson. They have two children: Helen Gaylord and Ethel Chapman Johnson.

JOSLYN, CHARLES MASON, Attorney-at-Law, Hartford, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, March 20, 1849, son of Edmund and Roxana (Cobb) Joslyn. On his father's side he is of Huguenot descent, and on his mother's side, Welsh. The family have been prominent in Tolland since their settlement there about 1760. He was educated at the Tolland High School and at Monson Academy. From the latter institution he was graduated as Valedictorian of his class in 1870, and with the highest rank as speaker and writer. He was fitted for Yale College, but instead of pursuing his course there, entered the law office of Waldo Hubbard & Hyde, Hartford. He was admitted to the Bar in May 1873, and for the two years following was associated with the State Attorney, Hon. William Hammersley (now Judge of the Supreme Court), and with Hon. George G. Sumner. On April 1, 1875, he formed a partnership with E. H. Hyde, Jr., for the practice of law under the firm name of Hyde

CHAS. M. JOSLYN.

& Joslyn. In 1894, George H. Gilman, son of the late Judge Gilman of Hartford, was admitted to the firm, and the firm style has since been Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman. The firm is one of the most successful and respected in the state, and represents many important estates and corporations. Mr. Joslyn was trustee of the estate of George M. Bartholo-

mew, in which one million six hundred thousand dollars was involved, was Receiver of the Stafford National Bank, whose creditors were paid in full with interest in one year from his appointment, executor of estate of Charles M. Pond, counsel for the state for the two years following the deadlock in the Legislature, and counsel in the movement which resulted in the abolition of the East Hartford bridge and subsequent litigation. His best known addresses outside of his professional arguments are the address on Nathan Hale at Coventry in 1878, the Memorial Oration at Hartford in 1884 and the oration at the dedication of the statue to Governor Hubbard in 1890. He was Representative in the General Assembly from Tolland in 1874, Representative from Hartford in 1885, and the Democratic candidate for Speaker. He was Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Hubbard in 1877–78, and Judge-Advocate General on staff of Governor Morris in 1893–94. He was Chairman of the Hartford High School Committee from 1883 to 1893, President of the Hartford Library Association, and President of the Hubbard Escort, one of the most important political clubs in the state, for ten years from its organization in 1880. He has always been active in the counsels of the Democratic party and in demand as a speaker and as presiding officer at its conventions. He was married December 18, 1879, to Minnie L. Brown, of Providence, Rhode Island. They have one child: Emily Joslyn, born July 18, 1888.

JUDSON, Stiles, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, Stratford, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, February 13, 1862, son of Stiles and Caroline E. (Peck) Judson. He is a lineal descendant of William Judson who came from England and settled in Stratford in 1638 one year before the plantation was established. His ancestors for successive generations were born and lived in Stratford, and in nearly an unbroken line have represented the town in the General Assembly of Connecticut. He was educated in the public and private schools of Stratford, and studied law in the Law Department of Yale University where he was graduated in 1885, at the head of his class. He was admitted to the Bar, June 24, of the same year. After graduation he was Law Clerk in the office of Townsend & Watrous, New Haven, until the fall of 1886, when he began the practice of law in Bridgeport, associated with Mr. W. K. Seeley. In 1890 he formed a partnership with Charles S. Canfield of Bridgeport under the firm name of Canfield & Judson. The firm has conducted a successful law business in Bridgeport and has been connected with some of the most important suits that have arisen in Fairfield county. Mr. Judson was identified with the State Militia for thirteen years, passing through the various grades to Captain of Company K, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guards, resigning in 1891. He has always been active in politics and has been Chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Stratford for ten years past. He was member of the General Assembly in 1891 and again

STILES JUDSON, JR.

in 1895, acting on both occasions as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in 1895 was also Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. He was the Republican nominee for Secretary of State in the campaign of 1892, and has been a prominent stump speaker for the Republicans for several Presidential campaigns. He is a member of the Lotus Club of New York, the Seaside and Country clubs of Bridgeport, the Housatonic and Social clubs of Stratford, and is also a member of St. John's Lodge A. F. & A. M. He was married December 5, 1889, to Minnie L. Miles, of Milford, and has always resided in the town of Stratford.

KELLOGG, Edward Wilberforce, M. D., Hartford, was born in Avon, Connecticut, November 29, 1840, son of Bela C. and Mary (Bartlett) Kellogg. His grandfathers were Reverend Bela Kellogg, the first pastor of the Congregational Church at East

E. W. KELLOGG.

Avon, and Reverend John Bartlett, pastor of the Congregational churches at Bloomfield and West Avon. Through the latter he is descended from twelve of the Mayflower Pilgrims, including John and Priscilla Alden, Elder William and Mary Brewster, and John and Elizabeth Howland. His education was received in the public schools of Philadelphia, and at the High School at Collinsville, Connecticut. He studied medicine for two years with the late Dr. Isaac G. Porter of New London, and then took courses of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, receiving his degree from the latter institution in 1867. He settled in Danbury the year of his graduation, but removed the same year to Southington, where he remained till May 1871. He then settled at Hartford where he has since resided. He served for three years during the Civil War as Hospital Steward in the Regular Army, often performing the duties of Assistant Surgeon. His commission bearing the signature of General U. S. Grant is a highly valued souvenir of that experience. He has also served respectively as Treasurer, Vice-President and President of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society. He is a Republican and a member of the society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Army and Navy Club, and the Connecticut Historical Society. He was married March 7, 1867, to Miss Hilah A. Dart of New London. Their children are: Edward Russell Kellogg, M. D., Arthur Bartlett Kellogg, M. D., and Robert Belden Kellogg.

KENT, Thomas Blake, President of the Holmes, Booth & Haydens Company, brass manufacturers, Waterbury, Connecticut, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, June 24, 1847, son of Jonathan Yates and Elizabeth (Blake) Kent. The Kent family were among the earliest settlers of Maryland, and identified with the history of the state both before

THOS. B. KENT.

and after the Revolutionary War. His paternal grandfather was Daniel Kent, for many years a State Senator, and a brother of the late Joseph Kent, Governor and United States Senator from Maryland. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Joseph Blake of Calvert county, Maryland, a prominent physician of his time. Mr. Kent received his early

education under private instruction, then took a preparatory course at Borromeo College, Pikesville, Baltimore county, Maryland, finally entering Georgetown College, Georgetown, D. C. He first entered mercantile life with Edward Mitchell & Sons, wholesale grocers, of Baltimore. He later removed to Chicago, where he established a branch house of Abram French & Company, of Boston, and afterwards the firm of Bowen & Kent, wholesale dealers in crockery, lamps and glassware, Chicago, Illinois. He became associated with the Bristol Brass & Clock Company, of Forestville, Connecticut, in 1877, and with the Holmes, Booth & Haydens Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1887. In 1893 he became President and Treasurer of this company, in which responsible position he still continues. He is also Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, and Director in the Tradesmen's National, and the Market & Fulton National Banks, all of New York city. He is a member of the Waterbury Club, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and of the Union League, Manhattan and Lawyers' clubs of New York city. He was married April 23, 1884, to Cora H. Rutter, daughter of the late Thomas Rutter of New York city. They have two children: Aline Virginia and Georgie Marie Kent.

KNAPP, Herbert Merton, Banker, Bridgeport, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, December 12, 1854, son of Rufus and Caroline (Trubee) Knapp. His ancestors lived in Fairfield for many generations. On the paternal side they were sea-faring men and farmers; on the maternal side they were merchants, farmers and mechanics. The paternal grandfather's and grandmother's names were Rufus and Esther Knapp, the maternal Samuel C. and Elizabeth Trubee. He comes of a family of remarkable longevity. When the subject of the present sketch was seventeen years old, his four grandparents were living and all of them over eighty-five years of age. In the Trubee history an honorable line of ancestry is traced back for many generations. The present banker received his education at the Fairfield Academy. At fourteen he entered the preparatory school at Winchester Centre, Connecticut, where he remained two years. He left the school to enter the employ of the Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport. He remained in that institution for nineteen years, holding all the positions from boy to teller, and acting as paying and receiving teller combined for ten years. During most of this time he was associated with outside business. At the age of nineteen, in connection with others, he organized the Pettis Loan and Savings Bank of Sedalia, Missouri, which is now the Missouri Trust Company, one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the West. In 1883, with others, he organized the Georgia Loan and Trust Company, then of Americus, now of Macon, Georgia, and has held the position of Vice-President of this institution ever since. In 1893, with Ebenezer Burr, he formed the private banking house of Burr & Knapp, now one of the prominent financial institutions of Bridgeport. He

H. M. KNAPP.

has travelled extensively, crossing the Atlantic twelve times, visiting nearly every large city in the United States and Europe, and has been as far East as Egypt and Palestine. In politics he is a Republican, but never an office seeker. He is a member of the Corinthian Lodge and Hamilton Commandery of Bridgeport. He had the rare experience of attending lodge in the Quarries of Solomon at Jerusalem, which city he visited in 1895. He is a member of the Sea-Side and Sea-Side Outing clubs, Brooklawn Club Corporation, and the Bridgeport Yacht Club. He was married February 5, 1895, to E. Louise Faxon, of Philadelphia.

LANE, JOHN SHERMAN, Stone Contractor, Meriden, was born in Kent, Connecticut, November 27, 1839, son of Daniel P. and Polly B. (Sherman) Lane. His father, a veteran of the War of 1812, filled several town offices and was a member of the State Legislature. He was educated at the district school, working on the farm during the summer, and attending school in the winter. At the age of eighteen, he left home for Bridgeport where he began work on track repairs on the New York,

JOHN S. LANE.

New Haven & Hartford Railroad. In three months he was promoted to be foreman on the Housatonic line. He assisted in laying the double tracks between New Haven and New York, and also in laying the tracks into the old station at Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York, since abandoned. In 1859 he went West with Col. R. R. Mason, then Mayor of Chicago and General Manager of the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad. There he remained until the battle of Bull Run, when he returned to Connecticut and enlisted with the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, September 21, 1861. He was gradually promoted until he was finally offered a captain's commission. Having suffered from chills and fever for a year, and after taking part in fourteen hard engagements, he resigned October 18, 1864. He was appointed Supervisor of the Housatonic Railroad, January 1, 1865, in which position he remained until 1880, when he accepted a like position on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, his supervision covering the road from New Haven to Springfield, with its branches. Here he remained until 1890, during which time he stone-ballasted sixty-two miles of the main track. This work called his attention to the stone business, and resigning his position, he became the pioneer stone contractor east of Pennsylvania in the furnishing of stone and concrete work for streets and railroads. In 1892 he received the contract for supplying all the ballast for the four-track improvements of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. This contract necessitated the supplying of a daily average of one hundred carloads of stone. Beginning with one crusher in 1890, Mr. Lane, with his eldest son, now operates fourteen large crushers in five quarries, besides two large steam rollers for road building. The firm has built over forty miles of macadamized roads in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and is now erecting a plant to build a large dam at New Milford. In 1894 Mr. Lane moved from Hartford to Meriden where he now resides. He has always been a Republican, and is a member of the Common Council, and of the Home Club, of Meriden. He is also a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the American Mechanics, and of the Army and Navy Club of New London. He was married January 27, 1863, to Emma S. Plumb. Their children have been: Arthur S., Bertha G. (Mrs. W. R. Smith), E. LeRoy, Harry C. and Ednah C. Lane.

LEWIS, EDWARD CUFFIN, Manufacturer, Waterbury, was born in Welsh Pool, North Wales, September 23, 1826, son of John and Mary Lewis. He came with his parents to this country in 1831, they settling in Bridgeport. He received a common school education, but was under the necessity, early in life, of working in cotton and woollen mills, an employment which he followed for eight years. At the end of that time he entered, as an apprentice, the Bridgeport Iron Works, a concern which he afterwards owned and managed. He acquired a thorough, practical knowledge of the foundry business, and in 1847 entered the employ of Colburn & Bassett, prominent iron founders of Birmingham

He left this establishment in 1849 to become foreman of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company of Ansonia. Mr. Lewis here exhibited so much executive ability, and so thorough a knowledge of the business that he was selected as foreman of the

E. C. LEWIS.

branch concern in Waterbury. In a short time he became the Manager of the Waterbury establishment and eventually its President and owner. He has been closely identified with the industrial interests of Waterbury, and in his business enterprises has been uniformly successful. He was one of the projectors of the Manufacturers National Bank and has been a Director since its organization. He is also a Director in the Dime Savings Bank. He is interested in twenty-seven different manufacturing concerns, and is a large owner of real estate. He is President of the Oakville Company and of the Capewell Horse Nail Company of Hartford, and a Director in the following concerns: Benedict & Burnham, Plume & Atwood, Hendey Machine Company, Torrington, Connecticut, and Holmes, Booth & Haydens. Mr. Lewis is a genial and liberal business man, and is in hearty sympathy with all efforts for the public good. He has twice served as member of the Common Council, has been a Police Commissioner, and in 1884 was a member of the Legislature. In 1886 he was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Second District, and, although defeated, received a most flattering vote in a district strongly Democratic. He is an Odd Fellow and a generous supporter of Trinity Church. He was married October 29, 1850, to Harriet M. Phippeny of Hartford. Their children have been: Ida (Mrs. William E. Fulton), Mary (Mrs. William J. Schlegel), Edward H., Truman S. Lewis and three others now deceased.

LOOMIS, Seymour Crane, Counsellor-at-Law, New Haven, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, November 12, 1861, son of George Wells and Mary Ellen (Norton) Loomis. On his father's side he is descended from Joseph Loomis, one of the original settlers of Windsor, and whose place, still in the Loomis family, is shortly to be used as the site of the Loomis Institute. On his mother's

SEYMOUR C. LOOMIS.

side he is descended from Daniel W. Norton, late of Suffield. He was educated in the district schools of Suffield and at the Connecticut Literary Institute of that town, from which school he graduated, in 1878, as valedictorian of his class. He received the degree of B. A. from Yale College in 1882, and two years later the degree of LL. B. *cum laude*, from

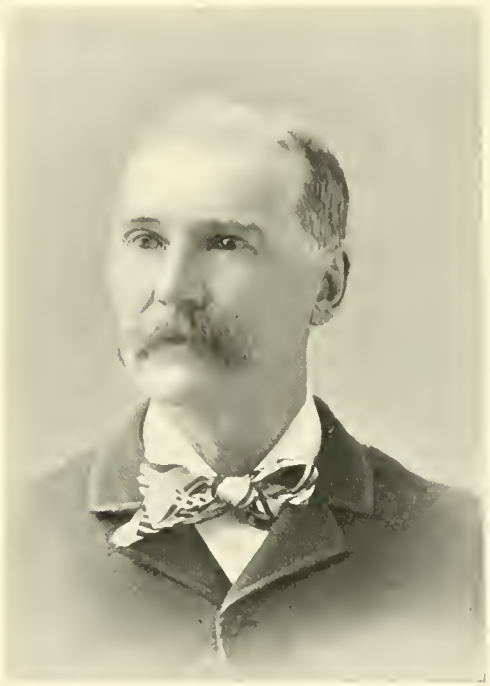
the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the Bar June 24, 1884, having previously studied with John W. Alling, of New Haven, with whom he continued until 1887. In that year he entered the law firm of Stoddard, Thompson & Loomis, continuing until 1891, when the firm became Stoddard & Loomis. In 1893, Mr. Loomis opened an office individually. He has been engaged in active practice, largely in corporation and estate law, and was of counsel for defendant in the Coffee Case. Mr. Loomis has held the offices of Assistant City Clerk of New Haven two terms, 1885 and 1886, acting City Clerk 1885, and Executive Secretary of the State of Connecticut 1893 and 1894. In politics he is a Sound Money Democrat. Mr. Loomis was married April 20, 1892, to Catharine Canfield Northrop, of New Milford, Connecticut.

LUCAS, Frederick Allyn, Farmer, Goshen, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, September 9, 1841, son of Daniel Norton and Marilla L. (Price) Lucas. His mother was one of the twelve daughters of Benjamin Price of Goshen, and her ancestry goes back to a British soldier of the Revolution, captured and confined at Litchfield, Connecticut, who, when paroled, married and settled in Goshen. On the paternal side the line is traced back to James Lucas, a landholder and a Trial Justice in 1620, near Manchester, England. From this ancestor the line descends as follows: Thomas James, who died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1650; Thomas Augustus, a ship captain who died at sea in 1665; Thomas, who died at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1737; Thomas, Jr, who died in Middletown in 1749; Thomas, Jr., who settled at Goshen in 1755; Allen, who died at Goshen in 1820; Thomas Allen, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, who died in Goshen in 1837, and Daniel Norton, above named, who died in Goshen in 1880. Frederick Allyn Lucas was educated in the public schools and at Goshen Academy. He worked on his father's farm in the summer and for four winters previous to enlistment taught a district school. On August 8, 1862, a few weeks before coming of age, he enlisted as private in Company C of the Nineteenth Connecticut Infantry, afterwards the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery. He was made Corporal September 11, 1862, promoted to Sergeant February 1, 1864, and Sergeant-Major April 6, 1864. He served on the Staff of Colonel Elisha S. Kellogg, until his death at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1, 1864, and on the Staff of Colonel Ronald S. Mackenzie, in which service he was wounded at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. When able to rejoin his regiment, yet before his wound was healed, he was mustered February 16, 1865, as Second Lieutenant and placed in command of Company B, which position he held till the close of the War. Company B was the "Color Company" and his command included regimental colors and color guard, and in the battles of that campaign which covered the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, Five Forks, Sailor Creek, and the surrender at Appomattox, the company did gallant service, capturing three flags from the enemy. Although twice wounded he never missed a battle of his regiment, and by virtue of his office held a prominent position in every engagement. In March 1865 Colonel, then General Mackenzie, commanding a division of cavalry under General Sheridan, urged him to join his staff as an Aide-de-Camp with rank of captain, but this honor he declined. We quote from Vaill's History of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery: "Sergeant-Major (afterwards Second Lieutenant) Frederick A. Lucas received a wound in the left thigh at Cedar Creek which disabled him for several months. He returned to the regiment just in time to receive another wound, a slight

FREDERICK A. LUCAS.

one, in the affair at Hatcher's Run. He was promoted for gallantry at Winchester and Fisher's Hill and Colonel Mackenzie told the writer just after those battles that he never saw a braver man than Sergeant-Major Lucas." He was mustered out August 18, 1865. With this gallant record he returned home after the war and engaged as clerk in the mercantile firm of Hart Brothers & Company at West Goshen, Connecticut. This firm did a large wholesale and retail business in butter, cheese and general merchandise, in one year boxing and selling forty thousand boxes of cheese made in Litchfield county, most of them going to the West Indies. Mr. Lucas remained with the firm four years, during the last year of which he was the "cheese man" of the concern. In September 1869 he became partner in the firm of Giddings & Lucas, Wholesale Grocers, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, but withdrew March 1, 1870, to purchase the old stand of Hart Brothers & Company, forming the firm of Lucas, Hurlbut & Allyn, and continuing the business as before. On March 5, 1877, Wilbert M. Allyn withdrew and the firm became Lucas & Hurlbut. On April 1, 1879, Frederick E. Hurlbut sold his interest to Eugene E. Allyn of Goshen, and the firm style became Lucas & Allyn. On November 1, 1883, being in poor health, Mr. Lucas disposed of his interest to his partner and retired from mercantile life. His time is now occupied in the interests of his large farms of one thousand acres at Goshen, and in the care of one hundred and fifty head of stock. He devotes much time to the assistance of others and for many years has served continuously as guardian, trustee and executor. He has won success by hard work, diligence and faithfulness and his townsmen have frequently honored him with office. He was Representative in the Legislature from Goshen in 1869, and again in 1886, his first term serving on the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and in his second as Chairman of the Committee on Finance. He was Senator from the Eighteenth District in 1887 and 1888, and there also served as Chairman of the Finance Committee. His politics have always been Republican. He is a member of St. Paul's Lodge No. 11, Darius Chapter and Buell's Council Free and Accepted Masons of Litchfield, Connecticut, of the Steele Post No. 34, Grand Army of the Republic of Torrington, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, The Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and of Goshen Grange. He was married August 7, 1867, to Jane, eldest daughter of Hon. John M. Wadhams, of Goshen. Two children have been born to them: Frederick Wadhams, born November 11, 1868, and John Marsh, born December 14, 1870. His son, John Marsh Lucas, married Lizzie Garner, daughter of John D. Barton, of Goshen, Connecticut, January 21, 1894; their children are Marilla Myrtle, born January 20, 1895, and Ella Barton, born April 22, 1896.

McMAHON, James Henry, Attorney-at-Law and Ex-Judge of Probate, New Milford, was born in

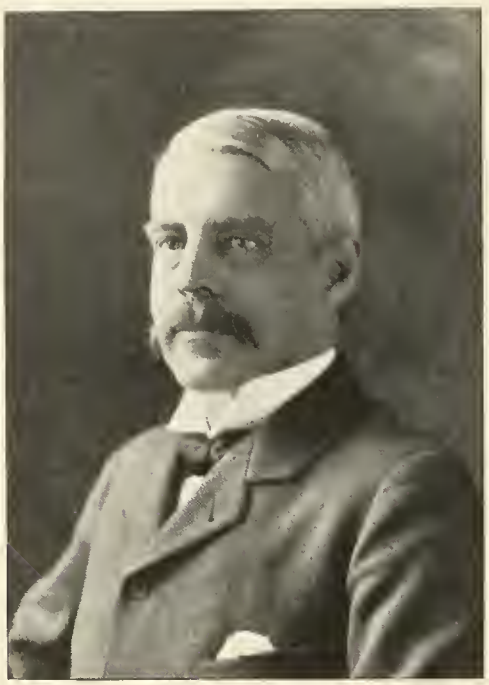


JAMES H. McMAHON.

New Milford, Connecticut, June 24, 1839, son of John and Sophia (Wells) McMahon. He received an academic education but did not enter college. He studied law at the Albany Law School and was admitted to the Bar in November, 1863. In his early manhood he taught school for four years. He commenced the practice of Law in May 1864 and has continued in active practice ever since. He was counsel in the State and United States Courts, and the United States Patent Office in the Bostwick vs. Isbel case involving the Isbel patents; in the case of the First National Bank of New Milford vs. the Town of New Milford; in the

James S. Taylor Hat Patent cases; in the Bongeson murder case; the Knowles homicide cases; the noted sewer cases in the city of Danbury (Morgan vs. Danbury), and many others. For many years he was counsel for the town of New Milford, and later for the First National Bank of New Milford. He was elected Judge of Probate for the district of New Milford in August 1864, and held the office continuously until January 1897. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1873 and 1875. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Valley Club, of the Good Shepherd Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the St. Peter's Lodge and Housatonic Chapter of Masons.

MERSICK, CHARLES SMITH, Hardware and Metal Merchant, New Haven, was born in New York city December 13, 1840, son of John Charles and Sarah (Daggett) Mersick. His father was born in Boston August 20, 1804, and his grandfather was a native of Fiume, Austro-Hungary, who came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the year 1800, settling in Boston a year later. His mother was a granddaughter of Naphtali Daggett, President of Yale College from 1766 to 1777, and daughter of Richard Smith of Smithtown, Long Island, whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather each bore the name of Richard Smith. Of the ancestors of Charles Smith Mersick two were governors of American colonies, and many others were prominent in both civic and military life, from one of whom General U. S. Grant traced his ancestry. His early education was obtained in public and private schools at New Haven. From 1857 until the present time, with the exception of the year 1865, when he was in business in New York, he has been engaged in the hardware and metal business on State street, New Haven. He first entered the employ of English, Atwater & Co., on January 1, 1858. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Nelson A. Hotchkiss under the firm name of Hotchkiss & Mersick. On the death of John English he purchased the business and succeeded the firm of John English & Co. which had previously succeeded the firm of English, Atwater & Co. In 1878 he purchased the interest of Nelson A. Hotchkiss and formed a partnership with Lewis H. English under the firm name of C. S. Mersick & Co. This business has been continued until the present time with more than a moderate degree of success. The firm is well known as extensive dealers in hardware and metals, and stands at the head of this business in Connecticut. In 1881 he was elected a Director in the Merchants National Bank of New Haven, and in 1889, on the resignation of Ex-Governor Hobart B. Bigelow, was made President, which office he still holds. As banker and as trustee and receiver of several insolvent estates he has displayed an ability and versatility which have given him an enviable reputation as a clear-headed, painstaking and reliable man of business. He is Treasurer of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association, a trustee



C. S. MERSICK.

of the New Haven Savings Bank, and a Director in many manufacturing companies. He was Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce for two years, and has for several years been active on its Committee of New Enterprises, serving as its Chairman. He was a Director in the New Haven Free Public Library at the time of its organization and helped to establish it on a firm foundation and secure the property where the Library is now located. In 1872 he was a member of the Common Council and in 1894–96 was Treasurer of the City of New Haven, and by the terms of the new City Charter he will continue to hold this office until June 1899. He was one of the original members of the Republican League Club and was active in the early days of the club as a member of its executive

committee. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of New Haven and one of its Society Committee. He was married by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., the church's famous pastor, on October 10, 1865, to Ellen Louisa English, daughter of George D. English and a niece of Ex-Governor James E. English. They have one child: Mary English Mersick. This brief sketch of one identified so closely by ties of kindred and associations with the largest city in Connecticut would not be complete without adding a few words to emphasize his loyalty to the state by saying that he has always been ardently attached to, and deeply interested in everything appertaining to its welfare.

MORROW, Reverend Cornelius Wortendyke, Congregational Minister, Norwich, was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 8, 1855, son of Cornelius Wortendyke Lafayette and Jane Eliza (Chase) Morrow. On his father's side the family is traced back to Johannes Van Blarcom of Paramus, New Jersey, a settler there in 1600, and on his mother's side to Aquila Chase of Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1640. This branch of the family is remarkable for ministers. His father, Cornelius W. L. Morrow, also studied for the ministry, but devoted himself to manufacturing, being a man of broad culture, a lecturer and a newspaper contributor. The subject of this sketch was graduated from Columbia University in 1876, having prepared at Adelphi Academy and Lockwood Academy, Brooklyn, where he was Valedictorian of his class. From Columbia he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, where he was graduated with honor in 1879. During his college and seminary course, he devoted much time to addresses, and writing for the press, having published several short stories. After leaving the seminary he preached for a while as a Licentiate, supplying the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Kensington, Connecticut. He was installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church at Bethlehem, Connecticut, where he remained four and a half years, then accepting a call to Danbury, in the same state, where he remained six years. His work in each of these fields was very successful. In 1893 he accepted a call to succeed Dr. Leonard W. Bacon at the Second Congregational Church, Norwich, his present charge. In December 1895 the church celebrated the centennial of its present location and the address delivered by Mr. Morrow on that occasion has been put in book form and is a valuable contribution to the ecclesiastical history of the state. Mr. Morrow's work in Norwich, as elsewhere, has been abundantly blessed, one hundred and fifty persons having been added to the membership of the church during the last three years. He is an enthusiastic member of the Christian Endeavor Society, and a member of the New London County Association of Congregational Ministers. His papers before this society give evidence of his scholarship and philosophic bent of mind. He was

C. W. MORROW.

a member of the Danbury High School Committee, twice delivering the graduating address. He is at present one of the trustees of the Otis (Norwich) Library, and a member of the School Board. He was married January 14, 1880, to Rosalie Caroline Lippman. Their children have been: William Alexander (deceased), Julia Matilda and Marie Janet Morrow.

NICKERSON, Leonard J., Attorney-at-Law, Cornwall, was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, October 23, 1857, son of Orson and Julia M. (Dibble) Nickerson. On his father's side he is a descendant of William Nickerson who emigrated to Cape Cod

from England in 1637. His mother is a granddaughter of Israel Dibble who fought in the American Army through the entire Revolutionary War and was several times wounded. She is descended in a direct line from Governor William Bradford of

L. J. NICKERSON.

the Massachusetts Colony. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and at the Alger Institute at Cornwall. For a time he taught school and then studied law with Hon. Arthur D. Warner. He was admitted to the Bar of the state April 22, 1879, and to the United States Bar in April 1882. During the last ten years he has been connected with nearly every important case in Litchfield county. He has held various town offices and was a member of the Legislature of 1883. In 1895 he represented Litchfield county before the Legislature in the repeal of the act, placing the maintenance of the Hartford Bridge upon the state. His politics are Republican. He is a Mason and a member of the order of the Eastern Star. He was married September 16, 1896, to Alice P. New.

PARSONS, Guernsey Smith, Banker, Waterbury, was born at Durham, December 4, 1834, son of Clement M. and Phœbe (Smith) Parsons. He traces his ancestry back to Cornet Joseph Parsons through Captain Samuel Parsons, Ithamar Parsons, Aaron Parsons to Curtiss Parsons, his grandfather. He was educated at the Durham public schools. From 1850 to 1853 he was engaged in merchandizing, from 1854 to 1866 he was employed in the Waterbury National Bank, and from 1866 to 1870 he was a manufacturer. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank since 1870 and a private banker since 1871. Mr. Parsons was Aide-de-camp on Governor R. D. Hubbard's Staff from 1877 to 1878, was Mayor of Waterbury from 1880 to 1882, and Judge of Probate, Waterbury District, from 1874 to 1875. He is a member of the New York Reform Club, of the Waterbury Club, and of the Country Club of Farmington. In politics he is a Democrat. He

G. S. PARSONS.

was married October 14, 1858, to Eliza J. Brown, and has one daughter, Mrs. Sarah K. Parsons Merriman.

PARSONS, Herbert Calvin, Proprietor of Parsons Theatre, Hartford, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, November 4, 1854, son of Calvin G., and Elizabeth (Chapman) Parsons. He was educated in the common schools of East Windsor, and spent his early manhood in farming in that town. He began his business career as proprietor of the

Hotel at Broad Brook, in the town of East Windsor, and later as proprietor and resident manager of the Hotel Parsons which he continued until 1896. He still owns the hotel. He entered the theatrical business in the fall of 1892 as proprietor of the Park

H. C. PARSONS.

City Theatre. On April 1, 1896, he opened, in Hartford, the New Parsons Theatre. The theatre is beautifully decorated and elegantly furnished and is throughout a thoroughly modern playhouse, the equal of those in the larger cities. During the year De Wolf Hopper, W. H. Crane, Fanny Davenport, John Drew, Ada Rehan and the Damrosch Opera Company have had engagements there, and the public has shown its appreciation by a very liberal patronage. Mr. Parsons is a Knight Templar, a member of Washington Commandery of Hartford, and of Pyramid Shrine of Bridgeport. In politics he has always been a Republican. His wife's maiden name was Carrie G. Simpson. They have one daughter, Maud M. Parsons, born in 1880.

PEARSON, A. WALTON, Editor of The Bulletin, Norwich, Connecticut, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, February 12, 1842, son of Ariel Pearson, Jr., and Emily (Colby) Pearson. On the paternal side he is descended from John Pearson, an Englishman, who in 1643 established at Rowley, Massachusetts, the first fulling mill in America. On the maternal side the Colbys trace their descent to an ancestor who lived in the little town of Colberg on the Danish coast several centuries ago. His education was obtained in the schools of Newburyport. His journalistic career was preshadowed when at the age of eight he became a carrier for the Newburyport Herald. Several years later he entered the office as an apprentice and so served for two years. He was one of the last indentured or long time apprentices. In 1859 he came to Connecticut with John Quincy Adams Stone, one of the owners of the Herald, and with him finished his apprenticeship on the Windham County Transcript at Danielson. He was taught the entire business and in the absence of the editor used to take editorial charge of the paper. In May 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was in the Depart-

A. WALTON PEARSON.

ment of the Gulf under General Banks when Port Hudson was captured. He was honorably discharged in September 1863. In 1864, he returned to Danielson and completed his apprenticeship in the office of the Windham County Transcript. For a few months he worked in a Boston bookoffice, after which he became foreman of the Middlesex

County, Massachusetts, Journal, published at Woburn. After a year and a half at Woburn, he went to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he was employed as job printer and pressman for two years. He left there to accept a more lucrative position in the Newburyport Post Office, under George J. L. Colby, one of the best known editors of Eastern Massachusetts. In 1869 he was associated with Messrs. Stone & Colby in the purchase of the Willimantic Journal under the firm title of Stone, Pearson & Co. In 1870, Mr. Stone retired from the firm and the business was continued until May 1872, when it was sold out to Barber & Company. In April 1873, he accepted the city editorship of the Norwich Evening Advertiser. On the discontinuation of the Advertiser in 1875, he was by vote of the directors of the Advertiser Company, made editor of the Norwich Aurora, a weekly Democratic paper which he edited until November 1878. In March 1879 he accepted the city editorship of the Norwich Morning Bulletin which he held until 1893, when he took the full editorial management, which position he still holds. He has been a correspondent of the New York Herald and the New York Tribune, and has written Natural History articles for the Philadelphia Press. He was an Associate Editor of The Observer, a magazine devoted to microscopy and natural history. He is keenly interested in Lepidoptera, and has a choice collection of exotic butterflies and moths. In his official position it was said of him: "He brought to his position ripe journalistic experience, a keen humor, bright and versatile talents, and a well-balanced, discriminating judgment. Personally, he is a frank, honest and conscientious gentleman, and a genial friend. To whatever position Mr. Pearson may be called he carries with him the earnest and hearty wishes for his welfare, prosperity and happiness, of his former associates." In politics he was a Democrat previous to the Greeley campaign, since which time he has been a Republican. He is a member of St. Mark's Lodge of Masons, of Newburyport. He was married October 26, 1865, to Frances Elizabeth Winsor, of Brooklyn, Connecticut. They have one child: Walton Hardin Pearson, born November 28, 1869.

PENFIELD, Loren Dwight, Town Clerk, New Britain, was born in New Britain, June 15, 1840, son of Harvey and Lucy E. (Sanford) Penfield. His grandfather was Phinehas Penfield, and his great-grandfather, Phinehas Penfield, Sr., a soldier of the Revolutionary War, whose wives were respectively, Ruth Hart, daughter of Linas Hart, and Lucy Osgood, daughter of Jeremiah H. Osgood. Back of this the line is traced to Nathaniel Penfield, Jr., who married Lydia Barnes, to Nathaniel Penfield, Sr., and Hannah his wife. His maternal grandmother was Lydia, daughter of John Beckley, who was also in the Revolutionary War. His education was obtained in the district schools which he left when twelve years old to work in a factory. He attended school for one winter term only after

LOREN D. PENFIELD.

that time. On December 11, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and served until his discharge, January 5, 1865. He served under General B. F. Butler and General N. P. Banks. He was at the surrender of New Orleans, and was engaged in all battles and skirmishes of the regiment, including the siege of Port Hudson. He volunteered in the "Forlorn Hope" called by General Banks to storm the works. After the surrender of Port Hudson he was detailed, July 15, 1863, as clerk at Head Quarters, Department of the Gulf. In July 1864, and until his discharge, he was under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in the battles of Winchester,

Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. After his discharge he was employed for nearly a year as clerk in the U. S. Provost Marshal General's Office at Hartford. He then took up the trade of house painting, taking contracts for some of the finest residences in New Britain and other cities. In January 1894, he commenced his first term as Town Clerk of New Britain, of which office he is still the incumbent. He is also Clerk of the Probate Court of the District of Berlin, his appointment dating from January 1895. He served six years with Company D, First Regiment Connecticut National Guards, and was commissioned Lieutenant by Governor Jewell. He is a member of the Patriotic Order, Sons of America, the Pilgrim Fathers, Order of the United American Mechanics, Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, and Harmony Lodge of Masons. He was elected Commander of Stanley Post Grand Army of the Republic in January 1897; he is Treasurer of Knights of Ancient Essenic Order, reporter of Elihu Burritt Lodge Knights of Honor, and also Local Treasurer of the Baltimore Building and Loan Association. He was married June 20, 1866, to Carrie W. McNary, daughter of William G. McNary. Their children have been: Nellie Ruth, born October 20, 1867, now wife of Warren W. Marshall, and Arthur Eugene Penfield, deceased.

PHELPS, CHARLES, Attorney-at-Law and Secretary of the State of Connecticut, Rockville, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, August 10, 1852, son of the late Rev. Benjamin C. Phelps and Sarah Parker (Humphrey) Phelps. His descent is traced to George Phelps who came to this country from England in 1630 and settled at Windsor. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Phelps, was a member of the Constitutional Convention that adopted the original Constitution of Connecticut. His father was the Rev. B. C. Phelps, a retired Methodist clergyman lately living in Vernon, Connecticut. He prepared for college at East Greenwich Academy and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1875. He studied law in the office of B. H. Bill of Rockville, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877. For a year he practiced in Tolland, but then returned to Rockville where he has built up a large practice and made himself recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the state. Among the many important cases which Mr. Phelps has conducted to a successful issue for his clients are, the Utah Copper Belt Mining Claim suits, the suit of J. J. Regan against the New York & New England Railroad Company in which he won the largest verdict granted by a Tolland Court in twenty years, the celebrated Gleason case and the Windermen Litigation in which he represented Jordan, Marsh & Company. When the office of Tolland County Coroner was established in 1883 Mr. Phelps was appointed to the position, which he has held ever since. He has always been a Republican. He represented Vernon in the General Assembly in 1885 and made a record of which the town had

CHARLES PHELPS.

good reason to be proud, serving as member of the Judiciary Committee and Chairman of the Contested Election Committee. In 1892 he was elected to the Connecticut Senate from the twenty-third district, and became one of the Republican leaders as Chairman of the Insurance Committee. The Senate was at that time evenly divided between the two parties and it so happened that Senators Phelps and Holcomb were the only Republican lawyers. Opposed to them were a large number of Democratic lawyers. When Rockville became a municipality Mr. Phelps was chosen City Attorney and under Mayor Fitch he was appointed City Prosecuting Attorney, which office he

has held ever since. He represents the county on the State Board of Examiners of applicants for admission to the Bar. He was elected Secretary of the State of Connecticut in November 1896, which office he still holds, having been nominated in the Convention by acclamation. He is a man who has made many friends in private and public relations, and is one of the most popular men in Eastern Connecticut. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Encampment. He is also a member of the Opera Club, New York, and in college was a Psi Upsilon man. He was married October 19, 1881, to Leila Loomis Bill, a daughter of B. H. Bill, of Rockville, and a niece of Judge Dwight Loomis. Mrs. Phelps died September 30, 1888.

PHILLIPS, Watson Lyman, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, New Haven, was born in West Troy, New York, January 28, 1850, son of Rev. Jonas and Maria E. (Nims) Phillips. His father was a native of Fishkill-on-Hudson where many of the name still reside. On his mother's side he is descended from Godfrey Nims one of the early settlers of Deerfield, whose house was burned, some of his children killed, and others, with his wife, carried to Canada, at the time of the Deerfield massacre. His father, who died in 1883, was in early life a teacher, and afterwards a Methodist clergyman, a member of the Troy Conference. His early education was obtained at private schools, at the Poultney, Vermont, Academy, and the Fort Edward, New York, Institute. He was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, in 1872. He then took a partial course at the Theological School of Boston University and in the spring of 1873 joined the Providence Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first pastorates were in Massachusetts, where he preached successively in the churches at West Duxbury, South Yarmouth, the First Church, Fall River, and the County Street Church, New Bedford. In 1880 he was called to the pastorate of the Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, New York, and later to the St. John's Church in that city. In 1888 he became pastor of the First Church in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, one of the largest and strongest churches in that part of the state. In 1890 he accepted a call to the Church of the Redeemer (Congregationalist), New Haven, where he still remains. He made the change of denominations, because of his fondness for the Congregational polity and for a settled pastorate, and because of the influence of Presbyterian blood inherited from his mother's family. The Church of the Redeemer is one of the most prominent churches of the state and is distinguished for its members' intelligence and liberality. It conducts the Oak Street Mission, necessitating the employment of an assistant pastor and a lady missionary. It conducts a reading room, clubs for boys and young men, sewing school, mothers' meeting, Band of Hope, Penny Savings Bank, singing classes, kitchen garden and the usual Sunday school and gospel services. Dr. Phillips is

W. L. PHILLIPS.

well known as a lecturer and after dinner speaker, and is deeply interested in all movements towards good citizenship. He received the degree of M. A. from Wesleyan University in course, and the degree of D. D. in 1889 from Wesleyan University and Dickinson College. In college he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa. He is a Mason and a member of the Graduates Club, New Haven, and the Congregational Club, serving one year as President. He is a corporate member of the American Board and the Connecticut Bible Society. He is a Director of the Connecticut Missionary Society and of the organized Charities Association, New Haven, and

President of the New Haven City Missionary Association. He was married June 22, 1873, to Ella Vernon Stetson of East Pembroke, Massachusetts, whose ancestors were of Revolutionary origin, and who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their children are: Arthur Vernon, Frank Lyman and Ruth Palmer Phillips.

PIERCE, Noble Emerson, Attorney-at-law and ex-State Senator, Bristol, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, July 31, 1854, son of Julius E. and Huldah (Botsford) Pierce. He is a descendant of Deacon

NOBLE E. PIERCE.

John Pierce who settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1731, and after a few years removed to Woodbury, Connecticut. Abraham Pierce, his great-grandfather, removed to Bristol in 1797 and purchased the homestead where his father still lives and where Senator Pierce was raised. His early education was obtained at the common schools of Bristol and at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. He was graduated from the Connecticut State Normal School in 1873, and from the Albany Law School in May 1876. He was admitted to the Bar at Albany, New York, May 18, 1876. During 1873-74-75 he taught the Lower Middle School at Ansonia and read law with Judge V. Munger of Ansonia during the same period. He began the practice of law at Angelica, New York, where he remained from 1876 to June 1878. In that month he came to Connecticut and was admitted to the Bar at Hartford. He has been connected with the School Board of Bristol since 1887, and is Chairman of District Committee Number One. He was Treasurer of Hartford county in 1893-95. He was a member of the Connecticut Senate from the Fourth District from 1891 to 1894. This included the memorable dead-lock of 1891-92. In both sessions he was the Democratic leader. As Justice of the Peace of Hartford county he administered the oath of office to Governor Morris and his associates, and during the two years that followed he was the recognized mouth-piece of the Democratic side of the Senate. In the session of 1893 he was Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Boroughs, which committee, after six weeks of public hearings, reported the General Street Railway Law of 1893. The work of sifting the various suggestions offered and the drafting of the bill was left almost entirely to Senator Pierce. The Committee considered one hundred and fifty-three applications for street railway charters, and during the session the charter of almost every city in the state was either completely revised or materially amended. As Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Pierce gave careful attention to each of these applications, and in many cases rewrote and revised them. He is well known as a campaign orator He stumped New York state in the Tilden campaign of 1876, and with the exception of the last campaign he has stumped Connecticut in every subsequent presidential campaign. He is a Knight Templar, a member of Franklin Lodge Number Fifty-Six, Free and Accepted Masons of Bristol, the Pequabuck Chapter Number Thirty-Two, Royal Arch Masons, the Clark Commandery Number Seven, Knight Templars of Waterbury, and the Ethan Lodge Number Nine, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Country Club of Farmington. He was married July 16, 1879, to Hattie Kendall of Angelica, New York, who died October 26, 1895. They had two children: Kendall, born May 26, 1888, and Gertrude Pierce, born December 24, 1893.

PIRRITTE, Fred Winchell, M. D., New Haven, was born at Brooklyn, Province of Ontario, Canada, July 20, 1868, son of William Pirritte, D. D., and Alzina L. (Winchell) Pirritte. On his father's side

he is descended from a Huguenot family driven from Paris by the Edict of Nantes, his paternal grandfather having been a British officer stationed at Kingston, Canada. His mother was of Massachusetts birth. He was educated by his parents until

FRED W. PIRRITTE.

his thirteenth year, when he entered the High School at Toronto. He afterwards took a partial course in the Academic Department of Toronto University, and in 1893 graduated with the degree of M. D. from the same University. He was Interne in the Toronto General Hospital in 1892–93, and has also been connected for several months each with the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto, and the Backus Hospital, Norwich, Connecticut. He has had special training in gynæcology and obstetrics under Dr. Adam Wright and Dr. James F. W. Ross, of Toronto. Since April 1896 he has been attending Physician at the New Haven City Dispensary. He gives special attention to obstetrics and diseases of women, maintaining a private hospital in connection with his office at 215 Orange street. He is a member of the Republican League Club.

PORTER, Charles J., Merchant, Goshen, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, January 27, 1839. His parents were John P. and Laura C. (Prentice) Porter. The Porter family came from Farmington, Connecticut, and his mother was a descendant of the Humphreys of Goshen. His education was obtained at the common schools and at Goshen Academy. He began his training for active life with a three-years clerkship in the store of E. G. Brigham at Goshen. This was followed by another three years as clerk for Hart Brothers & Company. In 1871 he commenced business as a merchant in Goshen in partership with Ralph F. Cook under the firm name of Cook & Porter. This was continued until 1883 when he bought out his partner. In the following year he himself sold out to C. M. Allen of Litchfield, and in October bought a one-third interest in a general store at West Goshen, Connecticut, doing business under the firm name of Porter & Allyn Brothers. This connection continued for one year when he sold out to Eugene E. Allyn. In January 1887 he bought the store in Goshen Centre where he still continues.

CHAS. J. PORTER.

He has an honorable war record, enlisting as a private May 23, 1861, in Company I, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. He served for three years and was successively promoted Corporal and Quarter-master Sergeant, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican. He represented the town in the Legislature

in 1866 and 1893 and was Sheriff of Litchfield County from 1881 to 1884. He has been Selectman one year and is the present Town Treasurer, having served for ten years. He was married in 1870 to Ellen C. Bennett. The following children have been born to them: John P., Carrie P. (wife of Andrew W. Barton of Watertown, Connecticut), Kate L. (wife of Lemuel P. Humphrey of Norfolk, Connecticut), Anna E. (wife of Austin V. Allyn, of Goshen), Charles W., Samuel W. and Gordon B. Porter.

READE, Hezekiah Lord, Author and President of the Jewett City Savings Bank, Jewett City, was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, October 1, 1827, the only child of Silas and Sarah (Meech) Reade. He traces his ancestry back to intercolonial times, his ancestors coming from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts. They subsequently removed to Norwich, Connecticut, and bought a tract of land a mile long, and one half a mile wide, of Owanico, the half-brother of Uncas, the famous chief of the Mohegan Indians. The family still reside upon this purchase, and the deed bearing the date of 1686 is still in the possession of the family. The subject of this sketch is in the seventh generation from John Read who came to this country from England in 1630, and the name of John Read is five times repeated in the direct line of descent from the first-named ancestor. On the maternal side a tradition traces the line back to a Colonel Walbridge of the Scottish Army, who, for his heroic deeds and a price for his head, was obliged to flee to this country. He is said to have landed at Newport, Rhode Island, and to have married a daughter of King Philip, Chief of the Narragansetts. Young Reade was educated in the common schools of Lisbon, and later in the select schools of Jewett City, and at Plainfield Academy. During his early manhood he worked on the old farm, spending his evenings in study by the aid of an open fire and a tallow candle. For sixteen winters he taught school, five of these, acting as principal of the graded school at Jewett City. In 1864 he added to his farm work and other occupations, that of manufacturing paper. He bought out a paper mill, and under his good management the business was highly prosperous and at last grew into the Reade Paper Company, which owned and operated three mills. Five years later, being called to take charge of the Agricultural Department of the Hearth & Home, a leading New York illustrated journal, edited by Donald G. Mitchell, he sold out his interest in the paper mills, and has since devoted much of his time to literary work. Yet, he is a man of many sides; never content with one form of activity. In 1873 he conceived the idea of founding a Savings Bank in Jewett City, and upon its organization was chosen President, and has since served continuously in that capacity. Mr. Reade is an able writer. Among the books that are the product of his pen are: "Money and how to Make it and Use it"; "Boys' and Girls' Temperance Book"; "Reade's Business Reader"; "Story of a Heathen and his Transformation"; "The Way Out"; and others which have been widely read. He first became interested in temperance and Sunday School work in 1849, and in Evangelistic work in 1875. He was the originator of the system of compulsory temperance teaching in public schools, and introduced a bill into the Connecticut Legislature to that end in 1881, the first ever submitted to a legislative body for consideration and adoption. He traveled extensively in furtherance of this system, speaking before legislative committees and publishing leaflets on the subject which have been widely quoted. The work was afterwards taken up by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He

H. L. READE.

commenced writing for the newspapers at the age of twenty two, and has been a constant contributor to the religious and secular press, and has had editorial connection with Connecticut journalism, for nearly a quarter of a century. He has been all this time active in church and evangelistic work, and it may be said that every good cause has his sympathy, and, so far as he can give it, his help. He is a Director of "The Missionary Society of Connecticut," and has often represented a wide constituency in the meetings of the Congregational churches of his state and the country. He served as assistant United States Assessor during and after the war, was Deputy Sheriff in 1848–50, and is now Treasurer and member of the Board of Education of his town. His politics are Republican. In 1867 he was married to Faith Bingham Partridge. They have no children, but have educated, in the schools of this country, Mary Ella Butler (Reade), and given a University education, both in America and Germany, to Riechiro Saikii, a Christian Japanese. The former was for many years a missionary in Japan, and the latter is a prominent officer in the Japanese Navy, a writer of books, member of the faculty of the Japanese University, at Kioto, and a most influential Christian leader in the Empire.

ROBERTS, Henry, President of the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company, Hartford, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 22, 1853, son of George and Elvira (Evans) Roberts. The Roberts family is one of Welsh origin and is traced back to William Roberts who came to this country in 1654. Another ancestor was George Roberts, an officer in the Revolutionary War, through whom was descended Ozias Roberts, the grandfather of the present manufacturer. His mother's parents were Jason Evans and Gratia (Taylor) Evans, the latter daughter of Thomas Taylor, 2d, and granddaughter of John Taylor, the latter son of Captain Thomas Taylor, to whom a monument was erected at Deerfield (Cross Roads), Massachusetts, for bravery in the French and Indian Wars. Young Roberts was educated in the public and High Schools of Hartford and South Windsor, Connecticut, and was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1877. He attended the Columbia Law School in 1878 and the Yale Law School in 1879, and was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in the same year. His law studies were, however, pursued without any intention of practicing, and in 1880 he entered the office of the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company. In 1884, he became Secretary of the Company and in 1886 its President, which office he continues to hold. The company has done a large and successful business much of which is directly the result of Mr. Roberts' able management He is also a Director in the Hartford Trust Company, State Savings Bank, Hartford Electric Light Company, Farmington River Power Company, and Trustee of the Co-operative Savings Society of Hartford. He is also Trustee of Slater Industrial School, Winston, North Carolina, and of the Young

HENRY ROBERTS.

Men's Christian Association Training School, of Springfield, Massachusetts. He belongs to the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars, and Sons of Revolution, and the Hartford Colonial, Country and Republican clubs. He was married October 5, 1881, to Caroline E Smith of Bridgeport. There have been born to them three children: John Taylor, Francis Thacher (deceased), and Edward Constant Roberts.

ROOD, David Alonzo, proprietor of the United States Hotel, Hartford, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, September 28, 1817, son of David and

Salome (Partridge) Rood, of Canaan, Connecticut. He was educated in the common schools of Sheffield, where he remained and worked upon the farm until he was twenty-one years old. His first business venture was in 1845, as proprietor of a hotel in New Hartford. Two years later he took charge of the Connecticut Hotel, Hartford, and this he sold in 1849. In 1851 he bought the Eagle House, Hartford, which in 1855 he enlarged and changed to the Trumbull House. He thus continued until 1865, when he took a lease of the United States Hotel which was an adjoining building. In 1867 he bought out the Trumbull House

D. A. ROOD.

and two years later connected them together, since which time the name Trumbull has been dropped and the whole known as the United States Hotel. Few hotels in New England are more widely and favorably known. With one or two breaks of greater or less length, Mr. Rood has retained the management, and he is now the oldest active hotel proprietor in the state, both in age and years of service. He has been a hotel proprietor since 1845, and proprietor of the United States Hotel for forty-two years. He was also proprietor of Fenwick Hall, Saybrook, for five years, and of the Manhassett Hotel, Shelter Island, New York, for one year. He leased the ground floor of the Trumbull House property, bought in 1867, to the First National Bank, who in 1897 tore down the old building, and erected a large banking house on the site. He was connected with the First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard, and served as its Lieutenant-Colonel for three years. He is an incorporator and Director of the Dime Savings Bank. He was a police commissioner for ten years and has been Treasurer of the First School District for fourteen years. He is a member of the Republican Club. Mr. Rood has been twice married. His first wife was Maria Woodford of Avon, Connecticut, who died June 23, 1883. Three children were born to them: Frank D., born December 17, 1851; Arthur W., born July 9, 1853; and Emma L., born September 27, 1864. He was married a second time, September 10, 1884, to Abbie F., daughter of Sanford Carroll of Dedham, Massachusetts.

ROOT, Joseph Edward, B. S., M. D., Alienist and Author, Hartford, was born in Greenwich, Massachusetts, March 4, 1854, son of Thomas Pitkin and Seraph Marsh (Haynes) Root. His father is a prominent citizen of Barre, Massachusetts, and has represented his town and district in the State Senate and House. Dr. Root is a grandson of John Root, of Greenwich, Massachusetts, and a great-grandson of Joseph Root of Somers, Connecticut, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary War for four years and took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and in Arnold's Expedition to Quebec as a member of the Fifth Company of the Twentieth Connecticut Regiment. From this Revolutionary ancestor the line runs back to Timothy Root, one of the founders of the town of Somers, and who built the Root House on the mountain at Somers, which served as a house of worship until the first meeting-house was erected. From the last named the line runs back to Thomas Root of Westfield, Massachusetts, and from him to John Root, who was one of the followers of Hooker in 1633 and in 1640 became the first settler of the town of Farmington, Connecticut. The subject of this sketch attended school from 1860 to 1868 in District School Number 8, Barre, Massachusetts, and the four succeeding years at the Barre High School. He received the degree of B. S. from the Massachusetts State College at Amherst in 1876 and in the same year a like degree from Boston University. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons,

New York, where he was graduated in 1883. At Amherst he was one of the Farnsworth Prize speakers in his Freshman and Sophomore years, and a Commencement speaker at graduation. His early life was spent on the Hillside farm at Barre, Massachusetts. During his college course he taught school two winters at Barre Plains, and after graduating he entered Dr. Brown's Institute at Barre, remaining till the spring of 1879 when he was engaged at the Walnut Hill Asylum, Hartford. On receiving his medical diploma he was made Assistant Physician at the Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, where he remained until he began the general

JOS. E. ROOT.

practice of medicine at Hartford, August 20, 1884. In 1885 he helped to re-organize the Hartford Dispensary of which he has been Secretary and Treasurer since its re-organization. He has also been Chief of the Department of General Medicine and Nervous Diseases at the Dispensary. He has been appointed on many commissions of lunacy by Governors Harrison and Morris, was a delegate for the Connecticut Medical Society to the meetings of the American Medical Association from 1889 to 1894 and as such attended the meetings held respectively at Newport, Rhode Island, Washington, D. C., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and San Francisco, California. In April 1891 he was elected Secretary of the Hartford Medical Association, which office he held until April 1894. During his term of office much of the responsibility pertaining to the Centennial Celebration of the Association devolved upon him, and he also delivered the historical address. In 1896 he was appointed Surgeon on Major Warren's Staff of the First Company Governor's Horse Guards, which rank he now holds. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons to the Masonic Home at Wallingford, Connecticut; in 1896 was made its President and in 1897 was chosen Chairman of the Building Committee for the new Masonic Hospital. Dr. Root was appointed medical examiner for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1894, The Mutual Reserve of New York in 1890, and the "Home Circle" in 1895, which positions he now holds. He is a member of the Franklin and Hartford Rifle clubs and Vice-President of the latter. He is a member of the New York Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and was elected President in 1896. He is a member of the Hartford (City), State and County Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Pearl Street Congregational Church and to the Hartford Scientific Society. He is both a York and a Scottish rite Mason and a member of the following bodies: St. John's Lodge No. 4, Pythagoras Chapter No. 17, Wolcott Council No. 1, Washington Commandery No. 1, Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, Rose Croix, Connecticut Consistory Thirty-Second Degree, Norwich, and Sphinx Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Masonic Club and the Sons of the American Revolution, and on December 6, 1890, was made a fellow of the Society of Arts, Literature and Science of London with the title of F. S. C. His work as an alienist and author has given him a wide and well deserved prominence. He is the author of the following works: "Early Discovery of America by the Norseman"; "Hunting Trip in the Rocky Mountains" (lecture); and these medical treatises: "Epilepsy"; "Essay on Electricity in Nervous Diseases"; "Arteritis of the Brain"; "Hygiene of School Life"; "Electricity in Diseases of Women"; and "Centennial History of Hartford County Medical Association." In politics he is a Republican and deeply interested in good government but has declined to run for office of any kind. He was married March 4, 1885, to Ella Goodman Moseley of Hartford.

ROOT, Charles George, Lawyer, Waterbury, Connecticut, was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, August 13, 1855. His parents were Reuben H. and Laura (Penfield) Root. His paternal ancestors came from England in 1637 and settled at Farmington,

CHAS. G. ROOT.

Connecticut. After attending schools in Springfield, Massachusetts, and Waterbury, Connecticut, he was Assistant Librarian in the Bronson Library at Waterbury. In 1877 he was graduated from the Yale Law School and was admitted to the Bar in New Haven the same year. In 1891 he was member of the Legislature from Waterbury and served as member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1893 he was Senator from the Fifth District, and was Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and a member of the Special State Prison Committee. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1896 went as a gold Democrat delegate to the Indianapolis Convention. Since 1893 he has been Judge of the Police Court of Waterbury and Deputy Judge of the District Court of Waterbury. He is a member of the Reform Club of New York, also of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. He married Carrie M. Chapin of Bristol, Connecticut, February 2, 1880, and to them have been born the following children: Mabel F. C., born November 30, 1880; Josephine, born October 18, 1892; Reuben Howard, born August 4, 1887; and Helen Root, born March 30, 1896.

SAGE, William Henry, M. D., New Haven, was born in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, March 15, 1825. His parents were Josiah H. and Elizabeth (Cone) Sage. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at Westfield Academy. He studied medicine at the Yale Medical School, where he was graduated in 1849. In that year he began the practice of medicine at Unionville, in the town of Farmington, where he remained for twenty five years. In 1857 he adopted the principles of medicine as taught by Hahnemann. He removed to New Haven in 1874, and has continued the practice of his profession in that city

WM. H. SAGE.

since that time. He is a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and a Director of, and a Consulting Physician to Grace Hospital. He was married in 1851, to Elizabeth V. Pinney, of Farmington, Connecticut. They have had two sons: Frederick H. (deceased) and Henry P. Sage, M. D., New Haven, Connecticut.

SANFORD, David Coley, Engineer of the Shell Fish Commission of Connecticut, and Oyster Expert, New Haven, Connecticut, was born in Redding, Connecticut, August 21, 1849, son of George A. and Caroline S. (Banks) Sanford. He was edu-

DAVID C. SANFORD.

cated in the district schools, and at Redding Ridge Academy. He acted as Assistant Engineer on the New Haven City Sewerage from January 23, 1871, to October 1879. During the succeeding year he was occupied in making surveys and specifications for the Wallingford Water Works, and ran all the grades and lines on the construction, and the maps for the sewerage system. From January 1881 to September 1888, he was Field Engineer for the Connecticut Shell Fish Commission, and for the succeeding four years acted as their General Engineer. At the present time he is City Engineer of Ansonia, Engineer of the Shell Fish Commission, and Secretary of the Connecticut Oyster Growers' Association, and Clerk of its Committee on Legislation. He is an expert on the oyster, its habits and enemies, and has received repeated invitations to visit Germany to determine the cause of the extinction of the oyster in German waters. As Engineer of the Shell Fish Commission, he had charge of determining the bounds of the oyster beds in the Sound. He has lectured on the oyster at Bridgeport, South Norwalk, Danbury and elsewhere, and has frequently been called to different states when his advice as an expert on oyster cultivation was required. He is a member of the Republican League, the Young Men's Republican Club, the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, the Pequot Club, and in 1885 was elected a member of the American Society of Engineers. His politics are Republican, but he has never sought a political office. He was married October 11, 1874, to Mary A. Mitchell. They have no children.

SKINNER, Clarence Edward, M. D., New Haven, was born in New Haven, June 8, 1868, son of William Joseph and Cecelia Eliza (Hoggan) Skinner. On his father's side his ancestors were English, on his mother's Scotch. His early education was received in the public schools at Westville,

CLARENCE E. SKINNER.

Connecticut, and at the Commercial and Collegiate Institute at New Haven. He studied medicine at the Yale Medical School, and was graduated with the class of 1891. At his graduation from the Medical School the prize for the best graduation thesis was equally divided between himself and a classmate, Reuben Lockhart, his subject being "The

Microscopical Differentiation of the Hair of Man from that of Lower Animals." He began the practice of medicine at New Haven July 1, 1891, where he still continues. After graduation he was Resident Physician at the Springside Home, and is a contributor to medical journals. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, the Yale Medical Society, and the New Haven Colony Historical Society. In politics he is an Independent. He was married December 31, 1896, to Edith Hart Hotchkiss of New Haven.

SMITH, Edward Weir, M. D., Meriden, was born in Meriden, October 17, 1854, son of David

EDWARD W. SMITH.

Smith and Fidelia Augusta (Parker) Smith. His parents were of old New England Revolutionary stock, three of his grandfathers, namely, Lieutenant Jacob Smith, Jesse Hall and Daniel Parker, having served in the Revolutionary War. The Smith family came from Litchfield county and the Parkers from New Haven, dating back to about 1640. He was educated in the district schools of Meriden and at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, from which school he entered Yale, graduating from the Academic Department in 1878. The next year he spent at the Yale Medical School. While in college he took a prominent part in athletics, playing on both the University Foot Ball and Base Ball teams. After leaving New Haven he spent one season in teaching school at Yalesville, and then began a two years' course of study at the McGill Medical School, Montreal, Canada, taking his degree in 1882. He immediately settled in Meriden, where he has continued in the practice of his profession until the present time. He is a member of the Home Club, Meriden, and of the Meriden, the County, and the State medical societies. He was married October 14, 1885, to Helen Bethia Rice. They have two children: Marion R., born June 26, 1887, and David P. Smith, born May 6, 1889.

SMITH, Herbert Eugene, Dean of the Yale Medical School, New Haven, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 21, 1857, son of Henry H. and Mary B. (Morgan) Smith. His father's family

HERBERT E. SMITH.

were farmers in New Haven county. His mother was a Morgan, the honorable record of whose ancestors are recorded in the Morgan Genealogy. Dr. Smith received his early education at the South District School and at the High School at Hartford where he was graduated in 1876. He next entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University

where he took the degree of Ph. B. in 1879. His medical education was obtained with one year at the Yale Medical School, and a subsequent two years at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania where he gained his degree of M. D. in 1882. In the same year he was made lecturer on Chemistry at the Yale Medical School. Three years later he was promoted to his present positions of Professor of Chemistry in the Yale Medical School, and Dean of the Medical Faculty of Yale University. Dr. Smith's advancement has been rapid and well deserved, and the Medical Department under his charge has largely increased in numbers and usefulness. Dr. Smith is the Chemist of the State Board of Health, Chemist of the New Haven Hospital and one of the Connecticut State Chemists. He is a member of the American Physiological Society, the American Chemical Society, and of the City and State Medical Societies. He also belongs to the Graduates Club of New Haven. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in Philadelphia June 30, 1885, to Emily Scull Dinnin. They have three children: Emily, Mary and Elizabeth Smith.

SPENCER, Daniel Chapman, of Old Saybrook, and formerly with H. B. Claflin & Company of New York, was born in Saybrook, December 3, 1823, son of David and Rachel (Bushnell) Spencer. His mother was the daughter of Asa Bushnell of Westbrook, a descendant of one of the first settlers under the Fenwick patent. The Spencer family trace their descent back to Robert de Spenser, who was steward or "dispenser of the King's bounty" under William the Conqueror. The American ancestor was Jared Spencer, who came to this country about 1634 and settled first at what is now Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1662 removed to Haddam, Connecticut, from which place Thomas, his son, removed to Pochaug, now Westbrook, in 1685. The descendants of Thomas were mostly farmers, but David, the father of Daniel C., was a farmer, mason and blacksmith. He was born in Westbrook, but removed early in life to that part of the town of Saybrook, known as Oyster River. There Daniel C Spencer, the eighth of eleven children was born. He attended the public schools until his ninth year when he went to work on his father's farm, where he continued until he was twenty-two years old, attending school in the winter at the public school or village academy. He might have lived and died a farmer but for a sunstroke while working in the field, the effects of which compelled him to give up farming. For three years he filled a clerkship in the stores of his native town and in Westbrook. This was the stepping stone to his subsequent advancement. He next entered the employ of L. L. Bishop of New Haven, as travelling salesman, and soon acquired a reputation as an energetic and capable salesman that extended beyond the limits of his own state. In 1853, Moulton, Plympton, Williams & Company, one of the leading wholesale drygoods firms of New York,

D. C. SPENCER.

heard of him, and, after a brief personal interview, offered him the entire charge of their fancy goods department. He was fearful they had overestimated his ability and was reluctant to accept the position, but so anxious were they to secure his services that they at once gave him a check to purchase the unexpired time of his contract from his employer. He remained with the new firm for two years, until their failure, and so pleased were they with his mangement of their affairs that Mr. Moulton, one of the firm, prepared the way for his entrance into the house of Claflin, Mellen & Company, then the second largest drygoods house in the United States. They were then located in the

Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, and were contemplating the opening of a notion department. Mr. Spencer offered to take charge of it for one year without compensation. Mr. Claflin declined the offer, and insisted on paying him a salary with the promise of further compensation at the end of the year should the venture prove successful. The department was limited to a small space in the basement; but Mr. Spencer at once devoted his whole energies to the business, and at the end of the year his purchases and sales had nearly equalled those of other departments long established. The balance sheet was so satisfactory to Mr. Claflin that he gave Mr. Spencer a check for one thousand dollars in addition to his salary. The engagement was renewed on the basis of a percentage of the profits, and so rapidly did the business increase that the firm was compelled to change their quarters for the purpose of increasing their facilities. They purchased a site on the corner of Church and Worth streets, extending through to West Broadway and covering nearly an acre of ground, on which they erected a six-story building. The notion department under Mr. Spencer's management, covered a large portion of the third and fifth floors. To handle the immense quantities of goods required the aid of forty clerks, and the control of the business required great powers of combination and organization together with a strong will and a decision of character. During Mr. Spencer's connection with the business, the house rose from the second largest to the largest drygoods house in the United States, the sales exceeding those of its distinguished rival by several millions of dollars. The strain, however, proved too great for his powers of endurance, and in the fall of 1867 he broke down completely and was compelled to give up business. Though urged by Mr. Claflin to continue his connection with the house, taking as much time as he chose for recuperation and rest, he felt that this would be impossible so long as the care and responsibility rested upon him. He, therefore, severed his connection with the firm on January 1, 1868, and determined to spend the remainder of his days, which he then thought were few, in retirement and rest. Soon after it became known he was to retire, a most touching scene awaited him which is thus described in the New York Tribune: "Mr. D. C. Spencer, for many years past, the genial and able manager of the fancy goods department of H. B. Claflin & Company, having been obliged, on account of ill health, to retire from business, his late employees, headed by his efficient successor, Mr. James H. Day, presented Mr. Spencer with a superb silver service of the richest, yet most chaste, workmanship, contained in a truly elegant black walnut case. Each piece of the service bears the following inscription: 'Presented to D. C. Spencer, by his late employees, on his retiring from business, January 1, 1868.' Accompanying the service was a very handsome card, thirty-six by forty inches, incased in a heavy gilt frame, on which is a photograph of the house of Claflin & Company, and one of each of the donors." The gift was also accompanied by the expression of their highest esteem for their employer and their heartfelt regret at the parting. To these costly testimonials of the regard of his late employees, Mr. Spencer replied in a characteristic but appropriate letter. The event is still a most treasured memory and served as a most fitting ending to his mercantile career. He had previously purchased a number of acres contiguous to the old homestead in Saybrook, known as the Chalker farm. Here he retired to spend his days. The old place was enlarged and improved, the meadows were turned into cranberry patches on which he spent thousands of dollars, and amid these surroundings he soon regained his health and energies. He purchased one hundred acres of land at Guard House Point and in connection with John F. and R. M. Bushnell, purchased two hundred and fifty acres of what was known as the Lynde farm, originally a part of the Fenwick estate. This property was sold to the New Saybrook Company in which he became a Director. The property was divided and sold for building lots for summer residences. In this work, and in the erection of the hotel known as Fenwick Hall, he took an active part. He was one of the pioneers of the Valley Railroad, was instrumental in securing the present location as the terminus of the road, and was for many years a Director. He has been twice chosen to represent the town in the Legislature, in 1885, when he was Chairman of the Library Committee, and in 1886 when he served on the Railroad Committee, and he was also a Director in the Deep River National Bank for many years, besides serving at various times as Town Auditor of Accounts and United States Grand Juror. Mr. Spencer is a life member of the Connecticut Humane Society and of the Acton Library. While in New York he was a member of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, and held the offices of Treasurer,

Vestryman and Warden. On coming again to Saybrook he joined the Grace Episcopal Church, and was largely instrumental in the erection of its beautiful stone building, and was one of the most liberal contributors to its building fund. For the last thirty years he has held the several offices of Clerk, Treasurer and Vestryman, and at the present time is Senior Warden. He was married October 12, 1851, to Emily Maria Stokes, of Westbrook, daughter of William Stokes, a volunteer of the War of 1812, and one of the brave men who shouldered the musket, and intercepted the retreating British troops after the burning of Essex, in 1814. The following children have been born to them: William David, M. D., born in 1852; Ella Maria, born in 1856, wife of B. W. Leonard; Daniel Stokes, born in 1860; Grace Emily, born in 1861, wife of John Clayton Wood; George Jarvis, born in 1866, died in 1892; Edmund Chapman, born in 1869, married Florence J. Burr; Frederick Clarence, born in 1870, and Henry Russell Spencer, born in 1875, died in 1876. Mrs. Spencer died October 5, 1895.

SPENCER, Frederick Albert, Real Estate Dealer, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 7, 1833, son of Willard and Marcia (Burton) Spencer. His ancestors on both sides came to this country about 1633. The Spencers came originally from County Bedford, England. Frederick Albert Spencer is seventh in descent from Gerard Spencer, who on coming to this country settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, moving from there to Lynn, Massachusetts, and from there to Haddam, Connecticut. Young Spencer was educated at the public schools, and at the Waterbury Academy, and the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts. He pursued his studies with reference to the profession of Civil Engineer and after leaving school was engaged with the Waterbury Brass Company, and then with Holmes, Booth & Haydens, as shipping clerk and timekeeper. With the exception of from 1858 to the close of the War, he has always lived in Waterbury. For a part of this time he was engaged in civil engineering and mining in Kansas and Colorado. His military service began in April 1856, when he joined the Waterbury Company of those days, Company H of the Second Regiment, of which he was Sergeant when he left Waterbury in 1858. In Colorado in 1861-62, he was captain of a company of home guards organized in anticipation of an invasion by General Sibley from Texas. On May 15, 1862, he enlisted in the Second Colorado Cavalry, together with many other members of the home guard. When the regiment was mustered into service January 10, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. The regiment was in service in 1862 in Western Kansas and Colorado, in 1863 in Northwestern Arkansas and the Arkansas frontier, and in 1864 in the guerrilla warfare along the Kansas and Missouri border. He was wounded October 21, 1864, in the battle of Little Blue, Missouri, and while recovering was absent

F. A. SPENCER.

from his command the only time during his service. About January 1, 1865, the regiment went out on to the plains and was in service among the Indians until mustered out September 23, 1865. His military record is that of a gallant soldier. In March 1876, he was appointed by Colonel Stephen R. Smith, paymaster of the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and in March 1877, was elected Captain of Company A of that Regiment. In May 1882, he was promoted to the rank of Major and inspector of rifle-practice on the staff of Brigadier-General S. R. Smith, which office he resigned in 1885. After the war he returned to Waterbury and renewed his connection with the

Waterbury Brass Company with whom he continued for six years. He then gave up other occupations in order to assist his father, then old and infirm, in the charge of his affairs. He became a Director and Vice-President of the Dime Savings Bank soon after its origination and has been a member of its appraisal and loan committee for fifteen years. He has been a member of the Common Council, was twice Assessor of Waterbury, was a member of the first Board of Police Commissioners, one of the Engineers of the Fire Department, member of the Board of Health, member of the Finance Committee of the Centre School district, and clerk of the Probate Court. By appointment of Governor Morris he served as member of the Board of State Prison Directors, acting as Chairman of the Committee on Building and Repairs. During this service which lasted from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1895, the important change was made by which General S. E. Chamberlain was succeeded as Warden by Colonel J. L. Woodbridge. He was appointed Director of the Connecticut Reformatory by Governor Coffin, July 9, 1895. Mr. Spencer is a prominent member of the Masonic order. He was initiated in Harmony Lodge in 1855, and subsequently became a Charter Member of Continental Lodge of which he is Trustee. He was exalted in Eureka Chapter April 23, 1856, was received into Waterbury Council June 18, 1856, and made Knight Templar in Clark Commandery Knight Templars January 23, 1866, he being the first one knighted in the Commandery. In 1870 he served as Eminent Commander of this Commandery, and again in 1892, 1893 and 1895. On January 29, 1874, he became a member of Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1883 of Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem and Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose Croix. He is also a member of Lafayette Consistory, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine of New York. On March 21, 1882, he received the appointment of warder of the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of Connecticut, and was regularly advanced until the annual Conclave of 1889, when he was elected Grand Commander. In 1894 he was elected Grand Inspector of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut for the term of five years. He is now a Thirty-third Degree Mason. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Waterbury Club, the Masonic Club, the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Loyal Legion and United Service and Reform clubs of New York.

SPERRY, Mark Leavenworth, Secretary of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Connecticut, was born at Waterbury, October 23, 1842, son of Corydon Stillman and Catherine (Leavenworth) Sperry, of old New England stock, the one tracing his ancestry to Richard Sperry and the other to Thomas Leavenworth, both members of the New Haven Colony, and both dying in the same

M. L. SPERRY.

year, 1683. The subject of this sketch, Mark Leavenworth Sperry, received a common school education and when only fifteen began his business career, starting in the office of the Waterbury Knitting Company in 1857. He remained there five years. In 1862 he became connected with the Scovill Manufacturing Company, and has remained in the same business to the present time. In 1869 he became Secretary of the Company, in 1877 he accepted a place on the Board of Directors, both of which positions he still holds. From 1881 to 1894 he held the office of Secretary in the Waterbury Club, and in 1895 he became President of the same Club, which office he still holds. He was married

on March 14, 1878, to Julia Sherman Porter, and to them have been born the following children: Ethel Leavenworth, Leavenworth Porter, Ruth Sherman, Roger Sherman, Evelyn Stillman, and Mark Leavenworth Sperry, Jr.

STANNARD, Robert Russell, Secretary and Treasurer of Blake & Johnson (incorporated),

R. R. STANNARD.

Waterbury, Connecticut, was born at Clinton, Connecticut, April 25, 1847. His parents were Russell and Julia (Roberts) Stannard. The Stannards came from Staffordshire, England, about 1640, and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, afterwards joining the Saybrook Colony. The subject of this sketch received his education in the Academy at Clinton, the Hudson River Institute at Claverick, and the business college at New Haven. In 1866 he entered the employ of T. P. Merwin & Co., Drygoods Dealers, of New Haven, as bookkeeper and cashier, which position he held for three years. In 1869 he went to Waterbury to take the position of bookkeeper with Blake & Johnson, Builders of Machinery, Piano and Organ Hardware, etc., which position he held until 1880. He was elected Secretary of the Company in 1873, and in 1878 became a Director. After holding the position for a few weeks of temporary Treasurer, he was elected Treasurer on January 2, 1895, and still holds that office. Mr. Stannard is a member of the Waterbury Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married May 14, 1874, to Martha Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of Edward Bryan of New Haven. They have a daughter: Grace Bryan Stannard, born May 8, 1876.

SULLIVAN, Daniel F., Physician, Hartford, was born in Connecticut, March 26, 1867, son of Daniel J. and Bridget Sullivan. His family came from Ireland in 1840, and was one of the first of the Irish Catholic families to settle in Hartford. He received his early education at the Hartford High School and finished classics with high honors at the Niagara University, Suspension Bridge, New York, from which University he was graduated in medicine with highest honor in 1891. In April of the same year he began the practice of medicine in

DANIEL F. SULLIVAN.

Hartford. He was elected Town Physician in 1892, and served two terms, was also elected (Major) Surgeon by the Connecticut Hibernian Rifles in 1894, and serves at the present time. He is a member of the Board of Government of the Catholic Club which he was most active in organizing. He was appointed one of a committee of three to organ-

ize the new St. Francis Hospital, incorporated in February 1897, and was elected Secretary of the Board of Incorporators. He was married on November 9, 1895, to Elizabeth Ryan of Lonsdale, Rhode Island.

STRANG, Clinton Wright, Dentist, Bridgeport, was born in Jefferson Valley, Westchester county, New York, November 7, 1844, son of Nelson and Julia (Wright) Strang. The family were of French Huguenot extraction, the name originally being De Lestrange. The first ancestor came to America about 1656 and settled at New Rochelle, New York,

C. W. STRANG.

later moving to Peekskill. Since the marriage of Dr. Strang's parents in 1835 there have been but two deaths in the immediate families, the last one occurring when Dr. Strang was eight years old. Young Strang studied at Amenia Seminary, New York, and at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, taking a thorough course in mathematics and civil engineering. He then turned his attention to dentistry and entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1867. He began his professional career in Bridgeport, where he still continues to reside, and where he has built up an extensive practice. Dr. Strang has led a quiet life, but has kept up with the times in his profession. He has the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen and professional brethren, as well as of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is an official. He is an Ex-President of the Connecticut Dental Association. In politics he is a Republican with strong temperance principles. He was married in Westfield, Massachusetts, October 21, 1868, to Ella Jane Lewis, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Jane Eliza Lewis. The Lewis family ancestors came from Ipswich, England, and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1634. Mrs. Strang is also a descendant of Thomas Mayhew, England's Missionary in America, to whom the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard were granted. Three children have been the issue of this marriage: Lewis Clinton, Marion Ella and Robert Hallock Wright Strang.

TALCOTT, John Butler, President of the American Hosiery Company, New Britain, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, September 14, 1824, son of Seth and Charlotte S. (Butler) Talcott. He is lineally descended from John Talcott, a settler of Hartford in 1636 and from Rev. John Hooker. His father who came from West Hartford lived at the time of his son's birth in that part of Enfield which is now Thompsonville, and carried on the cloth-dressing business, using the water power there which was afterwards sold to Orrin Thompson for the carpet business. He returned to West Hartford when the son was four years old, the son attending the public schools of West Hartford until his fourteenth year. Young Talcott next attended the Hartford Grammar School where he prepared for Yale College from which he was graduated in 1846. He was teacher in the Hartford Grammar School in 1842 and 1846, and before entering college and during his senior year and after graduating in 1846, taught Latin in the Hartford Female Seminary. He was tutor in the Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1847–48, and from 1849 to 1851 was tutor at Yale. Meanwhile he had been studying law and was admitted to the Bar in Hartford in August 1848. He had previously studied law in the office of Francis Fellows of Hartford, at the same time acting as clerk of the Court of Probate. In 1851 he came to New Britain and became a member of the firm of S. J. North & Company, manufacturers of hooks and eyes and knit underwear. At this time he was manager of the

underwear department. In 1853 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the New Britain Knitting Company, at that time the second largest establishment in New Britain. He continued in that position until 1868 when he organized the American

JOHN B. TALCOTT.

Hosiery Company, assuming the position of Treasurer and Manager of the Company and later its President which position he continues to hold. He is also Director in the P. & F. Corbin Company of New Britain, the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, and the Savings Bank of New Britain. He is President of the Mechanics National Bank of New Britain and of the New Britain Institute. He served as Councilman of the City in 1876, Alderman in 1877–78–79, and Mayor in 1880–81. He was the first President of the New Britain Club, serving from 1883 to 1888, and is at present Deacon of the South Congregational Church. His politics are Republican. Mr. Talcott was married September 13, 1848, to Jane Croswell Goodwin (deceased). Four children were born to them: Ella Jeannie, John Croswell, Samuel Hooker and George Sherman Talcott, of whom the latter alone survives. He again married March 1880, Fannie Hall Hazen, by whom he has two children: Florence Hazen and Helen Hooker Talcott.

THOMSON, Hiram Benson, Physician and Surgeon, New London, was born at Barrie, Ontario, Canada, January 1, 1864. On the paternal side his ancestors have been Canadians for several generations. His great-grandfather, Archibald Thomson, came from Inverness, Scotland, and was one of the pioneer settlers of the city of Toronto which was then called Muddy Yorke. His father is Archibald C. Thomson, deceased, the grandson of the last named; and his mother, S. Maria Strohn, is a descendant of the early Dutch settlers that occupied Manhattan Island, and many of her relatives now live in the towns along the Hudson River. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the public schools and Collegiate Institute of his native town. At about sixteen years of age he left school and was employed in a stationery store for a year. He then entered a wholesale drygoods house in Toronto, but remained there only a short time. After this he continued his education at the

HIRAM B. THOMSON.

Barrie Grammar School (now the Collegiate Institute), where also were educated Dr. William Osler of Johns Hopkins University, and Dalton McCarthy, the eminent Queen's Counsel. In 1882 and 1883 he attended Pickering College at Pickering, Ontario, but was not graduated. He matriculated at Trinity University, Toronto, where he graduated in

1888 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery, receiving also a Fellowship diploma from Trinity Medical College. In the same year he took the degrees of M. D. and C. M. from Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, and became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Ontario. He began his professional career also in this same year at Marquette, Michigan, where he remained until 1889, when he removed to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he was the Assistant Surgeon of the Susquehanna Branch of the Erie Railroad. In the spring of 1890 he removed to New London, his present residence, where he has a large practice. He has been First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guards, since July 12, 1892; Post-Surgeon for the county of New London for the last four years, Secretary of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for New London county, and City Physician since 1895. He is a member of Brainerd Lodge of Masons, and the Thames and New London Athletic clubs, and belongs to the Court Nathan Hale, Foresters of America; Beulah Lodge, N. E. O. P.; Isis Senate, Knights Ancient Essenic Order; and to the City, County and State medical societies. In politics he is a Republican.

THRESHER, Seneca Howard, Lawyer, of Norwich, was born in Central Falls, Rhode Island, April 12, 1855, son of Seneca Sanford and Susan Maria (Edgarton) Thresher. His maternal ancestors came from Rhode Island, his paternal came from Rehoboth in the Plymouth Colony, where they fought against the Indians. Two of his great-grandfathers, Aaron Thresher and Thomas Handy, his father's mother's father, fought in the Revolution. Young Thresher was educated in the public and private schools of Norwich and Philadelphia. He was prepared for college but did not enter. He spent the senior year in the Columbia Law School under Professor Dwight, passing the examinations without taking diploma. He was admitted to the Bar in May 1876. His training for his profession was obtained in the law office of his father and he has been in practice since 1876 at Norwich. He has been employed in several noted criminal cases, was counsel in the case of M. P. Gray vs. Connecticut in the United States Supreme Court, involving the question of the sale of liquors by pharmacists, and counsel in the same case for the Maine Pharmacists Association. In politics he is a Democrat, though voting for McKinley at the last election. He held the office of Clerk of the City Court of Norwich in 1876, and is now Assistant Judge Advocate General in uniform rank Knights of Pythias of Connecticut. In addition to his membership in the Knights of Pythias, he also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, Foresters of America, New England Order of Protection, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. He was married July 29, 1880, to Annie, daughter of Nathaniel Hayward, founder of the Hayward Rubber Company, of Colchester. Five children have

SENECA H. THRESHER.

been born to them: Louise Hayward, Harold Hayward, Marguerite Amelie Hayward, Frank Robinson and Gladys Laura Thresher.

TINKER, George Frederick, Meat and Provision Merchant and Ex-Mayor of New London, was born in Marlow, New Hampshire, February 13, 1834, son of Nathan Tinker and Mary Ann (Stone) Tinker. His grandfather, Elijah Tinker, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, and removed when a young man, to Marlow, New Hampshire, where Nathan Tinker, the father, was born. The family removed

to New London in 1855, and have there resided ever since. Nathan Tinker died July 4, 1894. George Frederick Tinker was educated in the common schools and at the Academy. After leaving school he worked on the farm until eighteen years old, when he became a teacher in the common schools. After three years of teaching he removed to New London in 1855, and has since been engaged in the meat and provision business. He is also the proprietor of a broom factory which he started in 1880. In the year 1873 he became identified with the City Government as a Councilman, and continued as either Alderman or Councilman for fifteen years. He was elected Mayor of New London in 1888 and served three years. In 1879-80 he was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature. During the entire eighteen years of his service as a public officer he was never absent from a meeting in either position, whether for committee service or regular sessions. This remarkable record emphasizes the methodical business habits and conscientious attention to duty which have insured for him respect and honors from his fellow citizens and a deserved success in his business career. He is one of the corporators of the New London Society for Savings, Vice-President of the Union Bank, and President of the Butchers' Association. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Memorial Hospital, and erected, at his own expense, one of the wards of the hospital. His liberal gifts for other charitable purposes are well known. For twenty-eight years he was the manager and proprietor of the Citizens Course of Lectures, the proceeds of which were annually expended for bread for the poor. Since the discontinuance of the lectures he has set aside from his own property a perpetual fund, the interest of which is to be annually expended for a like purpose. He also gave liberally to the trustees of the Bulkeley High School for the enlargement of the school buildings. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the Bradley Street Mission, President of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for thirteen years has been Superintendent of the First Congregational Sunday School. He was married to Rebecca Augusta Coombs in 1856. They have two children: Florence Louise and Charles Perley Tinker.

GEO. F TINKER.

TUCKER, James Riedell, Principal of Bacon Academy, Colchester, Connecticut, was born in Durham, Connecticut, December 14, 1855, son of Henry and Rosillah (Riedell) Tucker, and a descendant of James Tucker who came from England in 1604. He was educated in the public schools of Durham and at Durham Academy and was graduated from Yale in 1878. He was also the first graduate of Chautuaqua University in 1891 making specialties of history and political science. He began teaching in South Salem, New York, in 1878, where he remained one year, and in the following year was Principal of a school in Stafford Springs, Connecticut. From 1880 to 1885 he was principal of the Academy at Barre, Massachusetts. During this period the Academy increased in numbers and standard and students were fitted for Harvard, Amherst, Wellesley and various scientific schools. During the years 1885 and 1887 he was principal of a graded school at Southington, Connecticut. Since 1888 he has been principal of Bacon Academy where his best work has been accomplished. A marked change in the school has been brought about by the establishment of regular courses of study and commencement exercises, and a decided increase of interest on the part of the people and graduates is shown during commencement week. Students are constantly fitted for Yale and other colleges, and those fitted under his instruction

have usually taken a high rank in College. This old institution because of recent improvements brought about by Mr. Tucker and the progressive spirit of the recently organized Alumni Association has taken on a new life, and has caught the spirit

J. R. TUCKER.

of the age with bright prospects for the future. Mr. Tucker was President of the Eastern Connecticut Teachers Association in 1893 and 1894. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 27, 1883, to Martha J. Lawrence, daughter of Judge Cyrus Lawrence, of South Salem, New York.

UPSON, Charles Morris, Merchant of Waterbury, Connecticut, was born June 15, 1850, son of Thomas Clark and Harriet (Morris) Upson. He is a direct descendant of Stephen Upson, one of the original settlers and proprietors of Waterbury and one of the signers of the Plantation agreement in 1674. After completing his education in public and private schools he became Assistant to his father who was a builder and contractor, but his health failed and for two years he tried farm life. In 1870 he formed a partnership with F. W. Giddings of New Britain, under the firm name of Giddings & Upson, dealers in clothing, hats and furnishings. He sold out this business in 1877 and returning to Waterbury, formed a partnership in the same line of business with J. V. Singleton, under the firm name of Upson & Singleton. In 1887 the firm purchased a store in New York city and in the following year the firm's business was incorporated as the Upson, Singleton Company. Mr. Upson is Secretary and Treasurer and General Manager of the company. He is also Local Treasurer in Waterbury of the National Mutual Building and Loan Association of New York. He was one of the organizers of the Waterbury Board of Trade and its second President. He was Treasurer of the Idlewild Club (since disbanded), and is a member of the Waterbury Club, the County Club of Farmington and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of

CHAS. M. UPSON.

New York. He was married September 15, 1880, to Jennie Alice Baldwin. They have one child, a daughter, Una Upson, born December 12, 1883.

WANDER, William, Piano Dealer, Hartford, was born in Mainz-on-the-Rhine, Germany, April 15, 1825, son of August and Catherine (Reid) Wander. After leaving the public schools he learned the cabinet making trade at Mainz where

he continued for four years. In 1846 he sailed on the American Post ship Iowa (Capt. Lewis), for New York, where he arrived in December 1846. There he found work with John Buttikoffer, piano maker, with whom he continued until 1851 when he removed to Hartford. In that year he commenced business as a piano maker, tuner and repairer.

WM. WANDER.

Twenty years later he took in his son, Emil C, as a member of the firm, and in 1893 his son Eugene was also admitted to the firm, under the style of Wm. Wander & Sons. Their warerooms at 239 to 243 Asylum street, Hartford, comprise six floors and are among the largest and finest in New England. The firm is the agent for Steinway & Sons, A. B. Chase, J. & C. Fischer, Franklin and Sterling pianos, and is the oldest Steinway representative in the world. Mr. Wander sang tenor in Christ Church Choir from the time of his coming to Hartford in 1851 until 1877, twenty-two years of which time he served under Henry Wilson, the organist. In 1877 he was called to sing at Park Church, where he continued until 1884. Mr. Wander was one of the founders of the New York Leiderkranz in 1847, and in 1852, one year after coming to Hartford, he formed the Hartford Leiderkranz in connection with Louis Gundlach, Herman Maercklein and Mr. Koch, who with Mr. Wander were also known as the Hartford Quartette Club. He was married April 3, 1848, to Matilda Niemann of Saxony. Eight children have been the fruit of this union; of these there are four living: John, Richard C., Emil C. and Eugene A. Wander.

WARREN, Herbert Cleveland, Banker, New Haven, was born in Derby, Connecticut, February 5, 1843, son of Henry Warren and Mary A. (Clark) Warren. His mother was a descendant of George Clark, one of the settlers of the town of Milford in 1639, and of Governor Treat, the Governor of the Colony. His schooling was confined to such instruction as the public schools of Derby could afford. He acted as clerk in a store and banking house until 1868, when at the age of twenty-five his present banking business was established. Mr. Warren does a general banking and investment brokerage business, and the house is widely and favorably known throughout New England. He has successfully

H. C. WARREN.

handled many issues of Trolley Railroad and other investment bonds and has the confidence of a large clientele. He has been a member of the New Haven City Government, is Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Director in the Merchants' National Bank, New Haven Electric Company, and

other corporations, and is a member of the Quinipiac Club and the Republican League. He was married October 9, 1867, to Helen L. Perkins, now deceased. Two children were born to them: Louise and Harold P. Warren.

WARREN, Tracy Bronson, Hotel Proprietor, Bridgeport, was born in Watertown, Connecticut, December 20, 1847, son of David Hard and Louisa (Bronson) Warren. The Warrens trace their ancestry back to William De Warrenne, Earl of Nor-

T. B. WARREN.

mandy, who died in 1088, and Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror — also to William De Warren, second Earl of Warren and Surrey. In this country the first Warren was Richard Warren who came over in the Mayflower and settled at Plymouth. The subject of this sketch received his education at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute at New Haven. He was in the drygoods business from 1876 to 1882 and from 1890 until the present time has been a hotel proprietor. He was a Lieutenant in the New Haven Grays from 1872 to 1874, and was Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment Connecticut National Guards in 1884, and in 1885–86 was Aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor H. B. Harrison. He was Commissary of the Old Guard of the city of New York in 1893–97, and Alderman of Bridgeport in 1883–84, and City Treasurer in 1885. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Hamilton Commandery Knights Templars, Corinthian Lodge of Masons, Queriheag Tribe of Red Men, Nebo Senate Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, and Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Seaside Club, the Seaside Outing Club, the Algonquin Club, the Bridgeport Yacht Club, the Brooklawn Country Club, and the Hoboken Turtle Club. He is also a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Bridgeport Scientfic Society, the Church Club of Connecticut, and the Bridgeport Board of Trade. From this notable array of societies and clubs the conclusion is warranted that Mine Host Warren is a man of social and clubable parts, and if there exists any other societies or clubs in Bridgeport of which he is not a member it is doubtless a matter of inadvertence on his part. He was married October 22, 1874, to Clara A. Mills, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have four children: John Mills, Louise Bronson, Bronson Mills and Harvey Tracy Warren.

WARREN, Willard Clinton, Editor of the Commercial Record and the Connecticut Industrial Journal, New Haven, and President of the Record Publishing Company, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, January 9, 1866, son of James Daskam and Mary Elizabeth (Smith) Warren. His father was a native of Darien, Connecticut, son of Sands Warren and Margaret Daskam, and a descendant of Richard Waring who came to this country from England in 1664 in the ship Endeavor. His mother was born in Stratford, Connecticut, the daughter of John Smith and Abby Vose; the latter was a descendant of Thomas Sharpe who came to Stratford from England in 1700, and in 1706 was one of thirty-six petitioners to whom the township of Newtown was granted, on condition that they settle there within four years and remain four years, which they did. The subject of this sketch was educated at the New Canaan School and by a private tutor with whom he prepared for Yale. He was obliged, however, to give up his course at Yale, and in 1884 he came to New Haven and entered a business college. After this he was engaged for a short time in the real estate business. The present Commercial Record was then a small adjunct of the real estate business. The paper was gradually

extended and enlarged until it now circulates in every important town in the state, and is the recognized authority on matter pertaining to real estate, building, contracting and kindred interests in Connecticut. In January 1897 he established the

WILLARD C. WARREN.

Connecticut Industrial Journal. The Journal gives a monthly review of the progress and prosperity of the industrial commercial and municipal interests of the state. He has also published various other publications relating to business interests and his is the only publishing house in the state confining itself to the state and commercial interests. In politics he is a Republican but has never been actively interested. He is a Vestryman in Christ Church. He was married October 14, 1891, to Lillian Faulkner of Stamford. They have one son, Keith Faulkner Warren.

WILLIAMS, Aaron White Cook, Treasurer and General Manager of the Capewell Horse Nail Company, Hartford, was born in Manchester, Connecticut, August 29, 1833, the second son of William Chauncey Williams, M. D., and his wife, Julia White Cook. Through his father he is descended from Robert Williams, who emigrated to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, and on his mother's side from Major Aaron Cook who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. His education was obtained at the public schools of his native town, and he took up business pursuits while still a boy. His early experience in business was varied and included training in retail and wholesale mercantile houses, in office work of large manufactories and, later, in the management of manufacturing enterprises. This wide practical experience thoroughly equipped him for his business career, which has been eminently successful. In 1869 he went to Europe in the interest of manufacturing enterprises which he controlled. He established factories in Manchester, London and Paris, and in the last two cities mercantile houses which still bear his name. Here he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of lawn mowers and other American inventions. His remarkable natural aptitude for

A. W. C. WILLIAMS.

business and his wide experience insured the brilliant success of these ventures, and in a few years he amassed an ample fortune, closed out his foreign interests and returned to America to enjoy in leisure the competence which had been won by his indefatigable energy and pre-eminent ability. In 1887, however, in consequence ot the precarious condition of the Capewell Horse Nail Company of Hartford, Connecticut, in which he had a large

interest, he was called to the management of that concern. Since that time he has been its Treasurer and General Manager, and, under his able and experienced management, the company has grown from a small concern struggling for a bare existence to be the largest establishment of the kind that has ever existed in this country, employing over sixty travelling salesmen and having branch houses in twelve of the largest cities of the United States. He is a member of several clubs, social and political, a director in various business corporations, and is widely known not only as a successful business man, but also as a generous and public spirited citizen. He was married October 15, 1857, to Elizabeth Hannah Starr, daughter of Benjamin M. Starr, of Brookfield, Connecticut. They have had one child, Arthur Starr Williams, who died in infancy.

WOODRUFF, George Morris, Lawyer and Railroad Commissioner of Litchfield, Connecticut, was born in Litchfield March 3, 1836, son of George C. and Henrietta (Seymour) Woodruff. His mother was a sister of Chief Justice Seymour of Connecticut. His father was a prominent lawyer of Litchfield county, a graduate of Yale 1825. His grandfather Morris Woodruff, son of James, was a representative man of Litchfield county and largely interested in military affairs. He was commissioned Captain by Governor Jonathan Trumbull in 1809, Major by Governor Roger Wolcott in 1812, and Colonel by Governor John Cotton Smith in 1816, was Brigadier-General in 1818 and Major-General in 1824. For many years he was a representative in the General Assembly, and although not a lawyer, was Associate Judge of the County Court. The subject of this sketch was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Yale in 1857. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Litchfield County Bar in 1859. In the following year he was elected Treasurer of the town of Litchfield, and has ever since held that office. In 1868 he was elected Judge of Probate for the District of Litchfield, and with one year's exception, has also held this office ever since. These two offices of local trust held continuously for thirty years and over, well illustrate the respect and confidence which he enjoys from his fellow citizens. In the larger sphere as a state officer he has proved himself equally capable and faithful. In 1874 he was appointed Railroad Commissioner of the State by Governor Ingersoll. In the following year he became Chairman of the Board, and retained that position until July 1, 1897. His services on this Board have been of especial value. He represented Litchfield at Hartford in 1863 and 1865, serving as member of the Judiciary Committee, and again in 1872 when he served on the Committee of Claims. In 1863 he was commissioner for Connecticut to the Universal Exposition at Hamburg. From 1865 to 1877 he was a member of the State Board of Education. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Litchfield, and for thirty years was its Sunday School Superintendent. He was married June 13, 1860, to Elizabeth F., daughter of James Bowne and Eliza Ferris (Cock) Parsons, of Flushing, Long Island. The following children have been born to them: George C., editor of the Litchfield Enquirer, James P. who is practising law with his father, and Eliza P., wife of Alexander McNeil, of New York. George C. and James P. Woodruff, are graduates of Amherst and James P. of the Yale Law School.

GEO. M. WOODRUFF.

WOOSTER, Frederick Lewis, Proprietor of the Winsted Machine Works and Iron Foundry, Winsted, was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, Decem-

ber 7, 1851, son of Benjamin Alden and Esther Wooster. He is descended in the ninth generation from John and Priscilla Alden, through his paternal grandmother, Almida Alden Wooster, daughter of Benjamin Alden, and from Edward Wooster who came from England about 1636. His father's parents were Joseph and Almida Wooster, and his mother was a daughter of Jesse Wooster, son of Walter Wooster of Milford, who served under Putnam and Washington in the Sixth Connecticut Regiment from March 1777 to February 1780. Young Wooster received his education in the common schools of Naugatuck and at Springfield,

F. L. WOOSTER.

Massachusetts. At thirteen he was a newsboy in Springfield, and at fifteen was thrown entirely on his own resources. At the age of nineteen he entered the employ of the Farrell Foundry & Machine Company of Ansonia, Connecticut. He removed to Winsted November 15, 1873, and went to work for the Winsted Foundry and Machine Company, with whom he remained for sixteen years. For eleven months of this time, from July 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880, he was in partnership with J. B. Riggs under the firm name of Wooster & Riggs, in the machine business, but at the end of that time the business was bought by the old company to whom he returned. On December 15, 1891, he formed another partnership, this time with G. C. Wilcox, under the firm style of Wooster & Wilcox. On April 1, 1895, the partnership was dissolved, and the business has since been continued alone by Mr. Wooster, under the name of the Winsted Machine Works and Iron Foundry. They make a specialty of derricks and winches, and also manufacture hangers, pulleys, castings and shafting. Mr. Wooster works with accuracy and exactness, and his success has come from persistent, honest and conscientious endeavor. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1876, and has always taken an active part in church work and the various obligations arising therefrom. He joined the Sons of Temperance in 1868, the Good Templars in 1869, the Rechabites in 1892, and has been a delegate to nearly every state convention of the Prohibition party since 1884, casting his first vote with that party in 1873. He was the Prohibition candidate for Congress in 1896, Presidential elector in 1884, and delegate to the Prohibition National Conventions at Indianapolis in 1888, and at Pittsburg in 1896. He has been a Worthy Chief Templar of Monitor Lodge No. 36, Independent Order of Good Templars, Worthy Patriarch of Winchester Division Sons of Temperance, and is also a member of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 64, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Winchester Council No. 755 Royal Arcanum, Highland Lodge No. 13 New England Order of Protection, Winsted Lodge No. 7 Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 1 Connecticut Workman's Benefit Association, and the Grand Division Sons of Temperance. He takes an active interest in the Young Men's Christian Association, and is Secretary of the Official Board and Recording Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married December 7, 1877, to Ellen Elizabeth Harvey. Three children have been born to them: Harvey Alden, Esther Lovina, and Julia Ethel Wooster.

ALLEN, NATHAN HENRY, Organist and Composer, Hartford, was born in Marion, Massachusetts, April 14, 1848, son of Henry Manley and Matilda (Clark) Allen. His father was a Commander of packet-ships plying between New York and Liverpool. On his mother's side he is descended from Henry Butler Bridgman, an Irish gentleman whose estate was located near Limerick, and also from Thomas Clark, who gave the name to Clark's Island in Plymouth harbor. After attending

the common schools he attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and then a further two-years at Providence, Rhode Island, chiefly in musical study. In 1867 he went to Berlin, Germany, and there devoted three years to the study of his

N. H. ALLEN.

chosen profession. He returned to America in 1870, and settling at New Bedford, Massachusetts, was at once appointed Organist of the Unitarian Church of that city, at the same time being active as a teacher of music. In 1878 he accepted the position of Organist of the Park Church, Hartford, where he remained two years. He subsequently had charge for three years of the music at the undenominational services in Cheney Hall, South Manchester, teaching meanwhile in Hartford. In 1883 he was chosen as Organist of the Center Church, Hartford, which position he still holds. The success of his concerts and organ recitals has been marked. Among his pupils have been, R. P. Paine, S. Clark Lord, W. C. Hammond, A. L. Towne and W. A. Gaylord. He was for two years Vice-President of the National Music Teachers' Association, and in 1890 founded the Connecticut State Music Teachers' Association. In 1891 he started the Musurzia Club, and is also one of the original members of the New York Manuscript Society and of the American Guild of Organists. He is also a member of the New York Clef Club. He was married in 1876 to Elizabeth Mitchell Macy. They have had two children: Henrietta (deceased) and Henry Manley Allen. His published compositions number more than a hundred. Of these a cantata, "St. Dorothy," is the most noted.

BACON, John Watson, Civil Engineer, Danbury, Connecticut, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 9, 1827, son of Leverett Ward and Sarah (Watson) Bacon. His early education was obtained in the public schools and in a private academy where he was fitted for college. He graduated at Trinity College in 1846, valedictorian of his class. He became soon after Principal of an academy in Essex, Connecticut, but soon resigned to commence the study of law with Hon. Isaac Toucey, of Hartford, with whom he remained until

JOHN W. BACON.

1848, when he decided to adopt the profession of Civil Engineering. In this capacity he made the first surveys of the present New England Railroad between Hartford and Willimantic, and had charge among other important work of the building of the Connecticut River bridge and Union Depot at Hartford. He then spent two years on the surveys

and construction of the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, and on its completion returned to Hartford, and assumed the position of Superintendent of the present New England Railroad, then completed between Waterbury, Connecticut, and Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained for five years. He then took charge of the operation and development of extensive coal mines and salt works at West Columbia, on the Ohio River in West Virginia. After remaining there two years he removed, in 1859, to Danbury, Connecticut, and became Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad which position he held until 1877. He was then appointed one of the General Railroad Commissioners of Connecticut by Governor R. D. Hubbard, to which position he was reappointed by succeeding governors until 1887. He has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers since 1877, and for some years past one of the State Commissioners of the topographical survey of Connecticut, under whose supervision an elaborate and correct map of the whole state has been completed and published. He has also always taken an active interest in local affairs. He originated and constructed the water works system of Danbury, organized the Danbury Agricultural Society which conducts the celebrated "Danbury Fair," and has always been connected with it in an official capacity, for several years its President, and always its Treasurer. He is President of the Savings Bank of Danbury, which has over three million dollars of assets; President of the Danbury Mutual Insurance Company; President of the Danbury Cemetery Association; Director in the Danbury National Bank; and Trustee of the Danbury Library. On December 20, 1852, he was married to Caroline E., daughter of Russell B. Botsford, M. D., for many years the leading physician of Danbury. He has three children: Sarah Watson; Eliza Whittlesey, wife of Ex-Mayor G. M. Rundle; and John Russell Bacon.

BEACH, George Watson, Merchant, Hartford, was born in Hartford, February 1, 1858. He is the son of J. Watson and Josephine E. (Coffing) Beach. He traces his ancestry back to Governor Bradford and to John Steele, the pioneer of Hartford. His early education was obtained in the South School at Hartford, and at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut. He entered Trinity College with the class of 1880, but left college in his junior year. He entered business in 1879 with Beach & Company, where he still continues. He was a member of the City Council of Hartford, in 1890. In College he was a member of I. K. A. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society and the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Reform and Arkwright clubs of New

GEO. WATSON BEACH.

York. Mr. Beach was married October 3, 1883, to Elizabeth Colt Jarvis. They have two children: Hart Jarvis and George Beach.

BEECHER, William Skinner, State Senator, also the Director of Public Works of the City of New Haven, was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, October 8, 1839, son of Anson and Nancy (Benton) Beecher. His ancestors were of English descent on both sides. His paternal grandfather was born in Bethany, Connecticut, and his grandfather on his mother's side, in Litchfield, Connecticut. Mr. Beecher's educational advantages were confined to such as the country district school afforded. His business record is the uneventful history of a reliable, capable man of affairs. For thirty years, and until the summer of 1896, he was Superintendent of the Westville match factory,

formerly owned by A. Beecher & Sons, but for the past few years, the property of the Diamond Match Company. He served three years in the Civil War as a non-commissioned officer in Company E, Fifteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He

WM. S. BEECHER.

was a Selectman for the Town of New Haven during a period of ten years. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Republican League and of the Young Men's Republican Club, also of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married July 31, 1862, to Fannie Charlotte Hopkins. They have no children.

BELDING, Alvah Norton, Silk Manufacturer, Rockville, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, March 27, 1838, son of Hiram and Mary (Wilson) Belding. His father was a merchant and farmer, coming from Scotch ancestry. Young Belding was educated at the public schools, and in 1856, at the age of seventeen moved with his father to Michigan. His father purchased a farm of wild land where the city of Belding now stands. Alvah N. Belding cut the first brush and helped clean the land, working on the farm until the age of twenty. Then in connection with his brother, H. H. Belding, he commenced selling silk on the road in the West. After getting quite a trade started they opened a store at 54 Lake street, Chicago, in the fall of 1863. The firm of Belding Brothers was then composed of M. M., H. H. and A. N. Belding. In 1865 they began manufacturing at Rockville, Connecticut, in a small way. At this time a New York store was opened at 323 Broadway, M. M. Belding moving East to take charge of the store. In 1866 a store was opened at Cincinnati, and soon afterwards stores were started at Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, St. Paul, Baltimore and Montreal, until at the present time the firm have ten stores in the largest cities of the United States and Canada. In 1869, Alvah N. Belding left New York to take charge of the silk manufacturing at Rockville. A mill was rented until 1871, when the present mill was purchased. Three additions have since been built, the firm now giving employment to five hundred hands in Rockville. In 1876 a brick mill one hundred and ten feet by thirty-eight

A. N. BELDING.

feet was purchased at Northampton, Massachusetts. To this has since been added a three hundred by forty-five foot addition. Six hundred hands are given employment in the Northampton mill. In 1873 the firm rented a mill in Montreal, Canada. Their success induced them to purchase a mill in Montreal in 1880, to which additions have subse-

quently been made until its capacity now equals the Northampton mill. In 1896 a brick mill three hundred and twenty-five by forty-five feet, three stories, was erected at Belding, Michigan, and in the following year a mill one hundred and sixty by forty-five feet was erected at Petaluma, California. This gives the firm five large manufacturing establishments, giving employment to twenty-five hundred hands, using more than a ton of raw silk daily, with an annual product valued at nearly five million dollars. The city of Belding, Michigan, has four thousand inhabitants, numbers eight large manufacturing establishments, and is a growing modern city of which its namesakes can well be proud. The Belding brothers own six hundred acres of land in and adjoining the city, and are identified with the best interests of the place. Mr. Belding is a Director and Secretary of the Belding Brothers Company, President of the Belding Land and Improvement Company, of Belding, Vice-President of the Belding Savings Bank, and Director in the Spencer Electric Light and Power Company, of Belding. He is a Director in the American Mills Company of Rockville, and in the Rockville National Bank, and the People's Savings Bank of Rockville. He is also a Director in the Belding Paul Company, Limited, of Montreal, and in the Carlson Currier Company, of San Francisco. He owns a one-twelfth interest in seventy-five thousand acres of choice timberland in North Carolina, and has a fine stock farm at Ellington, Connecticut. His admirable residence at Rockville is built of St. Lawrence marble, and commands one of the finest views in the state. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected to the Legislature of Connecticut in 1882 by the largest majority ever given in Rockville, and served on the Committee of Corporations. He was married January 6, 1870, to Lizzie S. Mersick; they have two children: Florence May and Fred Norton Belding.

BILL, Curtis Harvey, Physician and Surgeon, Bridgeport, was born in Albany, Vermont, July 2, 1835, son of Dr. Dyer and Ruth (Coburn) Bill. He comes of good English ancestry, nearly every generation of which has furnished one or more respected members to the medical profession. Dr. Bill is a direct descendant of Thomas Bill, M. D., who was born about 1490 in Bedfordshire, England, and as a physician was an attendant of the Princess Elizabeth in 1549. He was entitled to a B. A. in 1524, was afterward elected Fellow of Pembroke Hall, in 1558 had conferred upon him the degree of M. A., and took the degree of M. D. at the celebrated University at Pavia, Italy, founded by the Emperor Charlemagne. He became one of the physicians of Henry VIII. and of Edward VI., and from the latter he received, March 26, 1546–47, a grant of one hundred pounds sterling per annum. The Princess Elizabeth wrote in 1549 the following letter of thanks to the Duke of Somerset, in which she gratefully alludes to Dr. Bill: —

My Very Good Lord:

Many lines will not serve to render the least part of the thanks that your grace hath deserved of me, most especially for that you have been careful of my health, and sending unto me, not only your comfortable letter, but also physician, as Dr. Bill, whose diligence and pains have been a great part of my recovery; for whom I do most heartily thank your grace, desiring you to give him thanks for me, who can ascertain you of mine estate of health, wherefore I will not write it. And although I be most bounden to you in this time of my sickness, yet I may not be unthankful for that your grace hath made such expeditions for my patent; with my most hearty thanks and commendation to you, and to my good lady, your wife, most heartily fare you well.

Your assured friend to my power, Elizabeth.

From Cheshurst, the present Friday,
To my Lord Protector's Grace.

The first American ancestors of our subject were John and Dorothy Bill and from them Dr. Bill is in the seventh generation, namely: (2) Philip and Hannah Bill; (3) John and Mercy (Fowler) Bill; (4) Benejah and Mary Bill; (5) Eliphalet and Dorothy (Marsh) Bill. Dorothy was the daughter of John Marsh and Dorothy Mason, who was fifth in descent from Major John Mason, the conqueror of the Pequots; (6) Dr. Dyer and Ruth (Coburn) Bill, parents of our subject. Dr. Dyer Bill, who was born at Hartford, Vermont, April 7, 1793, was a prominent man both as a physician and as a politician. He settled in Albany, Vermont, in 1819, where he practiced his profession for fifty-seven years, acquiring an enviable reputation, and consequently an extensive practice; he also served as Postmaster and Justice of the Peace many years. He represented the town of Albany in the State Legislature several times. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in Barre Academy. In 1854 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Charles B. Chandler, of Montpelier, Vermont, attending two courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth College, one at the University of Vermont, and one at the

University Medical College, city of New York. At the last of these he graduated in March 1859, with the degree of M. D. At his final examination in anatomy and surgery he was highly commended by the faculty. The young physician and surgeon settled at Clarksville, Tennessee, and there begun his eventful practice. He was at Clarksville in April 1861 when the firing on Fort Sumter roused the whole country. In May 1861 he was tendered a Surgeon's commission in the Confederate Army. This he declined and in consequence was driven within twenty-four hours from the state. The following war service of Dr. Bill is from the records: Having declined a Surgeon's commission in the rebel army, he was driven from Tennessee by a Vigilance Committee; reported to General W. T. Sherman, at Louisville, Kentucky, and was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon October 1, 1861, and assigned to duty in the Fifteenth United States Infantry; served with that command in the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Ohio, until September 1862; Fourth Brigade, First Division (Center) Army of the Cumberland, until January 1863; Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, until June 1863, and participated in the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862, siege of Corinth April 30 to May 30, Perryville Campaign, October 1 to October 15, Dog Walk, October 9, Relief of Nashville, November 5 to November 9, Murfreesboro Campaign, November 26, 1862, to January 1863, Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863, and Stewarts Creek, January 1, 1863. He was especially complimented for gallant and faithful service on the battlefield by General John H. King,, commanding the regular brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, on detached service, headquarters department of the Cumberland, as a member of the examining board which passed upon seven thousand applications for discharge during July, August and September 1862; detailed as Surgeon-in-Chief of "Howard Hospital" No. 4, Nashville, Tennessee, November 1862 until August 1863, where he had the care of many sick and wounded soldiers, and performed many successful operations. On the request of Andrew Johnson, then the Military Governor of Tennessee, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry to rank from November 8, 1864, and served with that regiment until mustered out August 14, 1865. Dr. Bill remained in the south five years after the war, practicing his profession and cultivating a large cotton plantation near Fayetteville, Tennessee. Coming to Bridgeport in the fall of 1871, he immediately began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed, building up, during these twenty-five years, a large and extensive practice among the best families. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Association, the County Medical Association, of which he was President in 1880 and 1881, and also of the Bridgeport Medical Association of which he was President in 1879. He has been connected with the Bridgeport Hospital since its organization in 1884. He inaugurated the medical and surgical visiting service of that hospital, and

CURTIS H. BILL.

served on the visiting staff for ten years, when he resigned, but has ever since served on the consulting staff. Dr. Bill has also for many years served as Medical Examiner for several of the largest life insurance companies, including Mutual Life of New York, Penn Mutual of Philadelphia, Travelers of Hartford, Manhattan of New York, Home of New York and Bay State of Massachusetts. He has also written a number of professional papers, among which are "Monographs on Treatment of Hospital Gangrene with Bromide" and "Exsection of Joints," etc., with cases. In politics Dr. Bill is a Republican, casting his first ballot for General John C. Fremont for President. He is a

member of the Post No. 3 Elias Howe, Jr., Grand Army of the Republic, the Brooklawn Country Club, the Contemporary Club, the Scientific Society and the American Art Society. On September 20, 1865, he was married to Mary J. Worcester, daughter of T. G. Worcester, of Hollis, New Hampshire, and niece of Dr Joseph E Worcester, LL. D., author of Worcester's Dictionary. She is seventh in descent from Rev. William Worcester, the first minister settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and a Daughter of the American Revolution, through Captain Noah Worcester, who commanded a company at the Battle of Bunker Hill Dr. and Mrs. Bill have now living three children: Mary E., Philip W. and Harold C. Bill. The family are attendants at the Episcopal Church. Though one of the busiest professional men in the city, Dr. Bill does not neglect the social side of life, but contributes freely of his time and talents to the occasions which make life worth living, and he can always be depended upon to cordially support every measure that promises to promote the prosperity of Bridgeport, or the welfare and happiness of her citizens.

BROOKER, Albert Frederick, Torrington, was born in Torrington, Connecticut, March 10, 1837, son of Samuel Brooker, Jr., and Julia (Seymour) Brooker. John Brooker, a settler of Guilford, Connecticut, in 1695, is the first of the name of which there is any record. The family is traced down to Abraham Brooker, whose son Samuel, the grandfather of Major Brooker, settled in Torrington. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools, and afterwards the Academy in Norfolk, under William B. Rice's tutorship. On leaving the Academy he went to the Waterbury Brass Company, where he remained two years, and then returning to Torrington, engaged in the meat business, which he was successfully continuing when the war broke out. He had previously, at the age of eighteen, enlisted as a private in Company G, Fourth Regiment, State Militia, and had been promoted through different grades to First Lieutenant, but as the captain of the company lived in Ansonia, Lieutenant Brooker really had command of the company for some time, and was drilling men when Fort Sumter was fired on. He enlisted in April 1861, was appointed First Lieutenant in Company I, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, which later was changed to the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and was mustered in at Hartford, May 22, 1861. His regiment, the Fourth, is said to be the first that enlisted for three years or until the war closed. For four years he was in active service, participating in many of the severe engagements of the war, and in all of which he acquitted himself with honor. He assisted in the defence of Washington on the south side of the Potomac, went through the Peninsula Campaign including the siege of Yorktown; the seven days fight under McClellan, and at Malvern Hill bore a particularly prominent part. On May 26, 1862, he was made Captain of Company B. Later this company

ALBERT F. BROOKER.

and Company M were ordered to Fredericksburg, Virginia, to serve under General Burnside, and they were then for eighteen months virtually with the Army of the Potomac. Among the many other engagements in which he participated were Chancellorsville and Petersburg, and at the latter he was promoted to the rank of Major. In May 1864, the two batteries B and M were ordered to Washington, and there joined the ten companies under command of General Abbott, who fitted out the siege train, and was ordered to report to General Butler in the Army of the James, which later was merged into the Army of the Potomac. Major Brooker resigned from the army in May 1865. The two

following letters illustrate the value of his services in the estimation of his superior officers: —

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY,
FORT DRURY, VA., May 4, 1865.

MAJOR A. F. BROOKER,
1st Connecticut Artillery:

Major: I enclose the order accepting your resignation. The following is a copy of my endorsement upon the paper.

"Respectfully forwarded approved — Major Brooker has been in the service about four years, and has most gallantly and efficiently performed his duties. I regret greatly his loss, but think that he is entitled to have his wishes considered in the matter, and therefore request that his resignation be accepted."

I need not express to you, Major, what you know so well already: that it really grieves me to part with an officer who so fully possesses my esteem and regard. As Commander of Company B, when serving one of the two Siege Batteries detached with the Army of the Potomac during the period when the Regiment was in the Defences of Washington, you added largely to the high reputation won on the Peninsula. During the past Campaign — whether commanding a battery or a battalion peculiarly difficult to successfully administrate, owing to our anomalous position, you performed your duties to my entire satisfaction.

You now leave the service after the war seems to be over, and I sincerely hope that you may be as successful in civil as you have been distinguished in military life.

I am, Major, very truly, your friend,
HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel 1st Connecticut Artillery
Batt. Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, A. P.
May 10, 1865.

Respectfully transmitted to Major Brooker: I fully concur in the commendation bestowed by General Abbot on Major Brooker, 1st Connecticut Artillery. I have known him for the last three years, the greater portion of which time he has served under my orders.

After leaving the Peninsula, he commanded one of the two movable siege batteries acquired to accompany this army. So thoroughly and carefully did he manage and instruct his command, that his heavy guns were made almost as movable and manageable as field artillery, and in all cases where their services were required — even on the open field they were perfectly efficient, and placed in any position where they were needed, and moved from point to point as readily as field batteries. His battery was transferred to the siege train in April 1864, and Captain Brooker promoted to the Majority of the Regiment, and in the lines of Richmond and Petersburg he rendered gallant, efficient and arduous service, with the same excellent effect as in his previous service. Major Brooker's services in the various campaigns of this army have always been valuable, and his gallantry and excellent conduct entitle him to the thanks of his country.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Major-General, Commanding.

On returning North he again engaged in the meat business for two years. He then bought what was known as the Pine Grove property, and from the lumber that was cut from it erected several houses to rent, an uncommon thing at that period. In September 1869 he accepted a position in the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, and was Superintendent of that company for nine years. He is one of the large realty holders of Torrington, and since resigning from the brass company, has given his attention largely to the care of his tenement properties and to farming. His own residence is one of the most conspicuous in Torrington, occupying a triangular piece of ground at the intersection of Litchfield and Albert streets. The house is of noble proportions and excellent architectural lines, and from its pleasant piazzas commands far-reaching views. In politics Mr. Brooker is a staunch Republican. He was married December 10, 1873, to Alice M. Cooper. They have a daughter, Julia Edna Brooker.

BUCKLYN, JOHN KNIGHT, Jr., Physician, Mystic, Connecticut, was born in Mystic, July 31, 1865, son

JOHN K. BUCKLYN, JR.

of John K. and Mary Mackie (Young) Bucklyn. His father was a native of Rhode Island, in which state he was born, March 15, 1834. He was educated at Smithville Seminary and at Brown University. On his mother's side he is descended from

the Youngs of Providence, Rhode Island, and from the Coggshalls of Rhode Island. His early education was obtained at the Mystic Valley Institute, Mystic, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1884, and of which his father is President and Principal. Later he studied medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, graduating with the class of 1887. His experience was largely supplemented by attendance at the Hahnemann, Ward's Island, and the Ophthalmic Hospitals. In April 1887 he commenced the practice of medicine in his native town, and has resided there ever since. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Bucklyn was married at Mystic, June 25, 1891, to Mary Emma Hall, daughter of Nathan S. Hall.

CHAPIN, Charles Frederic, Editor of the Waterbury American, was born in South Hadley Falls, August 3, 1852, son of Enoch C. and Harriet (Abbe) Chapin. He is eighth in descent from Samuel Chapin who took the Freeman's oath in Boston, June 2, 1641, and settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1642. His early education was received in the common schools of South Hadley, in the Lowville Academy at Lowville, New York, and at Wilbraham Academy, where he was graduated in 1873. He was graduated from Yale in 1877 in the same class with Henry S. Chase and Arthur Reed Kimball. He served an apprenticeship as printer on the Lowville Democrat and the Lowville Journal and Republican. In college he received the highest journalistic honor of the course in his election as the Chairman of the Board of Editors of the Yale Literary Magazine. On graduating he came to Waterbury and became at once connected with the Waterbury American. Having learned in the counting room the practical side of the newspaper business, he assumed the editorial management and in a brief period imparted to the paper a character for ability, independence, firmness and breadth which it had not heretofore possessed, and which few papers in New England can claim. By a self-assertion which was persistent but not obtrusive, good-natured and considerate, he made his personality felt throughout the establishment, and the same qualities pervading the columns of his paper, secured for him an unsuspected mastery in the minds of a steady increasing constituency. His style has been well described as, "always forceful, always temperate. The hardest blows are given, it is said, in quiet, clean cut sentences. Every word tells because it is driven home by the hammer of a cold fact." Mr. Chapin is well equipped for literary work of a more permanent kind than the newspaper calls for, but he has nevertheless confined himself closely to the newspaper field, and his only venture outside of it are an essay or two on journalism, a paper on the Life and Character of Uncas, and a few chapters in the History of Waterbury. He is a member of the Waterbury Club, and the Society of Colonial Wars. In College he was a member of Skull and Bones, and Delta Kappa Epsilon. In politics he is an Independent. He was married October 12, 1877, to Katherine A. Mattison, of Shaftesbury, Vermont. They have three children: Carl Mattison, born July 30, 1879, and Barbara and Marjorie Chapin (twins), born June 9, 1886.

C. F. CHAPIN.

CHASE, Irving Hall, Secretary of the Waterbury Clock Company, was born in Waterbury, May 13, 1858, son of Augustus Sabin and Martha C. (Starkweather) Chase. His grandfather was Seth Chase, the latter son of Slade Chase, son of Seth Chase, son of Elisha Chase, all of whom were descendants of William Chase who came from England in 1630 and settled at Yarmouth. His great-grandmother was Lavinia Sabin, daughter of Elihu

Sabin, a soldier of the Revolution. He was educated first at a private school in Waterbury, then at the Waterbury High School, then at the Gunnery School at Washington, Connecticut, and later at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where he was

IRVING H. CHASE.

graduated in 1876. He was graduated from Yale in June 1880 and in November of the same year entered the employ of the Waterbury Clock Company as shipping clerk. March 31, 1885, he was elected Secretary of the company, which position he still holds. The following year he was made Director of the company, and in 1896 a Director of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company, and in 1897 its Vice-President. He is also a Director in the American Printing Company and in the Starr Brothers Bell Company of East Hampton, Connecticut. In politics he is a sound money Independent with Republican tendencies. He is a member of the Waterbury Club, and at Phillips Academy was a member of the K. O. A. Society, and at Yale a member of Delta Kappa, Hay Boulay, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Wolf's Head. He was married February 28, 1889, to Elizabeth Hosmer Kellogg, daughter of Hon. S. W. Kellogg. They have three daughters: Marjorie Starkweather, born October 9, 1892; Eleanor Kellogg, born January 30, 1894, and Lucia Hosmer Chase, born March 24, 1897.

CHESEBRO, Samuel Henry, Grocer and President of the Board of Directors of the Stonington Building Company, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, December 8, 1838, son of Samuel and Harriet (Haskell) Chesebro. He is the seventh generation from William Chesebrough, the first white settler of Stonington and who was born in England in 1594. From this ancestor the line runs as follows: Samuel Chesebro, born April 1, 1627; Samuel, born November 20, 1660; Joseph, born April 12, 1703; Samuel, born March 25, 1743; and Samuel, his father, born November 25, 1788. On the maternal side he is a descendant of John Haskell of Preston, Connecticut, who was born December 13, 1764. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Stonington, and his early training for active life was received in his father's store. He has been in the grocery business since September 29, 1859, and is now the oldest grocer in the borough of Stonington. He is

S. H. CHESEBRO.

President of the Board of Directors of the Stonington Building Company, which position he has held since the formation of the company in 1891. The company owns the factory occupied by the American Velvet Company, employing over one hundred and twenty-five men and women, and is one of the chief industries of the borough. The Building

Company doubled the size of their plant the last season. In politics he is a Democrat. He served as Borough Clerk from 1866 to 1870, Selectman in 1871, Representative to the General Assembly in 1874, First Selectman in 1877, Selectman in 1878, and Warden of the Borough from August 1892 to August 1894, declining a re-election. He was married September 26, 1865, to Lucretia Maria Babcock. Pauline, their only child, was born August 3, 1879.

COFFIN, OWEN VINCENT, President of the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Middletown, and Ex-Governor of Connecticut, was born in Union Vale, New York, June 20, 1836, son of Alexander Hamilton and Jane (Vincent) Coffin. The family seat of the Coffins in Devonshire, England, has been owned and occupied by those of the name and line for seven hundred years. Sir Richard Coffin came from the Continent with William the Conqueror. The first of the name in America was Tristram Coffin who came from England in 1642. Among his Revolutionary ancestors Governor Coffin numbers: Colonel James Vandeburgh, the personal friend of Washington, and Captain Israel Vail, his mother's great-great-grandfather who participated in the Battle of White Plains. He was educated in the common schools and at Cortlandt Academy, Homer, New York, and Charlotteville Seminary, Charlotteville, New York. He remained at home on the farm until he was sixteen, afterwards teaching in the district school. At the age of seventeen he came to New York city where he remained for eleven years acting in various capacities as clerk, salesman and secretary. He came to Connecticut in February 1864, where he has since been engaged in fire insurance, railroad and banking interests. For many years he has been President of the Middlesex Fire Insurance Company, a local company. His wise and conservative management of this company is deservedly recognized in insurance circles. He is a Director in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, and interested in many other local enterprises. In politics Governor Coffin was born and reared a Democrat, but became a Republican in 1855, before he was of age, during the Kansas agitation, and, with the exception of the Greeley campaign of 1872, has ever since been a staunch Republican. His first public service was as Mayor of the city of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1872 and 1873. He was for two terms, 1887–88 and 1889–90, State Senator from the Twenty-second District. The ability displayed by him in the discharge of his duties as Senator, his uniform courtesy, unflinching integrity and strong common sense attracted attention to him throughout the state, and he became Middlesex county's favorite candidate for the Governorship at each successive State Convention. He received the nomination in 1894, and was elected Governor in November of that year, Middlesex county thus receiving the honor of the selection of a Governor from among the citizens for the first time in her history. Governor Coffin gave to the

O. V. COFFIN.

state a clean, business-like administration, and he retired on January 6, 1897, with the well-deserved praise of his fellow citizens. In private life Governor Coffin has always taken an active interest in all the social, moral and elevating influences of his community. Both in Brooklyn, New York, and in Middletown he has been President of the Young Men's Christian Association, President of the local Evangelical Alliance, and for twelve years has been a Sunday School Superintendent. He was a member of the New York Committee of the United States Christian Commission during the war, was Vice-President of the First National Bank, President of the Middletown Young Republican Club, and many

other more or less public organizations. He was married June 24, 1858, to Ellen Elizabeth Coe. They have had two children: Jennie Elizabeth, deceased in 1870; and Seward Vincent Coffin, now Secretary and Treasurer of the L. D. Brown & Son Company, manufacturers of silk goods, of Middletown.

COMINGS, Benjamin Newton, Physician and Professor in Physiology and Chemistry in the State Normal School, New Britain, Connecticut, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, November 2, 1816, son of Benjamin Comings and Alathea (Ripley) Wellman. His grandfather was the first minister in Cornish and his father a farmer there. Dr. Comings is a descendant of Elder Brewster, the Pilgrim Father, and also of Governor William Bradford. He received a common school education and was fitted for college at Kimball Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, from which he graduated in 1837. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, having dropped out one year on account of poor health. After graduation he went to Waterford, New York, and studied medicine with Dr. Hart, teaching school at the same time. Later he went to Lansingburgh, teaching in the Academy and pursuing medical studies with Doctors Leonard and Burton. In September 1845, he went to the Medical College at Castleton, Vermont, where he completed his medical education. For two years he practiced medicine at Troy, New York, in company with Dr. Brinsmade. He then removed to Rockville, Connecticut, where he practiced medicine and surgery until 1853. In that year he was called to New Britain, where he accepted the position of Professor of Physiology and Chemistry in the State Normal School, at the same time continuing the practice of medicine. In 1897 he gave up his practice owing to the infirmities of age. Dr. Comings was appointed Surgeon of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers in November 1861. The following quotation is taken from the printed history of the Regiment: "Surgeon Benjamin Newton Comings had practiced medicine and surgery with success for many years. He completed a popular text book on Physiology and was lecturer on that science in the State Normal School. He had obtained reputation as a temperance advocate, giving especial attention to the effect of alcohol on the brain. On the 6th of August 1862, he nearly lost his life by the sinking of the steamer Whiteman on the Mississippi with a load of wounded soldiers of whom he was in charge, from the battle-field of Baton Rouge. An inflated rubber pillow buttoned beneath his coat kept him afloat. The doctor was a close student of natural history, especially of ornithology. Many a hapless wild fowl attested his accuracy as a marksman in the woods around Thibodaux until our waggish quartermaster made the officers believe that guerrillas infested the neighborhood. On all occasions he showed himself a skilful surgeon. He resigned his commission in January 1863, and has since resided in New Britain where he is greatly esteemed." Dr. Comings has been Chairman of

B. N. COMINGS.

the School Board for ten years, President of the American Basket Company in 1866, and for many years has been Examining Surgeon for the coroner of New Britain. He was Chairman of the City Board of Health for twelve years, and has been President of the State Medical Society as well as the City Medical Society. He was President of the Good Samaritan Society in 1872, and for many years lectured on temperance. In politics he is a Republican, and has been actively interested in every good work among his fellow citizens. He was married to Betsy Maria Righter, of Parsipenny, New Jersey, on July 22, 1847, by whom he had three children: John Righter, born August 5, died

March 29, 1855; and Emma Shugard and William Righter Comings, twins, born March 24, 1852; Emma Shugard died February 6, 1870. Mrs. Comings died November 22, 1872. His second marriage was on January 11, 1877, to Mrs. Helen Maria Lewis, of Farmington, Connecticut. William Righter Comings is a successful manufacturer of London, England, residing there for the past twenty years.

COOLEY, Francis Renford, Banker and Broker, Hartford, was born in New York city, November 21, 1863. His father is Hon. Francis B. Cooley,

FRANCIS R. COOLEY.

one of Hartford's most prominent citizens. His mother's maiden name was Clarissa A. Smith. He was educated at the grammar school and the Hartford High School, and in 1886 graduated from Yale University. His business career began with a clerkship in a wholesale house where he remained during 1887 and 1888. He then formed a partnership with Charles E. Wilson, as dealers in commercial paper and bonds. After three years, on the expiration of the partnership, January 1, 1892, he started in business for himself, doing a general banking and brokerage business, and has been successful from the start. In politics he is a Republican, and was a member of the Hartford High School Committee in 1896 and 1897. He takes an active interest in athletics and has been the winner of a few tennis tournaments He was for five years Secretary of the Hartford Lawn Club, and is now its President; is also a member of the Golf Club and Colonial Club of Hartford, and of the University Club, New York. In college he was elected a member in the Hay Boulay, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Scroll and Keys societies. On October 15, 1890, he was married to Alice Cleveland Browne. They have one child: Francis Browne Cooley.

CURTIS, Theodore Alden, Supervising Architect, Hartford, was born in Sharon, Massachusetts, January 23, 1831, son of Reverend Jonathan and Betsey (Barker) Curtis, daughter of Lemuel Barker of Concord, New Hampshire. He traces his ancestry in direct line from John and Priscilla Alden who came over in the Mayflower. His father and ancestors were natives of Braintree, Massachusetts, and the links in the family chain are as follows: His father, Rev. Jonathan Curtis, son of Jonathan and Eunice (Thayer) Curtis, the latter daughter of Joseph Thayer and Eunice Ludden; Joseph Thayer was son of Ephraim Thayer and Sarah Bass, the latter, daughter of John Bass and Ruth Alden; Ruth Alden, daughter of John Alden and Priscilla, his wife, completes the ancestral chain. Theodore Alden Curtis, the subject of this sketch, attended the common school and Academy at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and in 1847 was graduated from the Academy at Woodstock. In 1850 he entered the studio of Andrews & Wagstaff, of Boston, as a student of historical engraving, but, in 1851, was obliged to abandon the study of engraving on account of a serious affection of the eyes from which he has never entirely recovered. In the same year he entered the office of Theodore Atkinson to study constructional engineering. In 1853 he went to Hartford and took charge of the erection of Colt's works, then about being commenced, and remained about three years until the work was substantially completed. In 1857 he received an appointment in the office of the Government Supervising Architect at Washington, where are prepared the plans, specifications and contracts for the erection of all Government buildings. In 1865 he accepted a position with a manufacturing establishment at Springfield, Massachusetts, to take charge of important business matters for them in the Departments at Washington. From 1867 to 1883

he was a practitioner before the Patent Office, and for three years thereafter was in Florida. He came to Hartford again in 1887, and in 1888 took charge of the construction of the improvements at the new Union Railroad depot. Since 1890 he has been engaged in extensive building operations for a large estate in Hartford, and has been connected with the erection of some of the most important public buildings in the city. In 1892 he entered into a partnership with William D. Johnson, a graduate of Yale and a former associate on the work of the Union Railroad depot in architectural practice, which partnership still exists. He has been a

T. ALDEN CURTIS.

Mason and a Knight Templar for thirty-six years and a Scottish Rite Mason for thirty-two years. He was married November 20, 1861, to Ellen Ellsworth Hall, of Washington, D. C. Their children have been: Frederick Ellsworth, born January 16, 1863, died April 16, 1887; George Varnum, born October 6, 1865; and Ruth Alden Curtis, born December 31, 1878.

DAVIDSON, Charles Smith, Superintendent of the Hartford Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was born in East Haven, Connecticut, November 9, 1829, son of Abijah Bradley and Harriet (Smith) Davidson. He received a common school education, and graduated from the Lancasterian School, New Haven (John E. Lovell, Principal), in 1845. He ranked second in scholarship, receiving a silver medal, and it is retained as one of the pleasing souvenirs of boyhood. After leaving school he assisted his father in business two years, then commenced work in the brass and silver plating establishment of Judson, Cornwall & Cowles, New Haven. In 1848 he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, and served three years as an apprentice to learn the machinist's trade, at the American Machine Works (Philos B. Tyler, President); on completion of which, in November 1851, he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and entered the employ of the Hartford & New Haven Railroad Company, in the repair shop, under the charge of E. M. Reed, Master Mechanic. He has been connected with the railroad ever since, passing through the various grades of mechanic, Locomotive Engineer, in special charge of rolling stock, conductor, Supervisor of Construction, and Assistant Superintendent. He was appointed Superintendent of the Hartford Division, when the Hartford & New Haven and the New York & New Haven Railroad companies were consolidated, in 1872, which position he holds at the present time. In 1854 he was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, in Worcester Lodge Number Seventy-nine, New Haven; was exalted to a Royal Arch Mason in Pythagoras Chapter, Hartford; created a Sir Knight in Washington Commandery Knights Templar, Hartford; and after filling the respective offices in the Commandery, was elected and served as Eminent Commander. He is also a member of Pyramid Temple, Ancient Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Bridgeport. He attained the Thirty-second degree of Masonry at Norwich, Connecticut. He is Past Dictator of Pioneer Lodge Knights of Honor, Hartford, and a member of the Order of Red Men. He belongs to the Veteran Association First Company Governor's Foot Guard, to the Hartford Club, is an Honorary Member of the City Guard, a member of the Franklin Rifle Club, and one of the Trustees of the Dime Savings Bank. During the administration of Mayor Sumner in 1878 he was appointed a member of the Hartford Board of Fire Commissioners, and rendered valuable service to the city in that capacity. He was appointed by Mayor Dwight in 1890 a member of the Board of Street Commissioners, and to quote from papers, it is said "that the wisdom of the appointment was universally con-

ceded.' By Mayor Hyde in 1893 he was appointed a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. In politics he is an Independent Democrat, and an ardent supporter of sound money. In religious matters he is a member of the Park Ecclesiastical Society. A newspaper clipping reads: "There is not a railroad manager in New England who possesses more fully than Superintendent Davidson the confidence of the public, and for the best reasons. He has had abundant and varied experience in all departments of practical railroading, managing with consummate judgment and skill the most difficult situations; a man of absolute fidelity, and courage

C. S. DAVIDSON.

which amounts to heroism." It was during the war that he was appointed Assistant Superintendent, and placed in charge of the transportation of troops. So important was this service, that he was looked upon with special favor by the state officials and United States officials in this department. He was engineer of the train that transported the six Massachusetts troops through Connecticut on their way to Washington, and only a few hours prior to the attack on the regiment at Baltimore. Thousands of volunteers were transported through Connecticut under his charge during the war and not a life was lost or a soldier injured in transportation. The record is a proud one, and he looks back to it with satisfaction. It was at that time a hazardous situation, on account of the enemies of the Government in Connecticut who would not hesitate to wreck a train carrying troops to the front, and the utmost secrecy prevailed as to the movement of troop trains. He was married in December 1857 to Catherine Anne Bartholomew (sister of the late Edward S. Bartholomew, sculptor) by the Reverend Nathaniel J. Burton. Three children were the fruits of the marriage, but one of whom is living: William B. Davidson, Teller in the United States Bank at Hartford.

DAVENPORT, Reverend John Gaylord, D. D., Pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury, was born in Wilton, Connecticut, November 24, 1840, the only son of Charles Augustus and Sarah Maria (Gaylord) Davenport. The Davenports trace their ancestry back to the Norman invaders of England. The first whose name is known was Ormus de Daunporte who was born in Chester, England, in 1086. Sixteen generations after him was the Reverend John Davenport, the patriarch of New Haven. From him the line runs as follows: Rev. John Davenport, John Davenport, of New Haven, Rev. John Davenport, of Stamford, John Davenport, of North Stamford, Deodate Davenport, Sr., Deodate Davenport, Jr., and Samuel Davenport, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His mother's grandfather, the Rev. William Gaylord, was pastor of the church in Wilton from 1733 to 1766. The present pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury, received his early education at the district school of Wilton, and at Wilton Academy under Professor Edward Olmstead, Yale 1844. He was graduated from Williams College in 1863, giving as his commencement appointment the salutatory oration. He studied for one year, 1864–65, in Union Theological Seminary, and while a tutor at Williams College, 1865–67, continued his theological studies under the Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins. He had already taught for a year, 1863–64, in a classical academy at Jewett, New York. On July 1, 1868, he was ordained and installed Pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church of Bridgeport. Here he remained for thirteen years during which time the young church developed in numbers and efficiency, taking its place among the foremost churches of the city. He was dismissed July 20, 1881, and November 9, 1881, was installed in the church at Waterbury of which he is still Pastor. Under the pastoral care of

Dr. Davenport the Second Church has enjoyed great prosperity, among the evidences of which are its erection of a beautiful sanctuary of brown stone, costing with furnishings and parsonage one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and the rapid increase

J. G. DAVENPORT.

of its membership until it has become the largest church in Connecticut with over a thousand communicants. Its Pastor has three times been sent as a delegate to the National Council of Congregational Churches, and in 1897 was elected Moderator of the General Association of the Congregational Ministers of Connecticut. He is also a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; is a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots, and since 1896 has been its Chaplain for Connecticut. Williams College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1893. Mr. Davenport was a member of the Board of Education of Bridgeport in 1879, and from 1878 to 1881 was one of the Alumni Visitors of Williams College, giving the report of that body at the commencement in 1881. He was Class Day poet at his graduation and since then has written many poems, not a few of which have been published. Various prose articles of his, sermons, sketches, etc., have found a place in the public press. Elected the Secretary of his college class in 1878, he was in 1883 re-elected "for twenty-five years." In this capacity he in 1883 published a somewhat voluminous report of the class, entitled, "After Twenty Years." Mr. Davenport has always been interested in moral reform movements, and in 1874 was Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of Connecticut. In politics he is a Republican, but has exercised the liberty of bolting on occasion. He was married November 29, 1866, to Miss Alice, daughter of George B. Westcott, of Wilton. Three children have been born to them: Clarence Gaylord, connected prominently with the General Electric Co., in New York, Lilian Louisa and Mary Lindley Davenport.

ELY, WILLIAM HENRY, Corporation Counsel of New Haven, was born in Hartford, November 27, 1859, son of William Brewster and Elizabeth Smith (Morgan) Ely. He is a descendant of Nathan Ely,

WM. H. ELY.

one of the first settlers of Hartford, and to whom, with others, was allotted a piece of land in the original distribution. He is also descended from Elder William Brewster, through his father's grandmother, Drusilla Brewster. On the maternal side he is descended from the Morgans of Stonington who figured in the war of the Revolution, and Thomas

Seymour who was King's Attorney before the Revolution and from the Chevenards, a Huguenot family. He attended the Hartford High School where he graduated in 1873, and then entering Amherst College, graduated with the class of 1877; following this he studied law in the office of Briscoe & Maltbie of Hartford, and was admitted to the Bar in that city, May 27, 1879. He commenced the practice of law in Winsted, Connecticut, in September of the same year, and there remained until June 28, 1884, when he moved to New Haven. Here he has continued in the practice of his profession in connection with William C. Case. In politics he is a Republican. In January 1895 he was elected to his present office as Corporation Counsel of New Haven, and in January 1897 was re-elected for a period of two years. He is a member of the Quinnipiac Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Republican League and the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven. He was married October 18, 1881, to Mary Gertrude Little, of Sheffield, Massachusetts. Their son, William Brewster Ely, was born October 19, 1882.

FOSTER, John Pierrepont Codrington, M. D., New Haven, was born in New Haven, March 2, 1847, son of Eleazer Kingsbury and Mary (Codrington) Foster. On his father's side he is descended from James Pierpont, Thomas Hooker and a long line of Colonial celebrities. His family still occupy the land on which they settled in 1685. The present house was built by his great-grandfather John Pierpont, and there has never been a deed for the property. His father, a graduate of Yale, 1834, was conspicuous in political and social life, was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1865, and for a quarter of a century attorney for the state in New Haven. His grandfather was a prominent lawyer, a graduate of Yale 1802. The first ancestor of the name was Samuel Foster, who came from England in 1630 and was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts. His eighth great-grandfather was Thomas Willette, of Plymouth, who commanded the Plymouth Colony, and who, after defeating the Dutch, was the first Mayor of New York city. His mother was a member of the ancient Codrington family of England, and only came to this country shortly before her marriage. The subject of this sketch prepared for college at Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, and was graduated from Yale in 1869, and from the Yale Medical School in 1875. He began the practice of medicine in New Haven in the fall of 1876. He has a large general practice, and for many years has had the bulk of the university practice. On December 3, 1890, he was the first in America to administer the famous Tuberculin of Professor Koch. In connection with Professor R. H. Crittenden of the Yale Biological Laboratory he conducted for several months a series of experiments upon tuberculous patients, the results of which were subsequently published. He has been Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital service since 1880, and in 1897 was appointed Instructor

JOHN P. C. FOSTER.

in Anatomy at the Yale Art School. He is a member of the American and the State Medical Association and of the Society of American Anatomists. He was married July 1, 1875, to Josephine Bicknell. Their children have been: Margaret Codrington, John Pierrepont Codrington, Jr., Josephine Bicknell, Allen Evarts, and William Edward Foster.

GREENE, Winthrop Benton, Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Pomfret, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 19, 1869, son of Edward Winthrop and Mary Eliza (Benton) Greene, now residents of Newtonville, Massachu-

setts. His paternal grandfather, Winthrop Osgood Greene (1807–64), of Pomfret, was a direct descendant of Thomas Greene who came from England in 1635 and settled in Malden, Massachusetts. His maternal grandfather, Austin W. Benton, was

WINTHROP BENTON GREENE.

for many years a resident of Brookline, Massachusetts, and is now living at Newton Centre, Massachusetts. Winthrop B. Greene received his early education in the public schools and High School of Newton, Massachusetts, then entering Williams College, he was graduated in the class of 1892. He pursued his theological studies at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, where he was graduated in the class of 1895. On November 12, 1895, he was ordained to the ministry at Pomfret, and has been Pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Pomfret, since that date. He is one of the rising young ministers of the state and his future will be followed with confidence. He was one of the Commencement Speakers at College, and in the Seminary won a prize scholarship and was President of his class throughout the course. In College he belonged to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. He is now a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. He was married December 11, 1895, to Edith Winship Brinckerhoff, of Brooklyn, New York.

HAWLEY, Sidney Edwin, of Bridgeport, Sheriff of Fairfield county, was born in Brookfield, Connecticut, November 29, 1844, son of the late Charles and Anna (Merwin) Hawley. His ancestry is traced in a direct line to Joseph Hawley, born in Parwick, County of Derby, England, in 1603, who settled in Boston in 1629 and moved to Stratford, Connecticut, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Benjamin Hawley of the fourth generation moved to Newtown, Connecticut, giving his name to the northern portion of the town since known as Hawleyville. The lineal descendants for the next three generations, William, Daniel and Charles, the latter the father of the subject of this sketch, were born in Newtown, Daniel Hawley and his family removing to Brookfield in the early part of the present century. Through his grandmother on the father's side, Joanna Seeley, he traces his ancestry through an honored line back to Colonial times. His three older brothers made homes for

S. E. HAWLEY.

themselves in Hartford, New Haven and New York, and Sidney E. the youngest, having received his education in the public and private schools of Brookfield, assumed the charge of the farm and the care of his parents during his early manhood. For twenty-five years he was a hard working farmer and from 1878 to 1888 was also engaged in the packing

of leaf tobacco. He has always been interested in politics and was an active worker for the Republican party even before he attained his majority. He was elected Representative from the town of Brookfield, naturally Democratic, in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Bulkeley member of the State Board of Agriculture and in the same year was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for four years, under Collector John A. Hutchinson, with headquarters at Bridgeport. In November 1894, he was elected Sheriff of Fairfield county, succeeding a Democratic official. He has proved an excellent officer and has received praise irrespective of party. He has reduced expenses, improved the sanitary condition of the jail buildings and made many improvements. His motto has been "to fight for the right regardless of consequences." Mr. Hawley is active in social life and a member and Trustee of the Brookfield Congregational Church, also a member of Brookfield Grange No. 141, St. Peter's Lodge of Masons of New Milford, and Pequonnock Lodge of Odd Fellows No. 4, Nebo Senate No. 58, K. A. E. O. Konekapotanan Tribe Order of Red Men, and of the Seaside, Algonquin and Country clubs of Bridgeport. He was married June 7, 1871, to Sarah Ann Roe.

HOAG, Cletus Spurzheim, Homœopathic Physician, Bridgeport, was born in Gaysville, Vermont, January 31, 1855, son of Albert Alvah and Charlotte (Cunningham) Hoag. His father was a Scotch Quaker coming from the North of England. The family settled in Weare, New Hampshire, where the father of Dr. Hoag was born. They afterwards moved to "Quaker City" or Unity, a part of the town of Charlestown, New Hampshire. His mother's father was among the early settlers of Windsor county, Vermont, coming thither from Windham, Connecticut. Dr. Hoag was educated in the public schools of Vermont and at Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vermont. During a part of 1873 and 1874 he taught school in his native state. He studied medicine with Dr. C. H. Chamberlain of Barre, and in 1877 was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia. In the spring of the same year he began the practice of medicine at Bradford, Vermont, in connection with Dr. J. H. Jones. In the fall, following, he was admitted to the Metropolitan Hospital, New York city, as House Physician and Surgeon. In January 1879 he located at Waterbury, Vermont. After a two-years practice there his health broke down and he went South. Returning North he located at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in February 1882, and became the associate of Dr. L. H. Norton. After the death of the latter in 1885, Dr. Hoag located on Lafayette street, Bridgeport, taking in his brother Dr. A. A. Hoag as associate. Under the name of Drs. C. S. & A. A. Hoag they have continued in successful practice until the present time. Dr. Hoag has served as President of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society and for several years was Registrar of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

C. S. HOAG.

He also belongs to the Fairfield County Homœopathic Medical Society, to the Seaside Club and the Bridgeport Board of Trade. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to all the local Masonic bodies. In politics he is a Republican. He was married at Waterbury, Vermont, January 22, 1879, to Dora E. Abbott. They have no children.

HODGE, George Washington, Paper Manufacturer and Ex-Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, Rainbow, was born in Seymour, July 5, 1845, son of George L. and Hannah M. (Pelton) Hodge. His grandfather William Hodge, a Baptist

Minister, came to this country in 1823 from Scotland with his family of eight children and lived in Long Island and Connecticut. His mother's parents were settlers of Western Massachusetts, moving from there to Central New York. They

GEORGE W. HODGE.

were connected with the Peltons, of the early settlement of Saybrook and East Windsor. He was educated at the common schools, the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield and the Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. After leaving school at eighteen, he learned the business of paper making in the mills of his father at Rainbow, Connecticut. He became a member of the firm in 1866, the firm name being Hodge, Son & Company, and thus continued until 1874 when he retired, and in 1876 became a member of the firm of House & Company in the same business. He bought out the business of one partner in 1880 and of the other in 1890, and has since owned and run the business under the old name of House & Company. Since May 1895 he has been Treasurer of the Connecticut Building and Loan Association of Hartford. He has always been a Republican. He was Selectman of the town of Windsor 1876–81, member of the Connecticut House of Representatives 1881–2, member of State Senate from the Third District in 1889, and Treasurer of the state of Connecticut in 1895–96. He is a Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Republican Club of Hartford. He is a regular attendant of the Baptist church. Mr. Hodge was married August 31, 1865, to Miss Jennie A Clark. Their only child, deceased, July 28, 1868, was Clarence H. Hodge.

HYDE, Ephraim Henry, Jr., Attorney at Law, Hartford, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, October 5, 1848. He is the son of Ephraim Henry and Hannah Converse (Young) Hyde. His father is an Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut and well known throughout the State as a breeder of blooded cattle and for his devotion to agricultural interests. The son received his early education in the common schools of Stafford, and at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and the Monson Academy, at Monson, Mass. He entered Yale College with the

E. H. HYDE, JR.

class of 1871 but left at the end of his Freshman year to commence the study of law in the office of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde at Hartford. He was admitted to the Bar in 1871 and until 1875 was associated with Samuel L. Jones, Esq. In April 1875 he formed a partnership with Charles M. Joslyn under the firm name of Hyde & Joslyn and

so continued until 1894 when George H. Gilman was admitted to the firm and the style was Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman, till September 1, 1897, when Frank L. Hungerford, of New Britain, was admitted to the firm since which date the firm name has been Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman. The firm is counsel for many important corporations and is well known throughout the State. In 1873 he was Assistant Clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives, in 1874 Clerk, and in 1875 Clerk of the Senate. He was Prosecuting Attorney of the city of Hartford from October 1, 1875, to April 1, 1877, and again from April 1, 1879, to April 1, 1880. He was appointed a member of the Commission on Uniform State Legislation by Governor Morris. He still holds this office and his services in this connection have been of special value. He is President of the Hartford Board of Charity Commissioners. In 1896 he was candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District on the Gold Democratic ticket. He is Past-Master of St. John's Lodge of Masons of Hartford, a member of the Hartford Club and of the Manhattan Club of New York city. He was married June 2, 1881, to Clara Pearce Tuttle.

JACQUES, Eugene Leslie, Proprietor of Jacques Opera House, Waterbury, was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, April 30, 1855, son of John J. Jacques, M. D., and Susan M. (Marsh) Jacques. On the maternal side he is descended from Roger Williams. His father's ancestors were French Huguenots. His great-great-grandfather was a criminal lawyer of Rhode Island and served thirteen successive terms in the Rhode Island State Legislature. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Waterbury and at the Ellington Academy at Ellington, Connecticut, where he remained three years. At the age of eighteen he left school and went into partnership with his father in the drug business. There he remained sixteen years until the death of his father when he sold out the business to J. W. Cone who still continues it. At this time he started in the theatrical business in the old City Hall. After four years the former manner of conducting the business was changed. Instead of the company hiring the hall in which to play, they shared their profits with the local manager and in this manner Mr. Jacques made considerable money. He remained about ten years in the City Hall and then in 1886 built the Jacques Opera House. This Opera House has since been remodeled and is now one of the finest in the state. He also built the Auditorium in 1892 and remodeled it 1897. This building is used for large gatherings and amusement enterprises. As a local manager he is known to the profession and the public under the name of "Jean Jacques" Mr. Jacques also owns and manages the Diamond Bottling Works of Waterbury. He makes his own syrups and manufactures the well known brand of Naugatuck Ginger Ale. He is a member of the Waterbury Club. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Member of the

EUGENE L. JACQUES

Mystic Shrine, Uniform Rank Odd Fellows, Independent Order of Red Men and Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1891 to Annie Louise Ames of Boston. Their children have been: Marie Mercedes Jacques, born July 1894, and one son who died in infancy.

JACKSON Edward, Architect, South Manchester, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, May 12, 1860, son of Thomas and Mary (Cordner) Jackson. His great-grandfather was Joseph Jackson who lived at Church Hill and held the position of surveyor and land steward under Colonel Vernor until

his death. His grandfather, John Jackson, married Mary Port, of County Derry, Ireland, and moved from Church Hill to Ballinary, to the homestead where the subject of this sketch was born. His early education was obtained in the elementary public schools. He then attended the Belfast Royal Academy of Engineering and Art where he was graduated July 6, 1877. He was a pupil for two years of Henry Shillington, city engineer for the corporations of Lurgan and Portadown, with whom he had a thorough training in engineering and office work. In March 1880 he emigrated to Australia and secured a position as assistant surveyor under the Queensland Government. After three years he left Brisbane and sailed to Victoria where he secured a position with Allen & Tuxon, architects of Melbourne. In 1886 he sailed to Auckland, New Zealand, where he found employment from the Government in bridge and station construction, where he remained two years. The next five years he spent in travel, visiting and making a study of the architecture of India, Italy and Greece. He made a study of the details of the cathedrals of Rome and Genoa, and of the classical monuments of Greece, visiting St. Petersburg in his travels, finally returning to Ireland where he practiced architecture for two years. His work was confined to Belfast and surrounding towns and comprises a fine example of a Masonic Temple and a Public School. His work shows much originality and with the knowledge derived from his extensive travels he is able to adapt his style to a wide variety of subjects. He sailed for America in October 1895, and crossing the Rocky Mountains, visited all of the large cities. Mr. Jackson has taken first prizes in architectural competitions and is associate member of the Institute of Architects and Civil Engineers of Ireland. He is unmarried.

EDWARD JACKSON.

KELLOGG, Stephen Wright, Ex-member of Congress, and Attorney-at-Law, Waterbury, was born in Shelburne, Massachusetts, April 5, 1822. He is the son of Jacob Pool and Lucy (Wright) Kellogg. His great-grandfather, Lieutenant Jacob Pool, belonged to the little band of patriots under the command of General Arnold, who in 1775 left Cambridge, and after marching from the coast of Maine through the wilderness of intervening territory, climbed the Heights of Abraham and attacked the strongly fortified citadel of Quebec, before whose walls he afterwards died. The grandfather also of Mr. Kellogg, although then but a boy of sixteen, served during the last year of the Revolutionary struggle. The subject of this sketch spent his early years upon his father's farm, where he worked in the summer until he was twenty years of age. He taught school in the winter months, and attended at an academy at Shelburne Falls for a short time. At the age of twenty he entered Amherst College where he remained two terms and then entered Yale the third term of Freshman year. He graduated from Yale in 1846, taking one of the three highest honors of his class. In the autumn after his graduation he became principal of an academy at Winchendon, Massachusetts, but in the following winter he returned to New Haven, and entered the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the New Haven Bar in June 1848, and immediately opened a law office at Naugatuck, Connecticut, where he remained until 1854. He was then elected Judge of Probate for the Waterbury district, in which Naugatuck was included, and in the same year removed to Waterbury where he has since remained. He has had a large and important practice in the higher state and in the United States courts. In 1851 he served as clerk of the

Senate and two years later represented the Waterbury District as Senator. In 1856 he was a member of the House from Waterbury, and was offered the nomination as speaker, but declined in favor of an older colleague. Mr. Kellogg was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860, and was a member of the committee which drew up the platform on which Abraham Lincoln was first elected President. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1868 and 1870. He served as Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard from 1863 to 1866, and as Brigadier-General from 1866 to

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1870. He took a leading part immediately after the War in organizing the National Guard to take the place of the State Militia, and prepared and procured the passage of the bill which secured this result. The term National Guard and the system first introduced by him in Connecticut have since been adopted by a large number of states of the Union. He resigned his office as Brigadier-General on account of the absorbing nature of his Congressional duties. His resignation was reluctantly accepted by the state authorities, who thoroughly appreciated the value of his labors in connection with the state troops. He was first elected to Congress in 1869 and was re-elected in 1871 and 1873. The fact that on each occasion it was necessary to overcome a natural Democratic majority of fully twenty-five hundred votes in the district attests his great personal popularity and the high appreciation in which his services were held by the public at large. During the three terms at Washington he was conceded to be one of the best representatives the district had ever had. He took an important part in the tariff legislation of 1870 and 1872, and performed effective work on a number of important committees, notably those on the Judiciary, Patents, War Claims, Pacific Railroads, Naval Expenditures and Civil Service Reform. He was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Expenditures in the Forty-second Congress, and of that on Civil Service Reform in the Forty-third. His successful efforts in behalf of improving the harbors of Connecticut which had long been neglected by Congress, won him the gratitude of the people of the state irrespective of party. He was one of the first to see the necessity of reorganizing the War and the Treasury Departments at Washington after the War, and the Treasury Department is still carried on by enactments as prepared by him. Shortly before his third election to Congress the Waterbury American thus referred to him: "It is not often that a Congressman at the end of four years of service receives so many testimonials, frank and business-like in their tone, from his constituents without reference to locality or party. The truth is that Mr. Kellogg perceives more clearly than most Congressmen what are the real duties of a representative and honestly endeavors to fulfil them. He has kept himself free from Congressional corruption, and at the same time he has done a large amount of valuable work for the district and state which he represents." He declined the nomination for Governor in 1878, while President of the convention that made the nomination; and when for the first time in five years the Republicans had elected a majority of the Legislature he publicly withdrew his name as a candidate for United States Senator. Since his retirement he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession, but has never lost interest in public affairs and has frequently written articles for the press upon political and other subjects. In 1881, two days after President Garfield was shot, he prepared an article on the presidential succession, that was given wide publicity in the papers of the country, and attracted great attention. At that time there was but a single life, that of Vice-President Arthur, between organized government and

anarchy. The House of Representatives had not organized, and there was no Speaker for the next in succession. In the article referred to, Mr. Kellogg proposed and advocated the exact system of presidential succession, that was afterwards adopted by Congress after long debates on the subject. Mr. Kellogg is and has been one of the agents of the Bronson Library since its organization in 1868, and while in Congress succeeded in making it one of the six depositories in the State for the valuable publications of the United States Government. He was married September 10, 1851, to Lucia Hosmer Andrews, a granddaughter of Stephen Titus Hosmer, formerly Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court, and a great-granddaughter of Titus Hosmer, member of the Continental Congress and Judge of the United States Maritime Court, and of Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons, of the War of the Revolution. Seven children are the fruit of this marriage: Sarah Andrews, Lucy Wright, Frank Woodruff, a Lieutenant in the Navy, John Prescott, associated with his father in the practice of law, under the name of Kellogg & Kellogg, Elizabeth Hosmer, Stephen Wright, Jr., who died in 1868, and Charles Poole Kellogg, now Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Charities.

METCALF, William Henry, Dentist, New Haven, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, October 4, 1846, son of John Trumbull and Mary Mitchell (Myrick) Metcalf. He is a direct descendant of Michael Metcalf who emigrated to this country from Tatterford, England, in 1637 and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts; also of James Metcalf, and James Metcalf, Jr., both of whom were in the Colonial War and the War of the Revolution. He inherits longevity from a long line of English ancestors on both sides extending back to Kings Egbert and Pepin. He was prepared for Yale College in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, but did not take the course. For a while he attended a business college in New Haven, then learned to be a tea taster for a New York Tea House, for whom he traveled in the West for several years. He studied for the dental profession in Philadelphia and was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1884, and he has been in the successful practice of dentistry, at New Haven, since that date. In addition to his regular professional duties he has taken out several patents for useful articles. He has written occasionally for New York papers, and is the author of a novel entitled "A Summer in Oldport Harbor," published by Lippincott in 1887. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Connecticut State, Connecticut Valley and American Protective Dental Associations; and is also a member of the "United Society" of the Congregational Church, of New Haven. He was married April 25, 1888, at Albany, New York, to Grace Rutherford Boyd. Three children have been born to them: John Trumbull, born March 21, 1889; Anna Rutherford, born March 18, 1890; and Arthur Boyd Metcalf, born May 3, 1892.

WM. H. METCALF.

MARKLEY, Philip Joseph, Attorney-at-Law, New Britain, was born in New Britain, February 21, 1855. He comes of Irish ancestry, and is the son of Thomas and Ann (Brady) Markley. His early education was obtained at the public schools and the High School of New Britain. He next attended the Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of A. B., and received the degree of A. M. from the same college in 1884. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, New York city, and in the

office of Mitchell & Hungerford, of New Britain. In December 1883, he was admitted to the Bar, and has practiced law at New Britain since that date. He was a member of the Common Council of New Britain in 1883, of the Board of Aldermen

PHILIP J. MARKLEY.

in 1884 and 1885, and was City Attorney from 1886 to 1890, and again in 1892. From 1885 to 1890 he served as Chairman of the Board of Sewer Commissioners, as Town Auditor from 1885 to 1897, and as Chairman of the Board of Education from 1893 to 1897. Since 1886 he has been an officer and Attorney for the Knights of Columbus. In 1891 he was New Britain's Representative in the General Assembly. He was married in New York city, September 9, 1885, to Williamanna E. Dunne. They have three children: Eileen A. C., Beatrice M. and Rosalie Markley.

MOSS, Ernest Bartholomew, City Engineer, Meriden, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, October 8, 1867, son of Julius and Emerett A. (Bartholomew) Moss, and a descendant of John Moss who came to New Haven from England in 1638 with Hopkins, Eaton and Davenport, the founders of New Haven, and also was made a member of the General Court of New Haven in 1639 and lived there thirty years. From this ancestor the links in the ancestral chain are: John, Benjamin, Titus, Joel and Joel Moss, the latter the grandfather of the present City Engineer. His mother's father was William Bartholomew, and from him the line runs back through Timothy, Samuel and Andrew, to William Bartholomew who was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1640 and coming to Branford, Connecticut, in 1678 became a man of prominence in church and state. Ernest Bartholomew Moss was graduated from the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1885 and completed under private instruction the special engineering course of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in March 1887. In the following month he secured a position on the engineering corps of the Meriden & Waterbury Railroad and there remained until the completion of the road in 1889. In March of that year he accepted a position as resident engineer with the Confluence and Oakland Railroad Company, during the construction of a

E. B. MOSS

road from Confluence, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, into Garrett county, Maryland. In the fall of the same year he resigned his position from the Confluence and Oakland Railroad Company to accept a position as Assistant Engineer in the Construction Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which position he remained until the fall of

1893. While with the Pennsylvania Company he had charge of the preliminary surveys, location and construction of some of the heaviest work then being constructed by the Company. During the winter of 1893 and 1894 he was employed by the Meriden Electric Railroad as constructing engineer. From the spring of 1894 to February 1895 he had the charge of the construction of eighteen miles of additional track for the Hartford Street Railroad. In February 1895 he was elected to his present position of City Engineer of Meriden. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Moss is a member of the Meriden Home Club and the Alfred H. Hall Council, Royal Arcanum. He is unmarried.

PELTIER, Pierre Desnoyers, M. D., Hartford, was born in Fort Gratiot, Michigan, November 15, 1835, son of Charles and Emily (Parmely) Peltier. He traces his ancestry back to Michel Pelletier, Sieur de la Prade, Seigneur de Gentilly, and to Francois Pelletier who was one of the founders of Detroit. His grandfather Charles Peltier was Adjutant in the War of 1812, and afterwards Post Trader at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was murdered by the Indians. His son Charles Peltier was Post Trader at Fort Gratiot and afterwards Comptroller and Justice of the Peace in Detroit, holding office through several administrations. Dr. Peltier's mother married for her second husband Simri Collins, and under the name of Emily Parmely Collins is widely known as a woman suffragist and writer on economics. She is the daughter of James Parmely, a Revolutionary soldier. Dr. Peltier's early education was obtained at Macedon Academy, New York. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1856 and from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1860. After some hospital practice, he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, August 11, 1862. He was Post Surgeon at Martinsburg, West Virginia, during the summer of 1864, and retired from the army in October of the same year. While stationed at Martinsburg he was able to save General Averill's command from capture by giving him warning of a proposed rebel raid. For this service he received the written personal acknowledgment of General Averill. In a history of the war his services while with the regiment are thus mentioned: "Surgeon Peltier won the full confidence of the officers and men under his charge as well as of his medical associates, by his skill and success as a physician and surgeon, and endeared himself to all by his uniform kindness, his genial and social qualities as a gentleman, and by his unfailing fund of wit and humor that never required a victim." After the close of the war he practiced medicine at Clifton Springs and Cornwall-on-the-Hudson until 1871, when he removed to Hartford where he continues in active practice. He has been a most successful physician and surgeon and is widely known throughout New England. He is the writer of important medical articles published in the periodicals both in this country and

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abroad. He is Medical Director of the National Life Association of Hartford and has been President of the Board of Pension Examiners for the last six years, has been a member of the Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, since its organization, and at the reunion of the One Hundred Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers at Gettysburg, Dr. Peltier delivered the commemorative address. He is a member of the Army of the Potomac, the Army and Navy Club, and the Masonic and other fraternal organizations. He is a member of the American Association of Orificial Surgery, of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the State Homœopathic Association of which

he has been President. He was married August 16, 1859, to Maria Reed. She is a great-granddaughter of George Reed, a Revolutionary soldier, and is a descendant of Joseph Mygatt, one of the first settlers and one of the founders of the Center Church of Hartford. They have three children: Florence Perry, Frank Hastings Peltier, M. D., and Frederic Desnoyers Peltier.

PHILLIPS, Albert William, M. D., Derby, Surgeon General on Governor Cook's Staff, was born in Marcellus, New York, July 26, 1838, son of English

ALBERT W. PHILLIPS.

parents, George and Betsy (Clegg) Phillips. His early education was obtained in the public schools. In early life he began the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Homœopathic Medical College of Chicago, in 1861. He responded to Lincoln's first call for troops and enlisted as private in Company A, Twelfth New York Infantry. He was made Hospital Steward of the regiment and served as such in the Army of the Potomac until after the Peninsula Campaign, when he was promoted to Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and so served in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war he located in Derby, Connecticut. He is a member and Past Commander of the Kellogg Post No. 26, Department of Connecticut, a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Army and Navy Club, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. In politics he is a Republican. He is Surgeon-General on Governor Cook's staff. Mr. Phillips is President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Connecticut and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; and is also a member of the Derby and Sheldon Board of Trade. He was married at Syracuse, New York, October 16, 1862, to Nancy P. Owen. They have had three children: Harry Bowdish; Ellen Pauline, now wife of Frank E. Bradley, Attorney, of Chicago; and Albert William Phillips, who died at six years of age.

PIERCE, Edward Napoleon, Manufacturer, Plainville, was born at Bristol, Connecticut, April 16, 1815, son of Noble Abraham and Lydia (Gridley) Pierce. Upon his father's side he is descended from Deacon John Pierce who removed from Wethersfield to South Britain, in the town of Woodbury, Connecticut, in 1731. Abraham, the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, removed from Woodbury, Connecticut, to Bristol, Connecticut, in 1797 and purchased the homestead where Mr. Pierce was born and which is still in the family. Upon his mother's side he is descended from Thomas Gridley, one of the original settlers of the town of Farmington, Connecticut, thus representing good New England stock on both sides of the family. At the age of twenty years he went South and engaged in merchandising in Montgomery, Alabama; he returned to Connecticut in 1846 and opened a lumber and coal business at Plainville, Connecticut. Later he removed to New Haven where he resided for seven years engaging in the same business but continuing at the same time his business at Plainville. In 1862 he returned to Plainville making his permanent home there since. He was one of the original stockholders of the Plainville Manufacturing Company, and has been a Director of the company since 1850. In 1850 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer and has been such and Manager of the corporation since that time; he was one of the original incorporators of the Bristol Savings Bank and has been a Director therein since its incorporation; he is a Director of the Bristol & Plainville

Tramway Company and one of its incorporators: he was one of the original stockholders and for many years a Director in the Bristol Manufacturing Company. Shortly after the close of the Civil War, through the accidents of business, Mr. Pierce became the owner of a large plantation at Mt. Meigs near Montgomery in the State of Alabama, and as a result became deeply interested in the educational work for the colored people. He was one of the original corporators and Trustee of the Colored Institute at Mt. Meigs and the organization of that institute was largely due to his efforts and that of his family who took a very deep interest in

E. N PIERCE.

the work. Mr. Pierce is quiet and domestic in his habits, broad and liberal in his business dealings, attaining success by good judgment and practical common sense. Firm in his political convictions, always a Democrat, but always declining to accept office — the only political office ever held by him is that of Postmaster at Pierce Hill, Alabama. Mr. Pierce has always been popular with his fellow townsmen because of his kindly nature, and particularly has received during nearly half a century that he has been connected with the Plainville Manufacturing Company, the cordial esteem and goodwill of its large force of employees. He was married in 1837, to Henrietta Lydia Thompson, who died in 1847. They had two daughters, one still living: Mrs. R. C. Usher, of Plainville. His second marriage was in 1850 to Pamelia Frances Thompson, who died in 1895. By his second wife he had seven children: Frank Noble Pierce (deceased), Mrs. Henrietta Frances Pierce Rogers; Minnie Louise Pierce, Mrs. Bertha Pierce Peck, Harriet Edna Pierce, Helen May Pierce, and Edward N. Pierce, Jr. (deceased).

PRENTISS, Reverend George Foster, Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Winsted, was born at Windham, Vermont, September 20, 1858, the son of God-fearing parents, Asahel Omer and Hannah Silsby (Johnson) Prentiss. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back to Henry Prentice who came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, from England, before 1640. From him the line descended through Solomon, Solomon, Jr., and Stephen Prentice, all of Cambridge, to Reuben Prentice, born at Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1751, and a Revolutionary soldier. Reuben Prentiss, grandfather of the present pastor, was the son of the last-named Revolutionary patriot and was born in 1790. His son, Asahel Omer Prentiss, was born in Westminster West, Vermont, in 1830. On the maternal side Mr. Prentiss's family is kin to the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson, his mother being the daughter of Cyrus and Hepzibah Hunt (Page) Johnson. Mr. Prentiss's early education was received in the district schools of Vermont. He prepared himself for college, first at Oberlin, Ohio, and finally at Monson Academy, Monson, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated with the honor of the valedictory in 1880. He next entered Amherst College where he entered heartily into undergraduate life; was a member of the Glee Club, one of the editors of the Amherst Student, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Graduating with honor in 1884 he immediately entered the Yale Divinity School from which he was graduated in 1887. Before graduation he had received a call to the West End Congregational Church of Bridgeport, organized in February 1887 and to which, while still a mission, he had ministered most acceptably. He was ordained and installed June 14, 1887. The church edifice was built during his pastorate, and its membership has grown from twenty in 1887 to two hundred and twelve in 1896. Less than two years after his ordination he received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the old First

Congregational Church of New Milford, which such eminent divines as Doctor Noah Porter, Ex-President of Yale, Doctor Murdock and Doctor Bonar had filled. Mr. Prentiss, however, decided it his duty to decline the call, deeming the work of building up the West End Church of paramount importance. There he remained until December 1, 1893, when he resigned to accept the call to his present pastorate over the First Congregational Church of Winsted, where he was installed February 21, 1894. While in Bridgeport, Mr Prentiss was President, in 1893, of the Bridgeport Christian Endeavor Union. He is now Vice-President for Litchfield

GEORGE FOSTER PRENTISS.

county of the Connecticut Music Teachers' Association; while in Winsted he has been Secretary of the Board of Education since 1894, and a Director of the Gilbert School Choral Society, organized in 1896. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a successful lecturer on "The Wit and Wisdom of the Genial Autocrat" and "The Child's Poet Laureate." Nature has endowed him with the gift of music which he devotes to the service of his master, and not a little of the proficiency of the church choir is due to the pains-taking training and leadership of the pastor. The gift of poetry is his also; he has produced most excellent anniversary and memorial poems, and his verses written for periodicals have been warmly commended. His preaching is remarkable for its earnestness; while it is far removed from sensationalism it is always forceful and often eloquent. He stated in his examination preliminary to his ordination: "I cannot recall the time when I did not feel that I was a Christian." To this earnestness of conviction he adds a wonderful voice and a clearness and conciseness in the presentation of Gospel truth. He is a pastor in the true sense of the word. He makes more calls than the average pastor, goes in and out familiarly among the people with a kind and sympathetic word for everyone. A member of his church recently said: "The secret of his influence is, we love him." He thus seems the model clergyman and under the blessing of God a brilliant future awaits him. Soon after his installation in June 1887, he was married to Sarah A. Gilbert, a teacher of Latin and Greek in the High School of Derby, of which town she is a native. She has proved herself an earnest sympathizer and efficient coadjutor in her husband's work.

RICE, Frederick Benjamin, Real Estate Operator, Waterbury, was born September 30, 1843, in Hudson, Ohio, to which place his parents had removed from Waterbury, and is son of Archibald and Susan (Bronson) Rice, both of whom are descendants of the original settlers of Connecticut. The family returned to Connecticut having spent but a few years in Ohio, and Mr. Rice's early education was received in the public schools of Waterbury. Later he entered the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie. After leaving the college he became clerk in the flour and feed store of L. D. Smith & Company, in which his father possessed an interest. He afterwards occupied a position with the Apothecaries Hall Company. In 1862 he enlisted among the nine months' men in the War for the Union. He served for thirteen months, passing most of his time in Louisiana under General Banks. On his return from the war he first filled the position of Secretary for the Apothecaries Hall Company. He then entered the Lumber Yard of the Waterbury Lumber & Coal Company, where he remained as clerk for several years. After a brief interval spent at Bangor, Maine, he returned to the Company and there occupied the position of Secretary. His father and himself having acquired a controlling interest in the business, they sold out to a New Britain Syndicate represented by F. G. Platt and

F. H. Humphrey. While still connected with the Company, Mr. Rice began his present business of building houses and selling them on the instalment plan. He has built over four hundred houses, stores and business blocks, ranging in value from $800 to

FREDERICK B. RICE.

$100,000. His plan enables persons of moderate means to become owners of comfortable homes. He has been President of the Board of Aldermen, has served three terms in the Common Council, and five terms as Assessor, in which position his expert knowledge of real estate has lent great weight and value. Mr. Rice is now President of the Apothecaries Hall Company and Vice-President of the Connecticut Indemnity Insurance Company. He has also served on the Water Supply Committee, the Committee on Sewage, and on the Finance Committee of the Center District. He was married May 25, 1866, to Helen McCullough Mintie, daughter of Alexander and Helen (Kenyon) Mintie. They have had two children: Helen Susan, who died in infancy, and Archibald Ernest Rice, born June 26, 1877.

ROBINSON, Myron Winslow, M. D., Colchester, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 4, 1839, son of William and Sophia (Robbins) Robinson. He is in the eighth generation from Rev. John Robinson who was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1575, and became the founder of Puritanism. Dr. Robinson received an academic education at the Ellington High School and commenced the study of medicine at Hebron, Connecticut, with Dr. Adam G. Craig, as preceptor. He also attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he received his medical diploma in 1861. He entered the army in 1862, and served a few months in the regular army in 1863. On April 11, 1863, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. On December 16, 1864, he was promoted to Surgeon of the same Regiment. He was discharged August 21, 1865, having assisted at the last exchange of prisoners during the war. He established the Hill-house Hospital at Wilmington, North Carolina, and was Surgeon in Charge during an epidemic of typhus fever in 1865. At the close of the war he took a post-graduate course at

M. W. ROBINSON.

the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He has been in the active practice of his profession in Colchester ever since the war with the exception of a part of the year of 1871-72 when he was Superintendent in charge of the Monte Christo Gold and Silver Mining Company's mills and mines on the Pacific coast. Dr. Robinson is a member

of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut Medical Society and the New London County Medical Society, having served as President of the latter in 1896. He is a member and has passed through the different chairs in the Masonic Fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Ancient Order of Foresters of America, and the Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to the Connecticut State Grange, and to the Grand Army of the Republic, having been Medical Director of the Department of Connecticut in 1884–85, and in 1890 and 1895. He has been health officer of the town and borough of Colchester since 1880 and has been Post-Surgeon also Medical Examiner for the County Coroner since 1885. He is one of the non-residential staff of the Backus Hospital of Norwich, and was appointed by President McKinley Pension Examining Surgeon at Norwich in 1897. In 1867 he was married to Emma J., daughter of Ralph Stewart, of Portland, Connecticut; their two children are Ralph Stewart, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale College, New Haven, in 1894, and Annie M. Robinson, a graduate of the Connecticut State Normal School in 1891.

RODGER, David Robert, A. M., M. D., Medical Superintendent of the Parker Home and Sanitarium, Woodbury, was born in Hammond, Saint Lawrence county, New York, May 28, 1855, son of Robert and Ann (Waddell) Rodger. His father, a prosperous farmer of Northern New York, emigrated to this country from the south of Scotland and was a man of sterling wealth of character. His chief ambition was to secure for his children the advantages of a thorough education, three of whom received a college training. Doctor Rodger received his early education at Temple Hill Academy, Genesco, New York, and at Gouverneur Wesleyan Academy, Gouverneur, New York. He was graduated from Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1882. After graduation he spent three years as Principal of Schools in the New York Juvenile Asylum, spending the evenings of the last two years in dissecting, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1888 he was graduated from the above college, and began the practice of medicine in New York city. He soon received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon at the Vanderbilt Clinic, and also as Assistant Physician at the Post Graduate Department on children's diseases. He was also assistant for a year to the chair of Aural Surgery in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and for the same period Assistant Gynecologist at the Out-Patient Department of Roosevelt Hospital. With this varied experience he left New York in the spring of 1892, and came to Woodbury, Connecticut. Here he secured the large property formerly owned by Judge Phelps, and opened the Parker Home and Sanitarium, for the special care of chronic and nervous cases. This institution, located in the midst of scenery of unsurpassed beauty and grandeur, where the atmosphere is healthful and invigorating, has proved a success from the beginning, and it is hoped it may become one of the greatest influences in building up and bringing to the attention of a wide public the old town of Woodbury. Dr. Rodger was appointed in 1895 Post Surgeon of Litchfield county. He is a member of the Litchfield County, Connecticut State and New York County medical societies. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married October 12, 1887, to Clara May Aldrich, of Jamestown, New York. There have been born to them three children: John Aldrich and Robert Wray Rodger (twins), born September 15, 1889; and Katharine Marie Rodger, born February 20, 1895.

D. R. RODGER.

SHERMAN, Reverend Oliver D., Mystic, Connecticut, was born in Southfield, Michigan, January 8, 1836, son of Hiram and Salome (Williams) Sherman. His father's father lived in Cambridge, New York, and his father moved from Oneida county, New York, to Michigan, when first married, moving back when the son was one year old. His mother was a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, and a relative of Oliver Hazard Perry, and the Perrys and Robinsons of Rhode Island. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Oneida county, New York, and for a few months attended the Dr. Ruyter

O. D. SHERMAN.

Institute. While a boy he worked on a farm, and at eighteen learned the tinsmith's trade, at which he worked for twenty years. From 1860 to 1870 he was in the tin and hardware business at Alfred, New York. He then decided upon an entire change in his life work, and entered Alfred University, Allegheny county, New York, where he was graduated in 1875. During 1878 and 1879 he took a post-graduate course at the Union Theological Seminary, at the same time supplying a pulpit in New York city. He was ordained to the Gospel Ministry in 1879, and in 1880 became Pastor at Mystic where he still remains. He has written a number of Sabbath School hymns and many fugitive poems and sermons which have been published. One sermon appeared in a volume of Thanksgiving sermons published by Wilbur B. Ketchum of New York. He has been a newspaper correspondent to some extent, and from 1878 to 1881 was editor of a Sabbath School paper called the Bible Student, published by the American Sabbath Tract Society. He served as Town Clerk of Alfred, New York, and was Trustee of Alfred University from 1864 to 1880, and clerk of the Board of Trustees for two years. From 1888 to 1893 he served as school committee of the Broadway High School, Mystic. He was appointed Deputy Judge of the Stonington Term of Court by the Legislature of 1897. In politics he has always been a Republican, but has always worked for the temperance cause. He was a member of the College Literary Societies, was President of the Mystic Valley Temperance Union from 1890 to 1897, and is a member of the Mystic Board of Trade. He has been twice married. His first wife was Marie E. Crumb, of Milton, Wisconsin, to whom he was married January 12, 1858. She died in 1866, and he was again married, December 27, 1867, to Adele M. Maxson, of Little Genesee, New York. One son died in 1889 at the age of twenty-seven.

SNOW, Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in Barkhamsted, Connecticut, January 22, 1841. He is the son of Elbridge Gerry Snow, M. D., and Eunice (Woodruff) Snow. During his infancy his parents moved to Waterbury, Connecticut, where his father enjoyed a large medical practice. He was educated in the schools of Waterbury and at the Fort Edward, New York, Institute. After leaving college he began the study of law which however he soon relinquished to enter the Insurance Agency of John W. Smith, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Being ambitious for a wider field of operation, Mr. Snow came to New York in 1862, and entered the office of the Home Insurance Company, then one of the principal companies of the Waterbury office. Here he remained until 1871, after which he associated himself with an insurance firm in the city for two years, but again returned to the Home Insurance Company and soon afterwards was made local and state agent for Massachusetts with office at Boston. There he organized the firm of Hollis & Snow, whose able management largely increased

the business. His success in building up a large and remunerative business in so old and well canvassed a field as Massachusetts called the attention of the New York management to his work, and in consequence in 1885 he was recalled to the New

E. G. SNOW.

York office to become Assistant Secretary of the company. In 1888 he was advanced to the position of Director and Vice-President, which offices he continues to hold. The Home Insurance Company is univerally recognized as one of the most prominent and strongest fire insurance companies in America. Mr. Snow is widely known as a skilled underwriter and has performed the arduous duties of his official position with conspicuous success and ability. He is a man of fine presence and is endowed with that genial, hearty disposition which makes friends as well as business. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Veteran Fireman's Society of New York, the New York Geological Society, New England Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and the American Museum of Natural History. In politics he is a Republican, and though in no sense a politician, takes a deep interest in the welfare of his party. He was married September 5, 1865, to Frances Janet Thompson. They have one son: Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr.

SNOW, Reverend Frederic Elkanah, Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Guilford, was born in Waterbury, March 10, 1851, son of Elbridge Gerry Snow, M. D., and Eunice (Woodruff) Snow. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, fourteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact, whose daughter Constance married Nicholas Snow. The latter came to New England in the ship Anne and was one of the founders of Eastham, Massachusetts. His mother was a descendant of Matthew Woodruff of Farmington. Young Snow's early education was obtained in the public schools and the High School of Waterbury, of which he was a graduate. He then attended Williston Seminary, Easthampton, where he was graduated in 1871. Four years later he received the degree of B. A. from Yale College, and in 1878 was graduated from the Yale Divinity College. In October of the same year he was called to the church at Oxford, Connecticut, where he was ordained in April 1880.

FRED. E. SNOW.

In September 1883 he was called to South Windsor, Connecticut, where he remained as pastor until 1888. He was then called to Harwinton where he remained until March 1891 when he was called to his present pastorate at Guilford, and which is the largest pastorate the church has had for forty years. This church has had an eventful history. Governor

William Leete was one of the founders and pillars of the church, and here the judges who fled from England on the return of the Royalists to power were concealed from the pursuing officers. The church has a communion set of great antiquity, the separate cups being the gifts of individuals and the baptismal font of hammered silver bearing the date 1768. Rev. Mr. Snow has published occasional sermons and verses in religious and daily papers, also the First Church Review, a parish paper. He edited a series of articles and some unpublished letters of Horace Greeley, the last in the Christian Union. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 17, 1880, to Emily Virginia Whittlesey Buckingham, of Oxford, Connecticut.

STARK, Clinton Elmer, M. D., Homœopathic Physician, Norwich, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, January 7, 1854, son of Albert W. and Caroline A. (Randall) Stark. The family of Stark is descended from that of Murhead. The pedigree began in Murhead of that ilk of Bothwick in 1100, descending by primogeniture until in the reign of Robert II, of Scotland, in 1347, Murhead was created Lord of Lacrope. In 1480 John Murhead, 2d, son of the reigning Lord of Lacrope, by reason of bravery was named John Stark, signifying great strength. Dr. Stark was educated in the public schools of Norwich and at the Lebanon Academy. He was afterwards a private pupil of the late Professor Lindsey of Yale. His medical education was obtained at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he was graduated in 1878. Immediately after graduation he was appointed House Surgeon to the New York Homœopathic Hospital, now the Metropolitan Hospital, located on Blackwell's Island, one of the large charity hospitals of the city, where he served until he began private practice. He began the general practice of medicine in Norwich in 1881, and has since continued there. He has done special work in orificial surgery and in 1894 studied under Professor Pratt of Chicago, who is the father of orificial surgery. He has been health officer of the city of Norwich for the last four years, and is Consulting Physician of the Masonic Home at Wallingford, Connecticut. He is a member and Ex-President of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society, and member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He belongs to the New York Alumni Association, the Arcanum Club, and Kitemaug Association, of Norwich. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Sphinx Temple. In politics he is a Republican. He was married February 26, 1895, to Nellie Gray Lowell, only daughter of Harrison G. Lowell, of the First National Bank of New Bedford, Massachusetts, a cousin of James Russell Lowell. They have two children: Florence and Lowell Randall Stark.

C. E. STARK.

TOWNSEND, William Kneeland, Judge of the United States District Court, New Haven, was born at New Haven, June 12, 1849, son of James M. and Maria T. (Clark) Townsend. The family has long been prominently identified with the best interests of New Haven. He was graduated from Yale University in 1871 and received the degree of M. L. in 1878 and of D. C. L. in 1880. He was admitted to the Bar in 1874, having studied law in the office of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, with whom he was afterwards connected in the practice of his profession. A diligent student, endowed with a keen, quick, analytical intellect, and a winning personality that makes and keeps friends, the young lawyer quickly rose to prominence in his profession. He became attorney of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in New Haven, and was

retained in much important litigation. He has been since 1881 Professor in the Yale Law School. There his talents have won for him the warm appreciation of his associates, and from the students a cordial love that has enshrined Billy Townsend, as he is familiarly known among the luminous names of the University. He held the office of Corporation Counsel from 1889 to 1891, and was appointed to his present position of Judge of the United States District Court in 1892. He is the author of the New Connecticut Civil Officer, published in 1881. Mr. Townsend is a member of the Republican League, the Graduates and University clubs of

W. K. TOWNSEND.

New Haven, and of the Century and University clubs of New York. He was married July 1, 1874, to Mary Leavenworth Trowbridge, of New Haven. They have three children: Winston Trowbridge, Molly Leavenworth and George Henry Townsend.

WARNER, Edgar Morris, Judge of the City Court, Putnam, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, June 16, 1850, son of Earl and Adaline (Lester) Warner. His grandfather was Ichabod Warner of Scotland, Connecticut, a lineal descendant of Ensign Ichabod Warner, one of the earliest settlers of Windham county. On the maternal side he is the great-grandson of John Avery of Groton, a Revolutionary patriot. He is also a great-grandson of John Warner of Scotland and Priscilla (Wood) Warner of Windsor. John Warner Barber, Connecticut's historian, belonged to the same family. Judge Warner received his education in the common school and at the Bartlett High School at New London. He taught school for several years and also sold books for a while and acted as clerk in a store. He began the study of law in the office of Judge Hiram Willey of New London, later on, entering the office of George Pratt, a leading lawyer of Norwich. In 1872 he graduated from the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the New London Bar in September of the same year. He began the practice of law at Norwich where he remained for three years, then removing to Central Village. In 1885, ten years later, he removed to Putnam where he has since resided. He was Clerk of the Connecticut General Assembly in 1877–78 and 1879 and Clerk of the Senate in 1880, was Representative of the town of Putnam in the Legislature of 1895, and although serving his first session as Legislator, was a prominent candidate for the Speakership. He, however, withdrew in favor of Speaker Fessenden and served as Chairman of the Committee on Incorporations. His legislative record was one of distinguished value. Early in the session he became prominent by introducing the resolutions which were promptly passed protesting against the course of the National Administration towards Hawaii. He assisted in securing an appropriation for a State Reformatory, obtained the legal adoption of the state three-vine flag upon petition of the Daughters of the Revolution, and introduced a resolution to buy Putnam's Wolf Den. He favored the bill removing the appointment of prosecuting attorneys from the County Commissioners, defended the rights of West Hartford water consumers, and initiated the movement to have no flag but the American ever raised on the Capitol or public buildings. One of his chief achievements was the passage of the Law and Order League Bill. He also conducted the bill giving certain powers to the re-organization committee of the New England Railroad, secured the appropriation for the Day-Kimball Hospital and was a valiant supporter of the Good Roads Bill, the Anti-Pool Bill, and originated the bill regulating the Italian padrone system. He was frequently called to the chair during the absence of the speaker, and gave a fitting address of welcome in his capacity as presiding

officer upon the occasion of the visit of Governor McKinley. Yet perhaps the greatest service ever rendered to the public by Judge Warner occurred in 1895-96 during the posecution of the Putnam liquor cases. He then acted as Attorney for the Law and Order League of Connecticut before the

EDGAR M. WARNER.

lower Courts and assisted State Attorney Hunter in the Superior Court, and though opposed by some of the brightest counsel in the State the prosecution succeeded in obtaining the conviction and imprisonment of the liquor sellers who had been selling without a license. The severity of the sentence imposed and the conviction for perjury of several witnesses in the case marked a distinct epoch in the trial of liquor cases in the county, and has had a most beneficial influence throughout the State. Mr. Warner took an active part in the incorporation of Putnam as a city, was a member of the committee which formed a charter for presentation to the Legislature, and was appointed by the Legislature of 1895 to his present position as the First Judge of the City Court of Putnam. He has also served on the School Board of Putnam, and is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum and Connecticut Sons of the Revolution. He was married August 3, 1887, to Jane Carpenter, eldest daughter of Judge Carpenter of Putnam. They have three children: Frances Lester, Gertrude Chandler and John A. C. Warner.

WATROUS, William Henry, Manufacturer, Hartford, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 18, 1841, son of Rufus Watrous and Julia A. Rogers. His mother was a sister of the Rogers Brothers who have made the name of Rogers famous in silver plated ware. His education was obtained in the district school supplemented by a two-years course in the Hartford High School. At the age of fourteen he began his life work in the learning of the electro-silver plating business in Rogers Brothers' factory. In 1871 he formed a partnership with his uncle, Asa H. Rogers, under the name of Rogers Cutlery Company in which business he still con-

W. H. WATROUS.

tinues. In 1878 he became half owner and Manager of the William Rogers Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of silver plated goods, which position he still holds; in 1891 he founded the Norwich Cutlery Company, Norwich, Connecticut, manufacturing table cutlery, which company is still in successful operation; in 1896 the Eagle

Sterling Company of Glastonbury, Connecticut, was formed to make pure silver goods, and he became its President. The same year the Watrous Manufacturing Company of Wallingford, Connecticut, was organized to make pure silver and nickel silver spoons and forks. This company is named after him and he is its President. These various companies employ hundreds of hands and their sales are over one million dollars per year. His history is the example of the uneventful career of a successful business man, to whom persistent honest endeavor has brought its well-earned reward. During the war he served as First Sergeant, and then as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Volunteers. In politics he is a Republican. He was a Hartford Alderman in 1894 and 1895, and Representative of the city in the Legislature of 1895 and 1896. During the latter two years he was Commodore of the Hartford Yacht Club. Mr. Watrous was first married in 1860 to Sarah F. Hurd, of Essex, Connecticut, who died in 1891. In 1893 he was again married to Agnes E. McFayden, of Hartford, Connecticut.

WHITE, George Luther, Manufacturer, Waterbury, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, July 15, 1852, on of the late Luther Chapin and Jane (Moses) White. He is descended from Captain Nathaniel White, who came from England in 1632, and whose name occurs among the first settlers of Middletown in 1650. This ancestor represented Middletown in the General Assembly during the entire period from 1659 to 1710, being a delegate at eighty-six consecutive sessions. On the maternal side he is a descendant of David Sage, who was also one of the founders of Middletown. Mr. White's father, Luther Chapin White, was one of the prominent citizens of Waterbury, a member of the firm of White & Wells, and President of the L. C. White Company. George Luther White has succeeded to his father's large business interests, being President of the White & Wells Company and the L. C. White Company, and Director in the Western Strawboard Company, of St. Mary's, Ohio. His education was obtained at the common schools of Waterbury and at the Gunnery School at Washington, Connecticut. At the age of sixteen he was obliged to leave school on account of sickness. He is a charter member of the Waterbury Club and for six years was a member of the House Committee of the Club. In politics he is a Republican. In 1890 he represented the Second Ward in the Court of Common Council. He was married to Julia Phelps Haring, April 15, 1874, at Fairfield, Connecticut. Their children are: Caroline Haring,

GEO. L. WHITE.

born April 10, 1875; William Henry, born November 26, 1876, and George Luther White, Jr., born July 14, 1878.

AGARD, Isaac Merritt, Principal of the Rockville High School, Rockville, Connecticut, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, December 3, 1854. He is the eldest son of Nathan Agard and Chastina Jane (Lamson) Agard, who still live on the homestead where he was born. His father was born in Stafford, September 16, 1817, and his grandfather, Nathan Agard, was born in the same town, February 18, 1778. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Agard, moved to Stafford from Mansfield, Connecticut. His grandmother on the paternal side was Hannah Hall, born January 21, 1783, and his great-grandmother was Sarah Hiscock. Mr. Agard's mother was born in Lunenburg, Vermont, December 28, 1827, and his grandfather, Reuben Lamson, was born in the same town, June 26, 1797. His great-grandfather, Reuben Lamson, was born at

Ipswich, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. His grandmother on his mother's side was Abigail Goodall, born at Alton, New Hampshire, October 18, 1805, and his great-grandmother, Susanna Murry, was born at Rye in the same state, May 5, 1760. Young Agard's early education was under the direction of his father, who had been a teacher of large experience in the common schools. As a child he attended school for several years at the little red schoolhouse in one of the rural districts of Stafford, going also for a short time to the village school at Staffordville. He afterwards attended for five terms the Monson Academy at Monson, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for Amherst College, graduating from the latter with honor in 1879. In 1884 he received the degree of M. A. from the same college. In order to fully prepare himself for his life work he took by correspondence during 1886 to 1888 two courses of pedagogy in the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts under the direction of Dr. J. W. Dickinson, and he is now enrolled in the University of Wooster as a candidate for the degree of Ph. D. He has thus throughout his career been both teacher and student, with faculties trained and mind ever alert to acquire further knowledge. Brought up on a rough New England farm, and compelled to partly earn his way through college, he early acquired habits of thrift and a mental industry which is never content with past attainment. The numerous testimonials from his different fields of labor testify to his great success in his chosen profession. As a teacher he is thoroughly competent and painstaking. He is a man of high ideals, enthusiastic in his work, and inspiring in his pupils both respect and affection. Mr. Agard's record as a teacher is as follows: In the winter of 1874–75 before entering college he taught an ungraded school at South Manchester, Connecticut; after graduation he taught in the winter of 1879–80 the upper department of the school at Gilbertville, Massachusetts; in 1880–81 he taught the higher department of the graded school at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts; from 1881 to 1886 he was first assistant in the Northampton (Massachusetts) High School, during the last winter of this period also having charge of the Evening School in the same city; in November and December 1886 he was in temporary charge of a private school for boys at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; in 1887–88 he was principal of the Bath-on-the-Hudson, New York, Union Free School; in the summer of 1888 he came to Rockville to accept his present position as Principal of the High School. His present position includes the supervision not only of the High School but of the grammar, intermediate and primary rooms of the East District Graded School of the Town of Vernon. In politics Mr. Agard is an Independent, usually voting the Prohibition ticket, although formerly a Republican. His father in early manhood was a local leader among the Abolitionists. Mr. Agard is an occasional contributor to the press, usually of historical sketches, though formerly in verse. While in college he wrote the Ivy Ode for his class. He is an earnest

ISAAC M. AGARD.

member of the Union Congregational Church of Christ at Rockville, and is now a junior deacon of the church and for three years was Superintendent of its Sunday School. He has also served as President of the Rockville Auxiliary Bible Society. At the present time he is Vice-President of the Connecticut Association of Classical and High School Teachers. He was married July 26, 1881, to Ida Gerana, daughter of James Munroe Chaffee, of Staffordville. Three children have been born to them: Clarence Merritt, born March 26, 1883; Irving Howard, born January 8, 1888; and Walter Raymond Agard, born January 16, 1894.

BALL, Charles Perry, Superintendent of the Lozier Manufacturing Company, Thompsonville, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, March 1, 1858, son of Albert G. and Harriet A. (Moore) Ball. His education was received in the district school at Great River, Deerfield, and at the Deerfield Academy. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed under the Oliver Smith Will to learn the machinist's trade with the Clark & Chapman Machine Company of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, becoming a journeyman April 3, 1879. He then took a position with the Griswold Manufacturing Company of Colrain, Massachusetts, and on August 1

CHAS. P. BALL.

of the same year became master mechanic for the same firm in their new mill at Turner's Falls, where he gained a valuable experience in blacksmithing, pattern making, millwright and regular machine work. Being desirous of getting into a finer class of work, he took a position in the tool department of the New Home Sewing Machine Company, Orange, Massachusetts, where he remained two and a half years. In the fall of 1883 he commenced work for the Chase Turbine Water Wheel Company of Orange. One year and a half later he went with the Ames Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, working on sewing machine tools, jigs and fixtures, meanwhile attending evening school, two terms, in order to learn mechanical draughting. His next employment was with the Yale & Towne Company at Stamford, Connecticut, on machines for testing the strength of metals. His next position was with the Deane Steam Pump Company of Holyoke, Massachusetts, with whom he remained ten years, occupied mostly as mechanical draughtsman, erecting engineer and foreman He severed his connection with the company July 9, 1895, and accepted his present responsible position of Superintendent of the Lozier Manufacturing Company's cycle factory at Thompsonville, Connecticut. For this position his long and varied experience well qualifies him and he has proved himself a most capable and valuable acquisition to the factory and town. Mr. Ball is the inventor and patentee of the automatic lathe for turning balls, rivets and other small articles. He is a member of the Free Masons and the American Legion of Honor, having served as Treasurer of the Lodge in 1883 while at Orange, Massachusetts. He has also been President of the New Home Military Band of Orange, and Drum Major of the Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Mr. Ball was married April 7, 1879, to Alice U. Berard. Five children have been born to them: Edna J., Dean W., Mabel A., Charles P., Jr., and Albert L. Ball.

BABCOCK, William Dudley, Physician, of East Hampton, Connecticut, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, July 11, 1852, son of Charles Henry and Louisa (Brown) Babcock. The Babcock family trace their ancestry to James Babcock, who was born in Essex, England, in 1580, went with the Puritans to Leyden, Holland, in 1620, and came to America in the ship Anne in 1623. He lived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, until his death. Many of his descendants have been prominent in the history of Rhode Island, others moved West and there became prominent, while several laid down their lives for their country in the Revolutionary War. Henry Babcock, the grandfather of Dr. Babcock, was born April 26, 1736, and commanded a regiment in the French War, and was wounded at the Battle of Ticonderoga. During the Revolutionary War he distinguished himself on many occasions and was a General of the State troops of Rhode Island. Dr. Babcock was educated in the Westerly High School where he was graduated in 1870. During the succeeding twelve years he was a teacher in the public schools of Connecticut and

Rhode Island. He then began the study of medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College where he was graduated in 1885. He began the study of medicine with Dr. O. M. Barber of Mystic, Connecticut, and on leaving the Medical College he

WM. D. BABCOCK.

practiced medicine with Dr. Barber for a short period. From there he removed to East Hampton, Connecticut, where he has pursued his profession with success. Dr. Babcock is a member of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society and in thorough sympathy with the principles of the homœopathic school. In political views he has always sided with the Republicans. He has been married three times: his first wife was Annie Eliza Champlin, of Westerly, Rhode Island, a great-granddaughter of Major Paul Babcock and a lineal descendant of James Babcock; she died in 1877, and on May 19, 1886, he was married for the second time to Mary Emma Buell, of East Hampton, Connecticut, who was also of Revolutionary descent, and who died February 3, 1888. He was married for the third time, February 12, 1890, to Alice Louise Johnson, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut. The present Mrs. Babcock is a lineal descendant of William Bradford, the second Governor of the Massachusetts Colony and historian of the same. They have no children.

CABLE, Julius Colton, Judge of the City Court, New Haven, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, October 11, 1849, son of Nathaniel J. and Phoebe (Lawrence) Cable. His paternal ancestor came from England in the seventeenth century, and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. In 1636 John Cable, in company with Governor Pynchon, moved to Springfield, Massachusetts. Ten of his lineal descendants served with credit in the Revolutionary War, and two of them were wounded and pensioned. Julius C. Cable began his education in the schools of his native town, supplemented by study at Cornell University, and in 1873 was graduated from the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the Bar at New Haven in June 1873, and has continued in the active practice of law since that date. For two years he was with Colonel Dexter R. Wright and Hon. H. Lynde Harrison, and was associated with Wright & Harrison for eight years. In 1876 he was a member of the Common Council of New

J. C. CABLE.

Haven, has acted as Clerk of the City Court, and from 1883 to 1887 was the City Attorney, and has been Judge of the City Court since 1893. His politics are Republican. He is a member of the New Haven Commandery and Knights Templar Club, the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and the Railway Conductors Club of North America

in New York city. Mr. Cable was married January 1, 1874, to Alathea B. Woodruff, of Avon, Connecticut. They have two children: Nathaniel J. and William D. Cable.

COLEY, WILLIAM BRADLEY, Physician, New York city, was born in Westport, Connecticut, January 12, 1862, son of Horace Bradley and Clarine Bradley (Wakeman) Coley. He is a descendant in the ninth generation from Samuel Coley who settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, and in the eighth

WILLIAM B. COLEY.

generation from Peter Coley who was among the first settlers of Fairfield, Connecticut, and was there chosen Sealer of Weights and Measures, at that time an important position. On the maternal side Dr. Coley is descended from Rev. John Wakeman, a Harvard graduate and the second Congregational minister of Fairfield. The latter was the son of Samuel Wakeman of Hartford, the Treasurer of New Haven Colony in 1656. His maternal great-grandfather was Nathan Wheeler, a descendant of Thomas Wheeler who settled at Pequonnock, Connecticut, prior to 1636 and early moved to Fairfield. His mother's family also trace their ancestry to Francis Bradley, a native of Coventry, England, who became one of the early settlers of New Haven, and was a member of Governor Theophilus Eaton's family. Chief Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court belongs to this branch of the family. Dr. Coley received his early education at the private school of Rev. James E. Coley at Westport, Connecticut, and at Easton Academy. He then entered Yale College (classical course) where he was graduated with honor in 1884. The next two years he spent in teaching as Senior Master of the Bishop Scott Grammar School of Portland, Oregon. Returning East he entered the Harvard Medical School in the second year class where he was graduated in June 1888. The previous month he had received the appointment of Interne to the New York Hospital on competitive examination. He began his hospital service in October 1888 in the Surgical Department under the well known surgeons Dr. William T. Bull and Dr. Robert F. Weir. He graduated from the hospital in June 1890 and for two months had charge of the Hunt Memorial Hospital of Port Jervis, New York, and in August of the same year began practice for himself in New York city. In the spring of 1891 he was appointed Instructor in Surgery at the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and in the following year became Attending Surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital and Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled. In 1897 he was appointed attending Surgeon to the New York Post Graduate Hospital. Dr. Coley's writings, especially on Malignant Tumors and the operative treatment of Hernia, have been published in the leading medical and surgical periodicals and have received marked recognition both in this country and in Europe. Dr. Coley is an ideal physician, thorough, conscientious and enthusiastic in his work. Through his writings and successful practice he has gained a reputation achieved by very few physicians of his age. He is a member of the University, Yale and Harvard clubs, and the Yale Alumni Association of New York, and of the following medical societies: New York Surgical, Harvard Medical Society of the Alumni of the New York Hospital, American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine and the County Society and State Medical Association. Politically Dr. Coley is an Independent Republican. He was married June 4, 1891, to Alice, daughter of Charles B. Lancaster, of Newton, Massachusetts. Two children have been born to them: Bradley Lancaster, born December 27, 1892, and Malcolm Coley, born November 29, 1896.

CASE, Watson Elijah, Retired Merchant of the drygoods firm of Lee & Case, New York city, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, November 24, 1820, son of Mamre and Abi (Tuller) Case. His paternal grandfather, Fithian Case, was a resident of

WATSON E. CASE.

Canton, Connecticut. His mother was the daughter of Elijah and Polly (Eno) Tuller, and his grandmother was Amarilla Humphrey, who married Fithian Case. He received such education as the schools of Simsbury afforded and began his business career as clerk in a drygoods store at Hartford. He remained in this position four years, when in August 1840 he came to New York city and became salesman for Eno & Phelps, prominent drygoods merchants. He remained with them until 1845 when the firm of Lee & Case was established, Amos R. Eno and John Jay Phelps of the old firm becoming special partners in the new firm, at the same time carrying on their own house. Amos R. Eno afterward retired, leaving John Jay Phelps the only special partner, and later on Isaac N. Phelps also became a special partner, both he and John J. Phelps remaining as special partners for a number of years. Mr. Case retired from active business in 1858. He has been a Director in the Bank of North America for twenty-five years and is also a Director in a number of fire insurance companies. He is a member of the New England Society, New York Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Union League Club, which latter he joined in 1863. His politics are Republican. Mr. Case was married November 22, 1849, to Sarah Jane, daughter of William K. Strong, of New York. Five children have been born to them: William Watson, Frederick Strong, Jeannie Strong, Marie Louise, and Henry Phelps Case.

DUNCAN, Thomas, Manufacturer, Windsor, was born in Markinch, Scotland, August 13, 1832, son of Thomas and Agnes (Dryburgh) Duncan. He is of Scotch ancestry. His father was a farmer, and his mother the daughter of a stone mason. His early education was obtained in the parochial schools of Scotland. This was supplemented by home studies and lessons with a private teacher. His career is an example of an intelligent capable business man, who

THOMAS DUNCAN.

beginning at the bottom of the ladder has through his industry gained a position of importance and influence. He enjoys the respect and confidence of his business associates and fellow citizens. Mr. Duncan's business career began as a boy of twelve when he commenced work in a paper mill. In this position he remained for sixteen years going through

all branches of the business, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent and after five years Superintendent. Four years later he became a manufacturer on his own account. He is now Director, Treasurer, and General Manager of the Duncan Company, Manager and Director of the Hartford Paper Company, Director and Vice-President of the Yaryan Company of New York, President of the Empire State Paper Company of Mechanicsville, New York and New York city, and Director of the Mountain Lumber Company, Limited, of Plattsburgh, New York. In addition to these important business positions, he has for ten years acted as a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary and member of its Executive Committee. He has held several advisory positions in the town of Windsor but would not assume an official position. Politically he is a Republican. He represented the town of Windsor in the Legislatures of 1875 and 1876, and was an alternate to the Republican National Convention of 1888 and a delegate to the Convention of 1892. He was married August 27, 1854, to Grace Yule of Scotland. Five children have been born to them: Thomas E., Elizabeth C., John G., Agnes M., and Grace L. Duncan. He was married for the second time, February 28, 1868, to Janet Gillies.

FUESSENICH, Frederick Ferdinand, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hendey Machine Company, Torrington, was born in Duren, Germany, May 7, 1848, son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Kolkord) Fuessenich. His father, a native of Prussia, served in the German Army, and on his discharge came with his family to the United States when his son was but four years old. He remained in New York city for one year, then moved to Goshen, Connecticut, in 1856, and from there settled at Wolcottville, now Torrington, in 1857, where the family has since resided. Young Fuessenich received a common school education, and at the age of twelve went to work on the farm. He then worked for three years in a factory which was followed by a fourteen years' service in a drug store. He next connected himself with the Hendey Machine Company of Torrington and has ever since remained with them as their capable Secretary and Treasurer. He is a good example of the worthy German-American citizens that America is ever glad to welcome to its shores, and who, by native industry and intelligence, have risen to positions of trust and importance. Mr. Fuessenich is a Director of the Torrington and Winchester Electric Street Railway, and was a member of the original committee from the town formed to promote the enterprise. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Torrington Electric Light Company since its organization. Politically he is a Democrat, in the last election voting the Gold Democratic ticket. He has twice been honored by his townsmen by election as Town Clerk of Torrington. He has been Treasurer of Seneca Lodge No. 55 Free and Accepted Masons for fifteen years, and for sixteen years vestryman of Trinity Parish, and is also Vice-President of the

FREDERICK F. FUESSENICH.

Torrington Club. Mr. Fuessenich was married October 4, 1876, to Elizabeth C. Blake, of Essex, Connecticut. Six children are the fruit of this union: Mabel Blake, Leonard Cleveland, Hervey Blake, Frederick William, Henry Hendey and Elizabeth Celia Fuessenich.

FULLER, Edward Eugene, Secretary of the Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Ex-State Senator from Tolland, was born in that town, May 13, 1853, son of Lucius Seymour and Mary Eliza (Bliss) Fuller. He comes of

Scotch and English ancestry, two of his ancestors, Deacon Abijah Fuller and John Abbott, his paternal and maternal great-grandfathers respectively, having served in the Revolutionary War. The first named was a sergeant and the trusted friend of General Putnam; to him was given the honor of having in charge the fortifying of Bunker Hill on the night preceding the battle. The Fuller family has long been prominent in Tolland affairs. Lucius S. Fuller, the father of the subject of this sketch, occupied many positions of trust in the town and county, was a member of the Legislature in 1854, of the Senate in 1863–64, delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Grant, and for twenty years Trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown. John B. Fuller, his eldest son, was a member of the Legislature from Tolland in 1878. Lucius H. Fuller, another brother, represented Putnam in the Legislature of 1881 and 1882, and was Senator from that district in 1889. This is a rare example of a father and three sons all entrusted with public office and in each case with marked credit to themselves, and their constituents. Edward E. Fuller, the present Senator, is a staunch Republican as were also his father and brothers. His early boyhood was spent upon a farm and his education was obtained in the public school and academy with an additional training at a business college in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1871. He first entered the insurance business on December 19, 1871, in the office of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford. There he remained until January 1, 1882, when ill health compelled his resignation. A year later he had regained his health and in June 1883, on the death of his brother, John B. Fuller, he was made his successor as Secretary of the Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This office he continues to fill with great efficiency. The company is one of the oldest and most conservative of the local insurance companies, and a large part of its success is due to Mr. Fuller's wise counsel and capable management. He is also a Director in several financial institutions. He was elected Senator from the Twenty-fourth District in 1894 and served as Chairman of the Committee on Insurance and of the Committee on Manual and Roll. His only previous public offices had been Town Auditor and member of the local School Board and Acting School Visitor. He is a firm believer in the principles of fraternal organizations, and is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has filled the following chairs: Worshipful Master, Fayette Lodge No. 69 Free and Accepted Masons, Most Excellent High Priest, Adoniram Chapter No. 18 Free and Accepted Masons, Thrice Illustrious Master, Adoniram Council No. 14 Free and Accepted Masons, Noble Grand, Rising Star Lodge No. 49 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Master Workman, Rockville Lodge No. 18 Ancient Order United Workmen, Senior Warden, St. John's Commandery No. 11 Knights Templar of Willimantic, and Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Connecticut. He is also a member

EDWARD E. FULLER.

of Rockville Council, No. 1437, Royal Arcanum. He is a veteran of the Connecticut National Guard, having been a charter member of Company K, First Regiment. Mr. Fuller is unmarried.

GODFREY, Charles Cartlidge, Physician and Surgeon, Bridgeport, was born at Saybrook, February 3, 1855, son of Rev. Jonathan and Maria (Cartlidge) Godfrey. He received his early education at both public and private schools and later at the Stamford Military Academy, then at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, the College of

Physicians and Surgeons at New York, and the Dartmouth Medical College, from which he graduated November 13, 1883, and has been in active practice since 1884 as Physician and Surgeon. He was Major and Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment,

CHAS. C. GODFREY.

Connecticut National Guards, from 1890 to 1893, and since 1884 has been on the staff of the Bridgeport Hospital. He is at present Vice-President of the Bridgeport Board of Education, and since 1894 has been President of the Bridgeport Scientific Society, and since 1895 President of the Bridgeport Branch of the Co-operative Savings Society of Connecticut, and President of the Bridgeport Republican Club since 1896. He is a Member of the Board of Education, and has been Gynæcologist to the Bridgeport Hospital since 1896. He belongs to the Seaside, Algonquin and United Service clubs, the Bridgeport Medical Society, American Medical Association, Association of the Military Surgeons of the United States and the Fairfield County Historical Society. He is a Republican and was a member of the Board of Aldermen from 1892 to 1893. He is also a Police Commissioner at the present day. He was married April 30, 1885, to Carrie St. Leon Sumner, and has one daughter, Carrie Lucile Godfrey.

GILDERSLEEVE, Ferdinand, Merchant and Bank President, of Gildersleeve, Connecticut, was born in Gildersleeve, August 20, 1840, son of Sylvester and Emily (Shepard) Gildersleeve. He is a member of a large family that has given its name to the village of Gildersleeve in the town of Portland, and to whom the town owes in a very large measure its progress and business activity. The original ancestor was Richard Gildersleeve who came from Western Massachusetts and settled in Wethersfield about 1635. Through his mother he is related to the Shepards of Chatham and Portland, and the Lelands and Warrens of Massachusetts, prominent Revolutionary families. Young Gildersleeve's education was received at the district school in his native village and at a boarding school. At the age of fifteen he began his business career as a clerk in his father's store in which business he was admitted to partnership soon after gaining his majority. This

F. GILDERSLEEVE.

famous firm of S. Gildersleeve & Sons was founded in 1821 and still continues to be one of the most substantial and well known firms in the state. In addition to a large general merchandise trade, they are wholesale dealers in lumber, timber and ice. They are perhaps best known as ship builders, and were leaders at a time when the industry was of

very great importance on the Connecticut river. The ship yard is still continued and from it a large number of gallant ships have gone forth as carriers of the world's commerce. In 1879 Ferdinand Gildersleeve succeeded his father as President of the First National Bank of Portland, of which he had been for many years Director and Vice-President. He held the office for two years, and later his brother Henry was elected to the position, but on the latter's death in 1894 he was again elected President, which office he continues to fill. He is also President of the Freestone Savings Bank of Portland, President of the Middlesex Quarry Company, one of the largest freestone quarries in the state, Vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, Director of the Middlesex Mutual Insurance Company of Middletown, member of the Portland Board of Education and Postmaster of Gildersleeve. He was President of the Middletown Ferry Company until its purchase by the Bridge Company and is connected with many other corporations. In all these many sided activities he has won success and honor, and the confidence and respect of his associates. In the town and village made famous by the enterprise of his honored father and brother and himself, he holds a high place. With the exception of occasional trips through the states and a trip to Europe in 1864, he remains at his home on the old homestead, where he is surrounded by, and fully enjoys, his happy household. He was married October 29, 1879, to Adelaide Edna Smith, youngest daughter of William R. and Mary A. Smith of Portland. She died September 28, 1880, leaving an infant son, William Gildersleeve. Mr. Gildersleeve was again married on September 12, 1883, to Harriet Elizabeth Northam, of Hartford, eldest daughter of Ralph and Sarah A. Northam. Three children have been born to them: Sarah, Richard and Emily Gildersleeve.

GAYLOR, Charles, President of the Citizens' Savings Bank, Stamford, was born in that city, March 21, 1816, son of Charles S., who was of German descent, and Bethiah (Knapp) Gaylor. On both sides he is descended from a sturdy, long-lived ancestry, his grandfather Hezekiah Knapp dying at the age of ninety-two, and his grandmother Mary Peck attaining the age of eighty-nine. They were both natives of Stamford but originally of English descent. Charles Gaylor received only such education as was afforded in the common schools of his native town. Following the example of so many successful business men he spent the first sixteen years of his life upon a farm. He then took up the carpentry trade and for ten years was a carpenter and builder. Removing to New York city he engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on with marked success for the succeeding twenty years. He then retired from active mercantile pursuits and again settled at Stamford. His fellow citizens have shown their appreciation of his integrity and sound business judgment in making him President of the Stamford Citizens' Savings Bank. He is also a Director in the First National Bank

CHARLES GAYLOR.

and the Gas and Electric Light Company of Stamford. During his residence in New York, Mr. Gaylor joined the State Militia, then commanded by William H. Seward, and on October 25, 1842, was made Lieutenant. He has been a member of St. John's Episcopal Church since 1835. His political affiliations are with the Republicans. Mr. Gaylor was married March 10, 1842, to Caroline F. Budd, of New Jersey. Four children have been born to them: Charles Henry, Thomas E. and Caroline, all deceased, and Leonard Budd Gaylor, the Vice-President and Manager of the Black Manufacturing Company, makers of the Tribune Bicycle, Erie, Pennsylvania.

HALL, JOHN MANNING, Vice-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and Ex Judge of the Superior Court, New Haven, was born in Willimantic, October 16, 1841, son of Horace and Elizabeth J. (Manning) Hall. His great grandfather was Judge George Hall who came from England at an early age and settled at Quidnick, Rhode Island, where he became Judge of the General Court. His son, Dixon Hall, was a prominent citizen of Sterling, Connecticut, holding many town and county offices. Horace Hall, the father of the present Judge Hall, was Superintendent of the Windham Cotton Manufacturing Com-

JOHN M. HALL.

pany for many years, representative of his town in the Legislature, a Justice of the Peace, and Selectman for thirteen years. Judge Hall's mother was the daughter of John Manning, of Albany, New York, and was a descendant in direct line from John Alden and "Priscilla." Young Hall received his early education in the public schools of Willimantic and at the Pine Grove Seminary at South Windham. After two years of mercantile life with his father in Willimantic he decided to complete his education and study law. He entered Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, taking the three-years course in two, and graduating among the first scholars in his class in 1862. He then entered Yale where he was graduated in 1866, and two years later was graduated from the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in New York city in November 1868, and to the Connecticut Bar the following April. At Yale he won the Townsend prize, one of the most coveted literary rewards of the college, was one of the De Forest speakers, President of the Linonia Society, and a member of the Skull and Bones Society. He began the practice of law in Willimantic in April 1869, and continued to practice there until elected Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, July 1, 1889. In his twenty years of practice Judge Hall had built up a large and lucrative clientele, and had become recognized as the leader of the Windham County Bar. On his appointment as Judge he was given a banquet that was attended by the entire bar of the county. As a Judge he was universally esteemed both by his associates on the bench and the members of the bar. In Willimantic Judge Hall has held nearly every office in the gift of his townsmen. He was acting School Visitor for many years, and Chairman of the first High School Committee. He was a member of the committee for the drafting of a Charter for the borough and afterwards for the city. He represented Willimantic in the General Assembly in 1870, 1871, 1872, 1881 and 1882, being Speaker of the House in the latter year. In the sessions of 1870 and 1871 he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and member of the committee appointed to investigate the election frauds. In 1872 he was Chairman of the Railroad Committee and in 1881 he was again a member of the Judiciary Committee, and Chairman of the Committee on Senatorial Districts. In the session of 1882 he filled the position of Speaker with great ability, and gained the respect of both parties by his courtesy and fairness. In 1889 he was elected Senator from the Seventeenth District. He again served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Near the close of this session he was appointed to the Bench. He was elected to his present position as first Vice-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in October 1893. Though without railroad training, his fitness has been amply demonstrated. His keen and active mind has been of constant value in the management of this great corporation, and the directorate has been greatly strengthened by the legal acumen, mature judgment and wide experience which Judge Hall brings to his work. As Vice-President of the

railroad his headquarters are in New Haven. He is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven, and the Yale and Transportation clubs of New York. He has been a member of the State Bar Association since its organization and has served on its executive committee. In politics he is a Republican. He was married September 27, 1870, to Julia, daughter of Silas F. Loomer, of Willimantic. Three children have been born to them: John L., a lawyer located in Boston, who, like his father, took the highest literary honors at Yale, Florence M. and Helen B. Hall.

HAGUE, James Wilson, Postmaster of Torrington, was born in that town November 19, 1855. He comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry, his father, James Hague, being a native of Glasgow, and his mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Jenkins, having been born in Paisley, Scotland. When the War broke out the family moved to Birmingham, Connecticut, and afterwards to Beacon Falls. Young Hague was sent to the common schools at both these places, but in 1881 he returned to his native town and found a position in the drug store of Charles McNeil. After several years of service in the drug business he accepted employment in the casting department of the Coe Brass Company of Torrington. Mr. Hague has always been an enthusiastic Republican, casting his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. When the Young Men's Republican Club was formed in 1888 he was the unanimous choice for President. The club did valiant work for the Republican ticket in the presidential campaign of that year, and Mr. Hague's appointment on March 21, 1889, as Postmaster of Torrington, was a fitting and deserved reward for faithful party services. He proved himself a most capable official, many marked improvements were introduced, and the efficiency of the office was rated A No. 1, by the Department officials. It was therefore most natural that on President McKinley's election, Mr. Hague should again be appointed Postmaster. He received his second commission May 1, 1897. His return to office has been signalized by the introduction of the free delivery system, the moving of the Post Office from Main to Water street, and the furnishing and appointment of the same in a manner second to no town of the size in the state. Postmaster Hague is a firm believer in fraternal organizations, and is a member of Seneca Lodge No. 55 Free and Accepted Masons, Cyrus Chapter No. 45 Royal Arch Masons, Excelsior Lodge No. 200 New England Order of Protection, of which he is Treasurer, and of Ridgeley Lodge No. 51 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a charter member and Treasurer. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, has been a member of the School Board of Torrington, and is at present auditor for both the town and borough. Mr. Hague takes special pride in his membership in Mutual Fire Company No. 1, of which he is Foreman. This is one of the finest companies in New England. They are good fire fighters, gentlemanly in appearance, and have uniformly received applause whenever they appeared either at home or abroad. Mr. Hague was married May 26, 1885, to Mary J. Baldwin, of Litchfield, Connecticut.

JAMES W HAGUE.

HANCHETT, Thacher Swift, M. D., Torrington, was born in Canaan, Connecticut, November 1838, son of Ephraim and Nancy (Swift) Hanchett. He is a descendant of the Hanchett who first opened the Salisbury iron mines and to whom the lands were originally granted by the crown. Through his grandmother, who was a Thacher, he traces his family records back to the days of the Crusades. An honored representative of the name,

from whom Dr. Hanchett is lineally descended, was Col John Thacher who commanded the troops of the Massachusetts Colony at the capture of Quebec. Another ancestor was Dr. James Thacher who served the First Continental Infantry in the Massachusetts Regiment, and later during the last year of the Revolution was chief medical officer on the staff of General Washington, his memoirs being the most authentic record of the surgeons of the War of the Revolution. Dr. Hanchett also traces his descent to Edward and Josiah Winslow, both Governors of the Plymouth Colony, the former of whom married Mrs. Susannah White, the occasion

T. S. HANCHETT.

being the first marriage among the settlers of New England. Thacher S. Hanchett, the subject of this sketch, passed his early boyhood in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and attended the Academy at Douglas, Massachusetts. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Darling of that town, after which he entered the Harvard Medical School. After one year's study in the Medical School he entered the service of the Union as surgeon's mate on the gunboat Wamsutta. A previous appointment on a mortar boat on the Mississippi had been declined by him. At the end of the year's service he returned to the Harvard Medical School for the balance of the year. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, as special student under the famous surgeon Professor Hamilton, Surgeon-General of the Army of the Cumberland during the war. He received the degree of M. D. in 1864, and after serving for one year as assistant to Dr. William Welch, of Norfolk, Connecticut, came to Torrington where he has since resided. Dr. Hanchett is now the veteran physician of Torrington, to whose citizens his kindly face and long gray beard have long been a familiar object of love and esteem. During his thirty-three years of active practice he has seen the town grow from a population of but twenty-five hundred and but two practicing physicians, to a wide awake, enterprising borough and a quadrupled population. He is still active in mind and body. He has a valuable medical library and through constant addition to it he keeps in touch with the latest knowledge and methods of his profession. Dr. Hanchett has had a large amount of obstetric and surgical work but has a general practice and includes many residents of neighboring towns among his patients. His services are in frequent demand as examining physician for insurance companies and societies, and he is Chairman of the Board of Examining Surgeons of the Bureau of Pensions for his district. He was the first Health Officer under the old law and has been Medical Examiner under the coroner law since that office was created. He is the non-resident consulting physician at the Waterbury Hospital and a member of the County and State Medical societies. The Hanchett Block, the substantial brick structure on Main street, Torrington, was built by Dr. Hanchett, and is one of the noteworthy buildings of the town. Dr. Hanchett is a Republican in politics, and a Congregationalist in religious faith. He was married June 13, 1868, to Emma E., daughter of Captain John C. Hayes, of Stonington, Connecticut. Of this marriage there were three children: Annie Thacher, Thacher Hayes and Harry Bigelow Hanchett.

HALL, John Henry, President of the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, of Portland, and Vice-President and Manager of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, was born in Portland, Connecticut, March 24, 1849. He is the son of Alfred and Maria Lydia (Whiting) Hall, and is ninth in descent from John Hall who was born in England in 1584, and settled at Rox-

bury, Massachusetts, in 1627, moved to Hartford in 1637 and to Middletown in 1649. The successive links in the chain are as follows: Samuel, son of John, born in England in 1626; Samuel born in Middletown, February 3, 1664; John born in Middletown, August 17, 1699; John born in Middletown, June 1, 1723; Joel born in Middletown, April 5, 1753; Samuel born in Chatham, now Portland, November 20, 1777, and Alfred, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Portland, November 15, 1809. John Henry Hall was educated at the public school at Portland, and subsequently at Chase's Academy, Middletown, and the

JNO. H. HALL.

Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut. He began his business career in 1865, when at the age of sixteen he entered the employ of Sturges, Bennett & Company, New York city, at that time the largest importing coffee and tea house in the United States. In 1870 he became one of the corporators of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, of Portland, which proved a failure. In 1877 he purchased a majority interest in the Pickering Governor under the style of T. R. Pickering & Company, which business in 1888 was incorporated as the Pickering Governor Company. Mr. Hall is President and Treasurer of the company. In 1883 he interested himself and became President in the Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, of which he was a large stockholder and of which both his father and grandfather had been President. In 1896 the company combined with the Brainerd Quarry Company, and under the style of the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, the business has since been carried on, Mr. Hall retaining the Presidency although a resident of Hartford. He moved to Hartford in 1888 and took the position of General Manager of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. In 1889 he was elected Vice-President and Treasurer of the company, which office he still holds. Mr. Hall has thus been identified, as the active manager and responsible head of two widely famous and conspicuously successful business enterprises, the Quarry Company and the Colt's Works, each of which stands prominently at the head of their respective industries, and he is also President of the Gatling Gun Company, of Hartford. He is a Director in the Hartford National Bank, the Phœnix Insurance Company, the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Fidelity Company, of Hartford, and the Neptune Meter Company, of New York. From 1890 to 1896 he was Water Commissioner of Hartford, and Senator from the First District in 1895-96. He refused the Senatorial nomination from the Twenty-second District in 1883, and the nomination as Representative in 1885. He is a good Democrat, but worked hard for sound money in 1896. Mr. Hall is a member of the Episcopal Church and Senior Warden of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Hartford. He is also a member of the Hartford and Colonial clubs of Hartford, of the Manhattan, Democratic and Engineers' clubs of New York, and of the New York Yacht Club. He was married February 9, 1870, to Sarah G. Loines, of New York. Like her husband she traces her ancestry back through nine generations resident in this country. The fruit of this marriage has been four children: Clarence Loines, Grace Loines, and two who died in infancy, Alfred William and Mattie Palmer Hall.

KENDALL, George F., Merchant, Suffield, was born in that town September 2, 1849, son of Simon B. and Adaline K. (Kent) Kendall. On both sides of the house, through the Kendall and Fitch families on his father's side, and the Kents on his mother's side, he traces his descent back to honored Revolutionary ancestors. The Sybil Kent Chapter of the

Daughters of the Revolution of Suffield is named from Mr. Kendall's great-grandmother. His education was obtained at the public schools, the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, and the Wesleyan Academy. After completing his studies he began teaching in his native town at the age of seventeen and thus continued for fifteen years. In 1882 he became connected with W. W. Cooper in the lumber, coal, feed and undertaking business where he still remains as manager and confidential clerk. He also acts as Secretary and Treasurer of the Suffield Creamery Company, and holds the same positions with the Village Water Company of

GEO. F. KENDALL.

Suffield. Mr. Kendall's integrity, intelligence and industry have gained him the respect of his fellow citizens who have frequently honored him with offices of trust. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1887, serving on the General Appropriation Committee and was re-elected in 1889 when he served as Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges. In 1897 he was elected to the Senate, where he was chosen to the important position of Chairman of the Railroad Committee. He has been a member of the local School Board for nine years and its Secretary for seven years. His politics are staunch Republican, and for ten years he has been a member of the Republican Town Committee. He is a Chairman of the Committee of the First Congregational Church of Suffield, and has been Vice-President of the Suffield Public Library. In short, Mr. Kendall is a public spirited citizen whose support is ever ready for every worthy enterprise. He has long been an enthusiastic believer in the principles of Masonry. He joined Apollo Lodge No. 59 in 1877, and has filled every office in the gift of the Lodge. The same may be said of his connection with the Washington Chapter No. 30 Royal Arch Masons of which he is now Scribe, and of the Suffield Council Royal and Select Masters. He also belongs to Washington Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar and to the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. On the formation of the New Sphynx Temple at Hartford he became a charter member and he is also a member of Lyman Council, order United American Mechanics, which he joined in 1894. Mr. Kendall was married October 16, 1870, to Julia Anna Cowing, of Suffield. Their son, W. Frank Kendall, died February 19, 1877.

LOEWE, Dietrich Edward, Hat Manufacturer, Danbury, was born in Greste, Lippe Detmold, Germany, June 21, 1852, son of Adolph and Charlotte Wilhelmina (Schalk) Loewe. His education was received in the common schools of Germany and at the School of Technique and Trade at Bielefield, Germany. He came to this country in 1870 at the age of eighteen, and first began work at railroad building, then tried farming, and later was clerk in a wholesale grocery store. He came to Danbury on Thanksgiving Day in 1871, and has since remained in that city. He is a good example of the German-American citizen, who beginning in a humble capacity has by industry and intelligence raised himself to the position of head of an important industry. He has the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and business associates. Mr. Loewe's first work in Danbury was at making hats, later being employed in the finishing department of the business. During dull seasons he was employed at painting in carriage shops. His first promotion came when in 1876 he was made foreman of the finishing department of Meeker Brothers' factory. This position he held until the spring of 1879, when with Edwin Targett and Herman Beardsley he began the manufacture of hats under the firm name of D. E. Loewe & Company. At the end of the year his partners retired, and their places were taken by Mr. Loewe's two brothers-in-law, Mathias Heinzelmann and

Charles Muetschele. The old firm name continued. Politically Mr. Loewe has usually been a Democrat, although a believer in protection and voting for McKinley at the last election. In 1880 he served as Assistant Chief of the Danbury Fire Department. He was Town Assessor in 1884–85, Representative in the Legislature in 1887, member of the City Council 1889–90, and Alderman in 1891–92. He is President of the Trustees of the German Lutheran Church, and since 1872 has been Secretary of the Germania Benevolent Society. He was married June 21, 1877, to Christina Heinzelmann. Six children have been born to them:

D. E. LOEWE.

Charlotte Christina, Mathias Christian, Ernst Edward, Dietrich Carl Frank, Melanie Caroline and August Percival Loewe.

McNEIL, Archibald, Wholesale Coal Merchant, Bridgeport, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, July 2, 1843, youngest son of Abraham Archibald and Mary Ann (Hults) McNeil. Archibald McNeil, the great-grandfather of the present merchant, was a Revolutionary soldier, who served faithfully through the struggle for independence. His son, William McNeil, was born in what is now Naugatuck, graduated from Yale in 1777, and participated in the troubles with the French which followed the Revolution. He was on board the privateer, Marquis de Lafayette, sailing out of New Haven, which was captured by the French. Mr. McNeil was taken to France and confined in a dungeon, for which indignity the family became interested in the French Spoliation Claims. His son, Abraham Archibald McNeil, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Derby, Connecticut, in 1802. For many years he was a supercargo, sailing out of New Haven and engaged in the West India trade. He removed to Bridgeport about 1821, and for a while was engaged with Samuel Hodges, his wife's uncle, in the shoe manufacturing business. He founded the system of lighthouses, and for many years until his death, in 1873, was the lighthouse keeper at Bridgeport. His son Adolphus now fills the position. He married Mary Ann Hults, daughter of William Hults, who was lost at sea with all the crew of the brig William when his daughter, Mary Ann, was but two years old. Twelve children were born to Abraham A. and Mary Ann (Hults) McNeil: Charles Hubbell, born December 14, 1828; John, born October 9, 1830; Samuel William, born March 16, 1832; Eliza Maria, born January 9, 1834; Josiah Hoyt, born February 9, 1835; Augustus and Adolphus (twins), born August 31, 1837; Mary Hoyt, born October 20, 1839; Mary Hoyt, born December 12, 1840; Archibald, our subject, born July 2, 1843; Maria, born December 25, 1845; and Sarah, born August 28, 1848. The noble mother of this large family was born at Bridgeport, and died in the same city in 1893. Archibald McNeil received his early education at Selleck's School at Bridgeport, and at other private schools of the city. In 1856 he was sent to the celebrated Thomas School of New Haven, and in 1860 was graduated from the Hopkins Grammar School, the well known preparatory school for Yale. On the completion of his studies, he began his business career as clerk in the ship chandlery store of his eldest brother, Charles H. McNeil, which was situated opposite the old depot and steamboat landing. Three years later the two brothers formed a partnership as wholesale fruit and produce dealers, under the firm name of McNeil Brothers. This business was continued until 1876, when Mr. McNeil removed to New York and with his brother engaged in the wholesale butter and cheese business at 84 Broad street, under the firm style of Archibald McNeil & Company. In 1879 the character of the business was changed to an exclusive export and import trade with Cuba. The

firm's exports consisted chiefly of bituminous coal, flour, potatoes and other produce. In 1888 Mr. McNeil returned to Bridgeport, and established his present wholesale bituminous coal office. He does an extensive and profitable business, is the representative of six large coal producing companies, and numbers among his customers railroads, factories and retail dealers. In politics Mr. McNeil is a Democrat. Although never an office seeker he has occasionally been prevailed upon to accept the nomination of his party. In 1872 and 1873 he represented the old Second Ward in the Bridgeport Council. In 1896 he was nominated to the State Legislature, and although running four hundred votes ahead of his ticket, was defeated with the rest of his Democratic associates. In 1897 he was earnestly solicited to accept the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Bridgeport, but he declined the honor. In the social life of the city no less than among his business and political associates, Mr. McNeil enjoys a wide popularity. He was one of the charter members of the old Eclectic Club and for two years its President. He was also a charter member and President for two years of the Algonquin Club. He belongs to the Seaside Club, and from 1874 to 1877 was the able Commodore of the first Bridgeport Yacht Club. He is at present one of the Governors of the New Bridgeport Yacht Club, which has lately located its club house at Black Rock Harbor. Mr. McNeil is a good seaman, and takes a deep interest in nautical affairs, which is a natural inheritance from his sea-faring ancestors on both sides of his family. Mr. McNeil and his family are attendants of the Episcopal Church. He was married in 1881 to Jean McKenzie Clan Ranald, daughter of George J. Clan Ranald of New York city. Three children have been born to them: Archibald, born in New York city, June 1, 1883; Kenneth Wylie, born in Bridgeport, September 14, 1885; and Roderick Clan Ranald McNeil, born in Bridgeport, March 20, 1888.

ARCHIBALD McNEIL.

O'CONNOR, MATTHEW CHARLES, Physician, New Haven, was born in New York city, September 14, 1852, son of Matthew and Catherine (Gowen) O'Connor. He attended the public schools of New York and was graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1869. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York where he was graduated in 1873 after a four-years course. During a part of the latter and the previous year he was Resident Physician and Surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York. After

MATTHEW C. O'CONNOR.

a thorough hospital service he located in East Broadway, New York, for the practice of his profession. He removed to New Haven, in 1877, and was appointed Attending Physician to St. Francis Orphan Asylum which position he still retains. In 1878 he became a member of the New Haven Medical Society, and was later elected Fellow of the Connecticut Medical Society. He became one of the Incorporators of the Knights of Columbus in 1882, and for four years held the position of Supreme Council Physician. In 1886 he was elected President of the Knights of St. Patrick, a social organization. He was appointed a Health Commissioner of the city of New Haven in 1888, which position he held for seven years. In 1896 he was elected Vice-President of the New Haven Medical Association.

PACKER, Daniel Franklin, of Mystic, Connecticut, Inventor and Founder of the Packer Manufacturing Company, New York, was born in Groton, Connecticut, April 6, 1825, son of Charles and Abigail (Latham) Packer, and is a descendant of John Packer, the first of the name in America, who came from England and settled in New London, Connecticut, in 1651. The following year he purchased the southern and eastern slope of the Pequot Hills, where he settled in 1655. A portion of this land is still owned by a Packer. Young Packer's early education was obtained in the country district school of the period. Left an orphan at the age of ten he bound himself out to work on a farm. But fourteen to sixteen hours labor per day proved too hard a burden for the energetic boy. On leaving the farm he was sent by his brothers for a three-years course in Buckley's Academy at Weston, Connecticut. After leaving school he assisted his brothers for a while in the market business in New York city, but on April 16, 1842, he commenced a sea-faring life on board the ship Emerald, Captain Howe, with whom he crossed the Atlantic four times. On January 14, 1843, he sailed for Key West, Florida, where he spent three years, engaged in the wrecking business. He became a master wrecker, owned his own vessel, the Plume, and shared in twelve wrecks. At the age of twenty-one, having in five years worked his way up from a boy in the forecastle to the position as Master of his own vessel, he abandoned the sea, sold his vessel and returned North. He at first engaged in the market commission business in New York city. In 1851 when the gold fever was at its height, he made a trip to California and again in 1852, each time crossing the Isthmus and returning through Central America. While in California he spent most of his time in the mines, but finally sold his claims and came to Sacramento. While there he invented a soap and started a factory both there and in San Francisco, which proved highly successful. Receiving a liberal offer for the business and the state right, he sold out and returned to New York in December 1854. After a year's experimenting in the art of soap making he discovered a quick and economical process. A factory was started and the rights to manufacture sold for Canada, Cuba,

D. F. PACKER.

Europe and most of the United States. For his Silver Pearl Soap he started a factory in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which proved a great success but has since been sold. In 1867 he originated the first Pine Tar Soap ever made. The formula was purchased by other parties and the soap has ever since been manufactured as Constantine's Tar Soap. The years 1868-69 were again occupied in experiment, as a result of which he brought out D. F. Packer's All Healing Pine Tar Soap. This soap, which is now manufactured by the Packer Manufacturing Company of New York, has been on the market for nearly thirty years and has a record scarcely equalled by any other similar product.

It is widely known in this and foreign countries, and has proved a most profitable article. It is made from pine tar, vegetable oils and glycerine, and possesses exceptional antiseptic and healing quantities. It is efficacious for the care of the hair and scalp, and for skin diseases, as well as for the toilet and complexion. Mr. Packer's active brain has also evolved many other useful inventions, among which may be numbered an invention for the manufacture of coal bricks from coal-dust, which he patented December 15, 1874, in the United States, also in Canada and England, and an improved patent shoe lacing. In politics Mr. Packer was an old line Whig and has been a member of the Republican party ever since its organization. He has never, however, sought political preferment, and is not a member of any society or club. He was married June 7, 1847, to Margaret Rebecca Norcross, of New York, who died July 11, 1855. They had one daughter, Arline M. Packer. He was again married February 27, 1861, to Carrie A. Randall, of Reading, Connecticut. One son was the fruit of this second marriage, Samuel Edward Packer, born August 28, 1862, and who died May 4, 1867. In 1863, Mr. Packer built his "Grand View Cottage" on the heights of the beautiful Mystic River in the centre of the village, and being a strong advocate of labor, also built a factory and gives many girls and men employment in the soap business.

PRICKETT, Edward, Manager of the Hazard Powder Mills, Hazardville, Connecticut, was born in England February, 21, 1832, son of William and Catherine (Wildish) Prickett. His father, a skilled workman and manufacturer, came from Europe in 1836 and took charge of the Hazard Mills. The son followed in the father's footsteps and under his able superintendence the name of Hazard has achieved a world-wide reputation. His education was confined to the common schools. The busy life of the mills had an attraction for him as a child and at an early age he become an employee. He passed through the various departments of the manufacture and in 1854 was assigned to a position in the office of the company. Here he remained until 1859 when he succeeded to the management of the mills where he still continues. His long and intelligent service has been crowned with abundant success. He has a thorough knowledge of the chemistry of explosives and is well fitted for the responsibilities of his position. Politically, Mr. Prickett is a Republican. He has the respect and good will of his fellow citizens who in 1879 honored him by election as their Representative in the State Legislature. He has also held office as member of the Board of Education and as Justice of the Peace.

EDWARD PRICKETT

He was married May 22, 1856, to Barbara Law. Five children have blessed their union: Georgiana C., Helena Jane, Clifford D., Edward L. and Effie Maude Prickett.

RUSSELL, Samuel, Mayor of Middletown, was born in Middletown, October 8, 1847, son of George Osborne and Amelia C. (Mather) Russell. He is a descendant of William Russell, who came to Connecticut with Lord Say and Seal in 1612. His grandfather founded the wealthy and famous house of Russell & Company, in Canton, China, in 1824, in connection with Philip Amidon, Augustine Heard, William H. Low, John C. Green, A. A. Low and others. On the maternal side he traces his ancestry to Cotton, Increase and Samuel Mather of Massachusetts. His education was completed at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. For two years he was in the office of James Renwick, architect, of New York. For twelve years he was

Vice-President of the Russell Manufacturing Company, but retired in 1882, although still remaining a Director. He is a Director of the Bombay Tramway Company of India, and of the Middletown Savings Bank, Trustee of the Connecticut Hospital

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

for the Insane, the Connecticut Industrial School, the Russell Library of Middletown and St. Luke's Home. He is a member of the Union Club of New York, the Lenox Club of Lenox, Massachusetts, and the Carrituck Shooting Club of North Carolina. He has been twice married. His first wife was Lucy McDonough Hubbard, of Middletown, to whom he was married in 1878. There have been born to him four children: Samuel Russell, Jr., Thomas McDonough, Lucy Hubbard and Helen Pickering Russell.

RUSSELL, John Jarvis, Physician and Surgeon, Putnam, Connecticut, is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Ann (Jarvis) Russell, and was born at London, England, February 6, 1866. His grandparents on the paternal side were Samuel and Mary (Barber) Russell, and on the maternal, John and Elizabeth (Amory) Jarvis. His great-grandfather Samuel Russell was one of the few who buried Sir John Moore after the Battle of Corunna, Spain, between the French and the English. And Sir John Moore was buried secretly in order that the French should not find his body. This burial has been commemorated by a poem written by Reverend Charles Wolfe. He was educated in London, England, and in Johnstown, New York. He received Regent's certificate from the University of the State of New York February 1882, and was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital April 14, 1887. From May 1, 1887, till May of the following year he was on the staff of the Ward's Island Hospital, and commenced his practice in Putnam in September 1888. He was appointed Surgeon of the Keck Zouaves, Johnstown, in 1888. He was President of the Alumni of Johnstown High School from 1885 to 1886, and was Health Officer at Putnam from 1893 to 1894, and held the office of Town Physician from 1895 to 1898. He belongs to the Arcanum Club, Quinabang Lodge of Masons, the Putnam Chapter of

J. J. RUSSELL.

Putnam, the Montgomery Council of Danielson, the Columbian Commandery of Norwich, the Israel Putnam Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Wolf Den Encampment. In politics he is a Republican. On October 18, 1893, he was married to Amanda Pierson, and has one daughter, Elizabeth Pierson Russell, born May 29, 1895.

RANKIN, Charles Goodrich, M. D., Glastonbury, Connecticut, was born in Portland, Connecticut, October 2, 1859, son of Rev. Samuel Gardner Wilson and Dolly (Goodrich) Rankin. His grandfather, Rev. John Rankin, of Ripley, Ohio, was for

CHAS. G. RANKIN.

seventy years a prominent Presbyterian clergyman. His mother was the great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Timothy Stevens, D. D., first pastor of the Congregational Church of Glastonbury. He is also a lineal descendant of Rev. Samuel Doak, first President of Washington College, East Tennessee. Young Rankin first attended the common schools and academy at Glastonbury; next went to Williams College where he was graduated in the class of 1882, receiving the degree of M. A. three years later. He began the study of medicine with his uncle Dr. A. C. Rankin, and was graduated from the Chicago Medical College (Northwestern University), in March 1886. For one year he served as assistant physician at the Armour Medical Mission, in Chicago. He practiced medicine for two years at Reynolds, Nebraska, then spent three years at Southbury, Connecticut, and since 1890 has been in active practice at Glastonbury, Connecticut. He has a successful general practice and has gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen. He has served as health officer of Glastonbury since October 1893, and was the town Treasurer in 1896–97, and is a Director and Treasurer of the Glastonbury Public Library, which owes its existence in a great measure to his personal efforts. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Connecticut Medical Society, and of the Hartford City and County medical societies. His political affiliations are with the Republicans. Dr. Rankin was married January 1, 1887, to Lucretia Barret Pinkham, of Chicago. They have one son, William Goodrich Rankin.

REED, William Benjamin, Oyster Planter and Shipper, and Ex-Mayor of South Norwalk, was born in that city, February 27, 1833, son of Benjamin Pearce and Eliza (Weed) Reed. On both sides he is descended from Revolutionary stock. His father, a native of New York city, moved to South Norwalk when the son was seven years old; his mother was

WILLIAM B. REED.

a native of New Canaan, Connecticut. William Benjamin Reed received only a common school education and at the age of eighteen started as an oysterman, which has proved to be his life work. He has been a most successful oyster planter and shipper and has done a large business between New York and Liverpool. Mr. Reed belongs to

the Masons, is a member of the Baptist Church, and a member of the Norwalk Yacht Club. In politics he acts with the Democrats. He was a member of the City Council in 1878–79, and served as Mayor in 1881–82. At present he is one of the Street Commissioners of the city. He was married February 9, 1859, to Catherine E. Post, of Staten Island, New York. Five children have been born to them: Irene M., Ansley B., Benjamin P., Catherine P. and William H. Reed.

SPENCER, Richard Pratt, President of the Deep River National Bank, was born at Deep River, Connecticut, February 12, 1820, second son of George and Julia (Pratt) Spencer. The name Spencer is derived from the latin noun dispensator, or steward, the original holder of the name in England being Robert Dispensator (or Robert le Dispenseur, according to the French nomenclature), who was attached to the household of William the Conqueror. The present banker traces his descent back to Michael Spencer, whose marriage January 25, 1555, is recorded in the parish of Edworth in Bedfordshire, England. His son Gerard became the father of four sons, William, Thomas, Michael and Gerard, all of whom emigrated to America in 1633–34. The youngest son, Gerard, the ancestor of the subject of the sketch, became a landowner at Newtown, Massachusetts, in 1634, thence removing to Lynn, in the same state, was there granted in 1638 a franchise for a ferry, also serving as grand juror and as Ensign of the militia company. He removed to Hartford in 1660, and in 1662, according to the history of Dr. Field, became one of the twenty-eight original proprietors of the town of Haddam, Connecticut. He was one of the committee to settle the boundary dispute between the towns of Haddam and Saybrook, and represented the town of Haddam in the General Court, at Hartford, in 1675, 1678, 1679, 1680 and 1683. From this ancestor the line runs to Thomas Spencer, his son, who moved from Haddam to Saybrook, and was voted an inhabitant of that town December 8, 1687. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James and Ann (Withington) Bates. Their youngest son, Caleb, was born January 19, 1695. The latter's eldest son was Joseph Spencer, born April 18, 1720, and married in 1743 to Lydia, daughter of Paybody and Ruth (Nettleton) Grenell. Their eldest son was also named Joseph, and was born August 12, 1744. His first wife, who died June 25, 1777, was Elizabeth Clark, by whom he had three children. His second wife was Lucy, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Colt) Post, to whom he was married July 5, 1780. Their youngest son, George Spencer, the father of our subject, was born October 6, 1787, and was married September 12, 1813, to Julia, daughter of Comfort and Susanna (Tyley) Pratt, by whom he had six children, of whom Richard Pratt Spencer is the second son. On the maternal side Mr. Spencer is descended from Lieutenant William Pratt, who came from Hertfordshire, England, to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633. He thence removed to Hartford in 1636 as one of

RICHARD P. SPENCER.

the original proprietors, finally settling in Potaupaug, now Essex, Connecticut. He was a member of the General Court at Hartford from 1666 to 1678, and was one of the largest landowners of his time. Deacon George Spencer, Mr. Spencer's respected father, was during most of his life prominently identified with the manufacture of ivory combs, as active partner in the firm of George Read & Company of Deep River. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and great strength of mind and character. He died at the age of ninety-one, retaining his mental vigor to the last. Young Spencer's early education was received in the district school of his native town. At the age

of twelve he left home to attend school at the academy at Madison, Connecticut. He afterwards studied at Berlin, Connecticut, and completed his schooling in the academy at Belchertown, Massachusetts. On leaving school at the age of eighteen he entered the employment of George Read & Company, his father's firm, where he continued until his majority, when he was admitted to partnership. He subsequently withdrew from the firm and in connection with Ulysses and Alexis Pratt formed the new firm of Pratt, Spencer & Company, for the manufacture of fancy ivory turnings and later of ivory piano keys. He disposed of his interest in the business in 1850, and soon afterwards removing to Corning, New York, engaged in the banking business. He returned to Deep River in 1866, and was elected to his present position as President of the Deep River National Bank. This office he has filled with ability and success. He has the courteous manner and engaging personality combined with the strict integrity and good judgment that are the requisites of a successful bank officer. Mr. Spencer enjoys the respect and goodwill of his fellow citizens, who elected him to the State Senate for the term 1882–83. He served in 1882 as Chairman of the Committee on Fisheries, and in the following year as Chairman of the Committee on Banks. He became identified with the Whig party on attaining his majority and since the organization of the Republican party in 1857 has been a sturdy supporter of its principles, although never active in party management. He is a member of the New England Historical Genealogical Society of Boston, and the Connecticut Historical Society, but has preferred the companionship of his family to a membership in fashionable clubs and societies. He has been twice married. His first wife was Clarissa Chapman, daughter of George H. and Lucia (Tully) Chapman, of Saybrook, to whom he was married February 12, 1820. She died in December 1871, and he was again married, February 28, 1877, to Julia A. Selden, daughter of Richard L. and Sarah (Loper) Selden, of Hadlyme, Connecticut, and a descendant of Colonel Selden of Revolutionary fame. Three children have been born to them: Richard Selden, Florence Elizabeth and George Selden Spencer.

STOW, Enos Ebenezer, President of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company of Southington, Connecticut, was born in Southington, March 16, 1824, son of Solomon and Eunice (Shepard) Stow. On the paternal side, his grandparents were Ebenezer and Ruth (Buckley) Stow, the former the son of Solomon and Margaret (Belding) Stow. On the maternal side his grandparents were Samuel and Thankful (Mallory) Shepard, the first named the son of Samuel and Hannah (Bronson) Shepard. Enos Ebenezer Stow received such education as the grammar school and academy of his native town could furnish. After leaving the academy he began his business life by an apprenticeship in the factory of his father, who manufactured a tinsmith's machine for Peck, Smith & Company. He thus made himself thoroughly familiar with all branches of the business, so that in 1849 in connection with his brother Orson William, he was admitted to partnership with his father under the firm name of S. Stow & Sons, the father acting as the general supervisor of the concern. Orson William, a graduate of Yale and possessed of great mechanical ingenuity, became an inventor, while Enos the subject of this sketch, acted as outside manager, and superintended all contracts with employees. During his leisure hours he busied himself with mechanical labor in connection with the business. In 1852 the firm was made a joint-stock company with Enos E. Stow as one of the directors. In 1870, the firm was consolidated

ENOS E. STOW.

with the Peck, Smith Manufacturing Company, of Southington, and the Roys & Wilcox Company, of East Berlin. Under the present firm style of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, this combination has proved a most judicious one, and the firm is now recognized everywhere as one of the leaders of the trade. It has steadily increased its business until its present capital is one and a half million dollars. Mr. Stow has been a Director of the new company since its formation and has served as its efficient President since 1887. He is a man of wide business experience and of superior capabilities and possesses the esteem of his employees and the confidence of his business associates. He has been also actively interested in many other outside enterprises. He is a Director in the Southington National Bank, and the Ætna Nut Company, and is President of the Southington Water Company. Mr. Stow has been a supporter of the Plantsville Congregational Church since its organization in 1865, and for several years served as its deacon. He is actively interested in the cause of temperance and his support can always be counted upon in the aid of all worthy objects. In politics Mr. Stow was originally an old time Whig, and since the formation of the Republican party has acted uniformly with the Republicans. He has always shunned office but takes a deep interest in political affairs and his influence at primaries and elsewhere has always been in favor of clean men and management. He was married January 11, 1846, to Mathilda D., daughter of Asahel Newell, of Southington. She died December 26, 1855, and on October 27, 1857, he was married for the second time to Mary A., daughter of Amon L. and Rosanna (Hart) Ames. Six children were born to him: Cornelia M., born June 11, 1850, died September 24, 1851; Lilian M., born July 31, 1853, died June 14, 1854; Eula M., born May 16, 1862, died March 18, 1864; Mary E., born November 4, 1867, a graduate of Abbot Academy, married Hiram C. Roberts, of Philadelphia; Frederick E., born October 24, 1870, graduated from Yale Scientific School, now a salesman for the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company; and Bessie Sarah Stow, born February 27, 1876.

STEELE, Edward Daniel, Secretary and Treasurer of the Waterbury Brass Company, Waterbury, was born in Lima, New York, November 20, 1838, son of Hiram and Nancy (Turner) Steele. He came to Waterbury in June 1856, and entered the employ of the Waterbury Brass Company. He has held the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of that Company, as well as the position of Director in that and other corporations in Waterbury, and Providence, Rhode Island. He is also a Director in the Waterbury Savings Bank. He is a Republican in politics and has served as Alderman and Councilman, and as Senator from the Fifth District in the Connecticut Legislature of 1897. He was married April 5, 1864, to Sarah C., daughter of Joseph P. Merri-

E. D. STEELE.

man. They have a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, married in 1887, to Roger T. Watkyns, and one son, Henry Merriman Steele.

STAPLES, James, Banker, Bridgeport, was born in Swanville, Maine, January 19, 1824, son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Treat) Staples. His ancestry is traced back to Peter Staples, who settled in what is now Kittery, Maine, about 1640. Thomas Staples, Peter's brother, the Kittery record states "went west into Connecticut." His great-grandfather was Miles Staples. The subject of this sketch attended the country district school for about six weeks each winter, until he was fourteen. He next attended the High School at Searsport, Maine, for three terms, and the academy at Belfast, Maine, for

two terms, when his health failing owing to too close application to study, he was compelled to relinquish his plan for a college education. He taught school winters from his seventeenth to his twenty-fifth year, during which period he worked summers on his father's farm at Swanville, and had

JAMES STAPLES.

complete charge of the farm during the absence of his father who was a sea-captain. During the five years immediately following this period he taught school continuously, four years at Belfast and one year at Hyannis, Massachusetts, when he was again compelled to change his plans on account of ill health. In 1854 he opened a lumber yard at Bridgeport, Connecticut, which prospered until the crash of 1857 which swamped everything. Two years later he opened the first real estate office in Bridgeport. The business was successful in spite of prophecies to the contrary, and in 1863 he added the insurance, and in 1874 the banking business. He was a Democrat in politics until the party attempted to force slavery upon free territory. Since that date he has been a Republican. He was a member of the School Board of Swanville in 1848 and a member of the School Board of Bridgeport from 1876 to 1884. Mr. Staples was married January 19, 1851, to Harriet Huse Shirley, of Searsport, Maine, who died in 1852. She bore him one daughter who died in infancy. He was married for a second time on September 21, 1858, to Sarah Elizabeth Trubee, of Bridgeport. Their son, Frank T. Staples, is a member of the firm of James Staples & Co.

SHERWOOD, CHARLES, Attorney-at-Law, and President of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, Bridgeport, was born in Easton, Connecticut, February 4, 1848, son of David Walker and Laura (Nichols) Sherwood, and is a lineal descendant of Matthew Sherwood who settled in Stratfield, a part of Fairfield, Connecticut. Young Sherwood prepared for college with the Reverend Guy B. Day, of Bridgeport, at the Golden Hill Institute. He was graduated from Yale College in 1872 and two years later from the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1874 and to the Fairfield County Bar in the year following. Mr.

CHAS. SHERWOOD.

Sherwood has lived in Bridgeport ever since his admission to the Bar and has attained not only professional success but the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was a member of the Common Council of Bridgeport in 1879–80, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1881. In 1883 he served as City Attorney in civil business. Since 1881 he has been

Director and Secretary of the Bridgeport Public Library and Reading Room. Outside of the duties of his profession Mr. Sherwood is interested in the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, of which he has been President since June 1889. This company is a private corporation supplying Bridgeport and vicinity with water. He is Secretary of the Bridgeport & Port Jefferson Steamboat Company, a director of the Bridgeport Ice Company and of the Standard Association of Bridgeport. He is an active member and Vice-President of the Brooklawn Country Club, and is also a member of the Bridgeport Yacht Club. Mr. Sherwood was married January 12, 1881, to Emma C. Patterson. They have one son: Charles Sherwood, Jr., born May 3, 1882.

TREAT, Erastus Buck, Publisher, New York, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, April 10, 1838, son of Edwin Stratton and Nancy (Buck) Treat. Both of his parents were natives of Glastonbury. He is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation of Richard Treat, the founder of the family in this country, who came from Taunton, England, in 1635, and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. His son, Robert Treat, was for forty years Deputy-Governor and Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, and was buried at Milford, Connecticut, where his tombstone bears the record: "He exchanged this life for a better, July 10, 1710." E. B. Treat through Richard Treat is a descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Treat, a soldier in the numerous Indian wars, and a besieger at the Battle of Louisburg in Queen Anne's War. By intermarriage he claims descent from Reverend Charles Chauncey, second President of Harvard College; from Reverend Gershom Bulkley, who was Ensign in King Philip's War; also from the Gardiners of Gardiner's Island, and other families whose names are prominent in the colonial history of Connecticut. Richard Treat removed from Watertown, Massachusetts, to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1637. The town was subsequently divided and the portion east of the Connecticut River was named Glastonbury from Glastonbury, England. His daughter, Mary, married Robert Payne of Boston, and their son, Robert Treat Payne, was the famous Revolutionary patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools and High School of his native town, supplementing this with an attendance for a portion of two years at Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts. Returning to Glastonbury he taught in the public schools for three winters, the first term on a salary of sixteen dollars per month and "board around." During the intervals of his academic studies and teaching he was engaged partly in farm work and partly as representative of publishing and bookselling firms. In this latter capacity he represented L. Stebbins, of Hartford, and G. & F. Bill, of Springfield, Massachusetts. In April 1862 he removed to Chicago, and with his brother formed the firm of E. B. & R. C. Treat, representing the American Publishing Company of Hartford, as their general managers for the Northwest. Three

E. B. TREAT.

years later he removed to New York city and formed a co-partnership with Charles Scribner and A. C. Armstrong, under the firm name of E. B. Treat & Company. The firm handled the subscription book department of Charles Scribner & Company, and the partnership was continued until August 1, 1871, when it expired by limitation. During this period many famous and phenomenally successful books were issued. Among the number may be noted: J. T. Headley's "Histories and Biographies of the Civil War"; "The Lost Cause," a Southern history of the War, by E. A. Pollard; "Our Home Physician," by Dr. G. M. Beard and others; and two agricultural works by Colonel

George E. Waring. On the expiration of the partnership E. B. Treat succeeded to the business of the firm. He has gradually made the publishing of medical works a specialty in which line the firm has achieved great success and is widely and favorably known in the trade. On May 1, 1897, the firm of E. B. Treat & Company was again organized, Mr. Treat's two elder sons, William H. and Edwin C. Treat, graduates of Wesleyan, being admitted to partnership. Among the firm's prominent publications are the following: "Photographic Illustrations of Skin Diseases," by Dr. George Henry Fox, of New York, in two volumes; the work was published in French and German at Paris and Leipsic, respectively, and is regarded as of high scientific value; "Treat's Medical Classics," in thirty-six volumes; this series includes many popular treatises on surgery and medicine, among them the "International Medical Annual," a dictionary of medical progress now in its fifteenth year, and "Hamilton's System of Legal Medicine," in two volumes, a recently issued manual, generally regarded as an authority both in the legal and medical profession. In 1883, Mr. Treat began the publication of the magazine, The Pulpit Treasury. The name has since been changed to the Treasury of Religious and Current Thought, and the magazine enlarged and embellished with engravings specially illustrating Applied or Practical Christianity. The magazine occupies a special field and acts as well as a medium of advertising the theological and religious works which have been added to the general catalogue of the firm. The publications of the firm have a distinct scientific or moral purpose, and the public is to be congratulated on the existence of this business house whose success is not dependent upon the ephemeral literature and passing fads of the day. Mr. Treat is an earnest member of the Methodist Church. He was one of the founders of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church of New York city, is a Trustee and President of its Board of Stewards, and for twenty-one years has been Superintendent of its Sunday School. In politics he is a Democrat, though never an active partisan. In 1892 he was one of the founders of the Washington Heights Democratic Club, and in 1894 became one of the charter members of the Good Government Club. He has long been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a life member of the New York Historical Society, the New England Society, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He takes an active interest in all benevolent movements, and is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Washington Heights branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Trustee of the Washington Heights Free Library, member of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, member of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society, and Treasurer of the Washington Heights Tax Payers' Association. He was married in 1863, to Rhoda Ann, daughter of James Goslee, of Glastonbury. Their five surviving children are: William H., Edwin C., Payson J., Flora D. and Mary S. Treat.

WILLIAMS, Frederic M., Attorney-at Law, New Milford, was born in Washington, Connecticut,

FREDERIC M. WILLIAMS.

November 27, 1862, son of Stanley and Esther C. (Meeker) Williams. His great-grandfather was Jabez Williams, who served as a soldier throughout the entire Revolutionary War. Young Williams attended Upson Seminary at New Preston, Connecticut, and then took a course at the Yale Law School where he received a degree of LL.B. in 1887. In June of the same year he was admitted to the Bar at New Haven. He had previously spent a year in the office of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of New Haven. In September 1887 he opened an

office at Litchfield, but in January of the following year removed to New Milford where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession. He is a member of St. Peter's Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, and while at Yale was President of the Kent Debating Club. In politics he has always been actively identified with the Republican party. He was married at Gaylordsville, Connecticut, October 28, 1891, to Isabella A. Gaylord.

WHEELER, Arthur Canfield, Manufacturer, and Mayor of Norwalk, was born in that city, August 26, 1856, son of Charles H. and Anna Eliza

ARTHUR C. WHEELER.

(Canfield) Wheeler. His record is the history of a capable, hardworking man of affairs, whose industry and intelligence have won for him business success, and the respect of his fellow citizens. His education was confined to the public schools of his native city. At an early age he entered the employ of John P. Beatty & Brothers, Norwalk, as office boy. He remained with this firm eighteen years, having been steadily promoted until he filled the position of confidential clerk. On September 15, 1888, on the dissolution of the old firm he started in business for himself, and has ever since successfully conducted the business. He manufactures a fine grade of men's, boys', and children's straw hats. Mr. Wheeler is deeply interested in many outside matters, yet attends strictly to his private business, and can be found at his office in the factory early and late. In politics he is a Republican. He served as Councilman of Norwalk in 1888, 1894 and 1895, and was Mayor of the city in 1896 and 1897. He was a member of the District Committee of the Over River School from 1889 to 1895, is a Director in the Fairfield County Savings Bank, and Secretary of the Benjamin Isaac Masonic and Benevolent Association. Mayor Wheeler is an earnest believer in the principles of the Masonic order, is Past Master of St. John's Lodge No. 6, Eminent Commander of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, and Grand Junior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Connecticut. He is also an Odd Fellow, having served as Past Grand of Our Brothers Lodge of Odd Fellows, Past Chief Patriarch of Kaboosa Encampment, and Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Connecticut. He also belongs to the Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, and the Norwalk Club. He is not, however, the typical club man, but enjoys most the delights of his own home circle. He was married June 23, 1880, to Susie Cousins. Two children have been born to them: Ernest Cousins and Harold Arthur Wheeler.

WOODBURY, Eri Davidson, Principal of the Cheshire Academy, Cheshire, Connecticut, was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, May 30, 1837, the son of Henry and Hannah (Davidson) Woodbury. He is a descendant of John and William Woodbury who came from England in 1628 and settled at Beverly, Massachusetts. John, the pioneer, is referred to in the Colonial records as "Brother Woodbry" and "Father Woodbry" and was a man of estimable qualities, who died full of honors in 1641. Humphrey, his son, left on his death forty years later a large family of children. One son fell with the "Flower of Essex" at Bloody Brook in 1675, another died in 1690 on his return from Philip's crusade against Quebec; while another, Peter Woodbury, was the Deacon Peter and Sergeant Peter of the town and parish records. From this time onward in the words of the historian of the family, "few enterprises of great pith and moment were set on foot in the Colony except a Woodbury was of a party." Two Beverly Woodburys piloted the little fleet to the capture of St. John's and Port Royal in the expedition of 1654,

and a full century later a Beverly Woodbury stood by the side of Wolfe as he fell in the victory on the Plains of Abraham and wore the sword which is still an heirloom with his descendants. The man who lost a thumb while at the wheel of the Frigate Constitution during the first action of the War of 1812 in which she captured and destroyed H. B. M. Frigate Guerriere was a Beverly Woodbury. This list of Woodbury heroes might be lengthened by a notable number of soldiers in the Civil War, among which the subject of this sketch has his honored place. Hon. Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, President Jackson's Secretary of the Navy, and

E. D. WOODBURY.

General Roger W. Woodbury, several years President of the Chamber of Commerce, Denver, also belong to the family. Eri Davidson Woodbury, the present Principal of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, received his early education in the public schools of Manchester, New Hampshire, and was prepared for college at New Hampton in the same state. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1863. Before graduation he had taught school for the winters in the public schools of New Hampshire and Massachusetts and for a short time in Vermont. Although the young man had thus early chosen as his life work the quiet life of a teacher, nevertheless soon after graduation, impelled by the same patriotic feelings that had animated his Revolutionary ancestors, he rushed to his country's defence and enlisted as a private in Company E, First Vermont Cavalry. He participated in every action of the Cavalry Corps under Sheridan from that time until the close of the war. In the Battle of the Wilderness his horse was shot under him. He was promoted from private to Fifth Sergeant July 1, 1864, and made Acting First Sergeant, and in August his division, the Third Cavalry, was sent with Sheridan into the Shenandoah Valley. In all the engagements of that campaign the First Vermont was conspicuous. On October 19, 1864, in the Battle of Cedar Creek, to which Sheridan made his famous twenty-mile ride, Sergeant Woodbury was in command of his company and General George A. Custer commander of the division. In the fight Woodbury captured the battle flag of the Twelfth North Carolina Infantry and two days later with others who had taken flags was sent to Washington with General Custer to turn over to the War Department the captured colors. For this exploit he received twenty days furlough, a bronze medal from Congress, and from Governor Smith, of Vermont, a commission as Second Lieutenant. He was at once transferred to the command of Company B, and soon afterwards, while still in command, was placed in the Adjutant's office as Acting Adjutant. Though urged to accept an adjutant's commission he preferred to remain with his company. In March 1865 he was promoted First Lieutenant and shortly afterwards Captain by brevet "for gallant and meritorious service in the field." Two horses were shot under him while on a charge with his regiment in the Battle of Five Forks. He was there made a prisoner but succeeded in making his escape before his captors took him from the field. In the battle of Appomattox Station, Virginia, one day before Lee's surrender, in a charge led by the gallant Custer, Captain Woodbury was struck by a fragment from a shell which knocked him from his horse, passed through his left arm near the shoulder, across the breast, cutting open jacket and shirt without scratching the skin, then took off half of the right hand. Captain Woodbury was mustered out with his regiment June 21, 1865. At the close of the war, bearing with him a hero's scars of battle, he again took up the teacher's occupation, and went to Cheshire as a classical teacher. Five years later he became Head Master. In 1874 he removed to Denver, Colorado, but two years later returned to the Academy as

Vice-Principal. In 1892 he went to Florida to give personal attention to fruit-growing in which he had been engaged for ten years. But after a year and a half's absence he was induced by the trustees to return and resume his place as Vice-Principal, and in June 1896 he was elected Principal. So that with two short breaks he has occupied various positions in the same institution for thirty-three years. The academy, known as the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, is one of the most famous in New England. It was founded by Bishop Seabury in 1794 and has educated many of Connecticut's distinguished sons. Mr. Woodbury's long service has left a distinct impress for good upon the school. He has long been its classical teacher, is a master of discipline, yet with the power to inspire the affectionate regard of his pupils. In politics Mr. Woodbury is an ardent Republican. In college he was a member the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was married July 8, 1873, to Ann Augusta Jarvis, of Cheshire, who died April 12, 1877, leaving two children: Roger Atwater, born in Denver, Colorado, January 10, 1875, and Sanford Jarvis Woodbury, born in the same city, August 30, 1876.

WOODWARD, Henry, Druggist and Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut Knights Templar, Middletown, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, June 26, 1838, youngest son of Dr. Charles and Ellen M. (Pratt) Woodward. He is a descendant of Dr. Henry Woodward, one of the first settlers of Northampton, Massachusetts. On his mother's side he traces his ancestry back to Captain John Pratt, of the Revolutionary Army under General Wayne. His father, Dr. Charles Woodward, enjoyed for many years an extensive practice in Middletown. The son was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the Chase Academy. He entered Wesleyan University with the class of 1859, but before the completion of his first year he left college and began preparation for business, the curriculum not providing for such studies as he desired to pursue. In 1861 he entered the drug business, which he has successfully continued until the present time. He has been for many years a Director of the Middletown National Bank and the Middletown Savings Bank. Since 1870 he has been Trustee of the Hospital for Insane of which Board he is one of the most active members. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Reform Club of New York, and is an enthusiastic yachtsman. But it is as a Knight Templar that Mr. Woodward is best known, and few members of the order are held in higher esteem. He joined the Free Masons July 15, 1859, soon after reaching the lawful age, and became a member of St. John's Lodge No. 2 of Middletown. On November 29 of the same year he was exalted in Washington Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, and March 12, 1860, he became a member of Columbia Council No. 7, Royal and Select Masters. He was Knighted in Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar of Hartford, December 18,

HENRY WOODWARD.

1867, and later became a charter member of Cyrene Commandery No. 8, when it was instituted at Middletown. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has been equally proficient. He joined, February 9, 1870, Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, and March 19, 1891, Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem, March 31, 1891, Cyrus Goodell Chapter Rose Croix, and April 9, 1891, Connecticut Sovereign Consistory, of Norwich. On September 18, 1894, he was made Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Thirty-third and last degree of the Scottish Rite. In addition to these he was admitted to the Royal Order of Scotland at the same place September 17, 1894. He has been Worshipful Master of St. John's

Lodge, Thrice Illustrious Master of Columbia Council, Eminent Commander of Cyrene Commandery (five terms) and Grand Commander of Connecticut. He has also been President of the Connecticut Association of Past Grand Commanders. At the Triennial of the Grand Encampment of the United States held at Denver in 1892, he was a member of the Ritual Committee from this Grand Jurisdiction. These varied offices emphasize the confidence with which his fellow members hold him, and the conscientious zeal with which he has carried out the teachings of Templar Masonry. Outside the circle of those with whom he is connected by family ties — he is not married — there is no dearer object on earth than his Commandery, the length and breadth of which attachment has been repeatedly manifested by his faithful and regular attendance upon its conclaves and his unwearied zeal in its welfare. During the times of adversity which have come upon Cyrene Commandery he has been its mainstay, and whatever of success has come to it is due, in great measure, to his efforts and enthusiastic encouragement. He has been adverse to occupying political office, although he has served as Alderman in the City Government. In the early days of the attempts of the Legislature to regulate the fisheries of the state he was for several terms Fish Commissioner. By his absolute fearlessness and unswerving determination to do his duty he accomplished much in bringing the turbulent fishermen into subjection to the laws made for their protection.

GOODSELL, Zalmon, President of the Bridgeport Board of Trade, is a member of an old English family, which for many years has been prominent in affairs both civic and military. Back as far as the thirteenth century can the ancestry of the Goodsell family be traced, and the most remote ancestor was a public man, while all down the long line are to be found the names of those who were in the forefront, in battle and in the deliberations of peaceful councils. Mr. Goodsell himself has been for many years active in the industrial and social life of Bridgeport. In the thirteenth century John Curtis, Gentleman, was a resident of Matestack, County of Warwick, England, and from him is the descent of the Goodsell family of this city traced. Pilgrim John Curtis, his descendant, was one of the earliest of the Puritans to leave the mother country for the New World, and he sailed from London on September 16, 1632, in the ship Lyon, arriving later in New England. From him was descended Epaphras Goodsell, who was one of the soldiers of the nation in the War of the Revolution, and took an active part in the struggle which secured for the colonists their independence. Epaphras Goodsell was born in 1742, and was descended on his mother's side from Governor Thomas Wells, one of the leading men of the Hartford colony. He enlisted in May 1776 in Captain Dimon's company of Fairfield, being promoted later to Sergeant. In this company were also his three brothers. Sergeant Goodsell re-enlisted January 1, 1777, with Captain John

ZALMON GOODSELL.

Mills' Company in the Second Regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb. This regiment was present at the Battle of Monmouth, where Sergeant Goodsell earned for himself the commendation of his officers. The regiment wintered at Valley Forge with Washington's troops, and bore uncomplainingly the sufferings and hardships of that terrible winter, celebrated so fittingly by all historians. Epaphras was the son of the Reverend John Goodsell, who graduated from Yale College in 1724. The Reverend John Goodsell was the youngest son of Thomas Goodsell, first of the name in this country, who paid the largest tax in the community of Branford, where he made his home.

John was born in East Haven, a parish of New Haven, December 21, 1706. His mother, Sarah Hemingway, was an elder sister of Jacob Hemingway, who graduated from Yale in 1704, the earliest student of the college, and was the earliest minister of East Haven. John Goodsell studied theology and was ordained May 18, 1726, pastor of the church in the northwest parish of Fairfield, Connecticut, later known as Greenfield. He continued here for thirty years and died December 26, 1763. He married July 20, 1725, Mary, daughter of Captain James Lewis of Stratford, Connecticut. They had many children. Reverend John Goodsell organized the Greenfield Hill parish, and during the past year memorial windows have been donated to the parish by one of his descendants. Zalmon Goodsell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Epaphras Goodsell, and his son was Epaphras B. Goodsell. The latter was for eight years (1853–61) Postmaster of Bridgeport and served as Mayor in 1871–72–73. Epaphras Goodsell removed to Bridgeport soon after the birth of Zalmon, which took place at South Kent, March 19, 1845. His wife was a member of the Butts family of pioneers and a descendant of the old Elliott family, who were among the earliest settlers of this country. To her careful training is to be ascribed much of the success which has since attended Zalmon's efforts in life. He was named after his grandfather, being his favorite grandchild, and spent many years of his boyhood at the old home in Brookfield. Zalmon's first schooling was here, where he attended the little red district school. Afterward he returned to Bridgeport and went to the High School, Mr. Strong then being principal, and later finished his education at the school of the Rev. Mr. Noble at Brookfield. His father's desire was that he should study for the ministry, but Zalmon had a desire for business life, and when his studies were completed, he returned to Bridgeport and entered the grocery store of Andrew Nash as a clerk. Next he took charge of the news-stand at the railroad station, and while there he served with papers such men as the Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler and Hon. William D. Bishop, both of whom befriended him in his early business career. Through Mr. Wheeler he became an assistant to Frederick Hurd at the factory of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, but he saw a business opening with the late Wheeler Beers and entered into business with him, at the end of a year purchasing the business through the assistance of William D. Bishop. In later years the firm became the Bradbury, Goodsell & Wilmot Company. In 1875 Mr. Goodsell withdrew and engaged in business independently. He first located upon Fairfield avenue, from there removing to Main street and later to his present spacious quarters on Water street. In addition to his regular business of steam-heating and plumbing, he has built up a large fire-insurance and real-estate business, and has always been active in city matters. He has also been interested in a number of manufacturing concerns which have located in Bridgeport, and has always made his way in the world by his own industry. Politically, Mr. Goodsell has always been an ardent Democrat, and was appointed by Mayor R. E. DeForest, a member of the Board of Public Works, where he served for four years and then resigned. In 1892 he was unanimously nominated for Mayor by his party, but with all others upon the ticket, suffered defeat. In 1894 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, but was defeated in common with all his colleagues. It was in the same year that he was prominently mentioned throughout the whole state as a possible candidate for Governor. His name was most favorably received and greeted with praise by the press everywhere. In 1896, in company with many other good Democrats, he felt constrained to abandon the party which had pledged itself to the free coinage of silver, and became a member of the National Democratic party, being one of the delegates from Connecticut to the Indianapolis convention. If Mr. Goodsell possesses any hobby, it is the Bridgeport Board of Trade, with which he has been connected ever since it was organized, twenty-three years ago. From that time up to the present he has been one of its most earnest workers, serving upon all the important committees, being a constant member of the Executive Committee. In 1893 he was chosen President, and at the end of his term refused a re-election, but in January 1896 he was again chosen to that office. During his administration the life of the Board has been marked by unusual activity, and he has done much to make it a thoroughly progressive and up-to-date body. He is also a member of the State Board of Trade, being Chairman of the Legislative Committees on Good Roads and Taxation of Electric Railways. He has several times appeared before the committees of the Legislature to advocate matters in which the Board was interested, more particularly the improvement of public highways, and has also represented the Board at the Pan-Anglican Conference and at the recent open-

ing of the Philadelphia Museums. He was reappointed Chairman of the same committees of the State Board in 1897, besides being placed upon the committee to represent the State Board of Trade at Washington in the interest of improvements to the harbor of New Haven. It was in connection with the Board of Trade annual banquet that Mr. Goodsell won his first laurels as a toastmaster, and since then he has added greatly to his reputation in this line. He has presided most acceptably at banquets of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Royal Arcanum, the United Workmen and many other organizations. At presentations and flag-raisings his services have ever been in demand, and he has many times been called upon to participate in the awarding of school prizes, or to give cogent words of advice to the students in the High School. At the Newtown celebration of July 4, 1895, he was one of the leading participants, delivering a stirring address at the after dinner ceremonies. As a representative of the Board of Trade he has attended conventions both state and national, spoken at Fall River, Hartford and New Haven, and addressed the members of the Meriden Board of Trade by invitation upon the subject: "Boards of Trade; their uses and how to conduct them." He was one of the invited guests at the New Haven Chamber of Commerce banquet, November 17, 1897. In the progress of Bridgeport Mr. Goodsell has ever been deeply interested, and he did herculean work in carrying to success the Centennial and Columbus celebrations, the latter of which netted a fund of about $2,500 for the Board of Trade. To him the Builders' Exchange owes a lasting debt of gratitude for its present prosperous condition. When he was elected its President the Exchange contained but ten members, and during his term of office he increased the roll to over eighty, including every branch of the builders' trade in the city. He represented the Exchange as delegate at the National Convention of the Association of Master Builders at Baltimore. Mr. Goodsell has long been actively connected with a large number of fraternal societies. In the Masonic Order he is a member of Corinthian Lodge and at present Captain-General of Hamilton Commandery Knights Templar. He is also a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association and of Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Among the other lodges of which he is a member are Pequonnock Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Queriheag tribe, I. O. R. M.; Nebo Senate, K. A. E. O.; Farren Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Seaside Council, R. A.; Bridgeport Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs; Court Marina, Foresters of America; and Pioneer Camp, Woodmen of the World, being chosen to perform the sacred duty of delivering the oration at the unveiling of a monument to a deceased brother. He is also a charter member of the Seaside Club, a member of the Algonquin, Outing and Country clubs, the Bridgeport and Park City yacht clubs, as well as a member of Camp Riga. As President of the Bridgeport Athletic Club, he served faithfully and well. His year as President of the Master Plumbers' Association was one of the most prosperous in its existence, and he was among the organizers of the State Plumbers' Association, calling the first meeting in Bridgeport. He was also a delegate to the meetings of the national association at Boston and Milwaukee, and was placed upon the legislative committee of both the national and the state associations. In addition he served upon the committee on essays and while there wrote a strong essay upon the immigration question. In the Sons of the American Revolution he is also an ardent worker. He joined the state association a number of years ago, and in 1893 was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago. In 1894 he was elected to the state board of managers, of which he has ever since been a member. He aided in the organizing of the General Gold Selleck Silliman branch of Bridgeport, and served as toastmaster at the state banquet in Bridgeport, securing the presence there of General Horace Porter and many other distinguished guests. In May 1897, he was honored by an election to the Presidency of the General Gold Selleck Silliman branch. Many times have his services been called into play and never has he failed to respond. Before the Danbury lodge he delivered an address upon the origin of Masonry, under the auspices of the Grand Master, and before the local Y. M. C. A. he gave a highly interesting talk on "Every Day Topics," which was extensively quoted. He is an ardent admirer of the Boys' Club, and presented to the fund for a home $2,400 of the Bridgeport Traction Company's stock. For years he was a Director of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society and was considered one of its staunchest workers. The labor men of the city selected Mr. Goodsell to preside at one of their mass meetings, and on numerous occasions he has acted as chairman of large political gatherings. On the occasion of the distribution of Christmas largesse to the poor at the opera house

through the enterprise of the newspapers and charitable people of the city, Mr. Goodsell was chosen as presiding genius and filled most happily that pleasant position. He has for years been an active member of the Scientific and Historical societies and is a trustee of the Connecticut Co-operative Savings Society, being in addition Vice-President of the local branch. A pleasing incident in which he took a central part was the presentation to him, by his employees, of a handsome gold-headed cane upon a recent birthday anniversary, expressing the loyalty of his workmen and the appreciation in which they held his honorable treatment and kindly interest in their well-being. In brief, Mr. Goodsell has been one of the few men who could be depended upon to do all in their power to aid every enterprise for the advancement of the city, and to this end he has given lavishly of both time and money. He has been many times urged to accept office in the numerous societies with which he is connected, but has been compelled to decline from want of time to give them the needed attention, it being always his object to attend fully to the duties of every position which he held. He has a host of friends and continually receives more invitations to gatherings of every description than he is able to accept, want of time and conflict of dates preventing his acceptance. Though his public and society duties make great inroads upon his time, Mr. Goodsell manages to thoroughly enjoy the healthful environments of his pleasant home on North avenue. There he has lived for many years, having established his residence in that section of the city upon his marriage in 1868 to Miss Caroline Fox, a member of one of the oldest families of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodsell have been born three children: Zalmon, who died in infancy; Eliza Jane, now at Smith College, and Mary Caroline Goodsell, both of whom are among the most popular of the many young society people of the city.

BREWSTER, Lyman Dennison, Lawyer, and Ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Danbury, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, July 31, 1832, son of Daniel and Harriet (Averill) Brewster, and comes of a family that has furnished many honored names to the history of Connecticut. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Jonathan Brewster, of Norwich, oldest son of William Brewster, "Chief of the Pilgrims." Young Brewster attended Sedgewick Academy at Salisbury, Connecticut, and Williams Academy at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He then entered Yale College, where he was graduated in the class of 1855. He subsequently took up the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar of Fairfield county June 21, 1858. He settled at Danbury, where he built up a successful practice. He is justly regarded as one of the most learned and respected members of his profession. In 1870 he was appointed first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for four years. He represented Danbury with great credit in the legislatures of 1870, 1878

LYMAN D. BREWSTER.

and 1879, and in 1880–81 was State Senator, serving as Chairman of the important Judiciary Committee. His services were of marked value to the state in 1878–79, as a member of the Commission that framed the New Code of Procedure for the state. He was one of the original members of the American Bar Association, and since 1893 has been Commissioner from Connecticut on the Commission on Uniform State Laws, serving in 1896–97 as President of the Commissioners on Uniform Laws. Judge Brewster's political affiliations are with the Republicans. He was married January 1, 1868, to Sarah Amelia, daughter of George W. Ives, of Danbury, Connecticut.

BIRDSEYE, Isaac Washington, Manufacturer, Bridgeport, was born in Huntington, Connecticut, and is the son of the late Joseph and Caroline (Hubbell) Birdseye. He traces his ancestry on both sides back to good old New England stock. The Birdseyes originally came from Berkshire, England, in 1636, and settled in Stratford, Connecticut. Among the ancestors of the present manufacturer are, the Reverend Nathan Birdseye, a graduate of Yale in 1736, and Pastor of the church at West Haven and afterwards at Stratford, who died in 1818 at the age of one hundred and three; also Captain Joseph Birdseye, a Revolutionary

I. W. BIRDSEYE.

patriot, Major Gold of Fairfield, and Thomas Wells, magistrate and Governor of Connecticut from 1637 until his death in 1659. On the maternal side Mr. Birdseye is a lineal descendant of Richard Hubbell, a native of Wales who emigrated to America in 1645; also, of Lieutenant John Hubbell who was commissioned by Governor Treat in 1690 and died in service during the Indian Wars; also of Lieutenant Richard Hubbell, commissioned by Governor Tolcott in 1728, and who afterwards became Captain of a Colonial company. This ancestor removed from Stratford to Huntington and there became a large land owner and successful planter. He died in 1758 and was buried in the old church yard at Huntington Center. Isaac W. Birdseye began business as a corset and hoopskirt manufacturer at the age of twenty in his native town of Huntington. He there remained until 1870 when he removed his business to Shelton, Connecticut, where under the name of the Birmingham Corset Company it is still carried on. The business increased rapidly, a branch factory was established in Newark, New Jersey, and in 1880, in order to supply the constantly growing demand for his goods he leased from the Howe estate at Bridgeport, one of their large factory buildings and started the business now known as the Bridgeport Corset Company. This business has grown to be one of the largest and most successful industries in the state. It employs nearly one thousand hands, has a wholesale store at 85 Leonard street, New York city, and is widely and favorably known in the trade. Mr. Birdseye has a wide acquaintance throughout the state and is universally beloved and respected among his business associates and fellow citizens. He is a man of highest integrity, generous and genial, with a warm sympathy for the unfortunate and a ready aid for every worthy cause. He is a member of the South Congregational church of Bridgeport and has been a Director and active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association ever since its organization. He is one of the largest stockholders of the Pequonnock National Bank and has served as a Director for many years, and is also a Director in the Bridgeport Coffee House. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and to the Seaside Club, and is a governor of the Brooklawn Country Club. Mr. Birdseye was married in May 1880, to Lizzie Josephine, only daughter of Aaron Banks and Elizabeth Curtiss Sherwood. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Josephine Birdseye.

DURAND, Charles, Ex-Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives and President of the Schneller, Osborne & Cheesman Company of Ansonia, was born in Derby, Connecticut, January 21, 1820, son of Samuel and Sally (Hawkins) Durand. His ancestors were Huguenots who came from France about two hundred years ago, and settled in the town of Derby, where descendants of the family have continued to reside until the present day. His father cultivated a farm on which is located the larger part of West Ansonia. At that period there was no evidence of any manufacturing

interest in that section. He was educated in a district school and at the Derby Academy. At the age of fifteen he left home for New Haven, where he entered into mercantile pursuits and there remained until 1846. From there he went to New York and entered the importing and wholesale dry-goods business. There he remained for ten years, when he returned to his native place and engaged in manufacturing. He was President of the Osborne & Cheesman Company for many years, and is now President of the Schneller, Osborne & Cheesman Company of Ansonia. He has always taken an active interest in local affairs. In 1874 he was

CHAS. DURAND.

elected to the Legislature, and in 1875 he was re-elected and called by the unanimous vote of his party to be Speaker of the House. The sessions of that Legislature were long and strongly partisan, and there was much business to be considered; but it was carried forward with such fairness towards all parties that no attempt was ever made to alter or amend the Speaker's decisions. His rulings were never questioned, and at the close of the session such was the general good feeling among all the members of the House that they formed themselves into an association and agreed to have annual reunions which have been continued for over twenty years until the present time. In 1848 he married Caroline, daughter of the late Henry Trowbridge, of New Haven, who died in 1850. His second wife is Annie, daughter of the late Amos Trowbridge. The families of both of his wives were residents of New Haven and their fathers were brothers. He has embodied his idea of architecture in his beautiful residence known as "Woodcliffe," situated commandingly on South Cliff street overlooking the busy city of Ansonia.

ERICHSON, Charles Burns, Dentist, New Britain, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 15, 1847, son of Abraham A. and Maria (Howd) Erichson. His father sprang from Danish and Swedish stock, and was a man of intrepid, resolute character, who served faithfully in the Seminole War in Florida, also entered the ranks of the Union army in the Civil War, Company I, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, and died in honorable service in 1862. His mother was born in East Hartford, and descended from English stock; sturdy pioneers who, in our early Colonial days, left their native land to cast their fortunes with this, their adopted country, and became settlers in Branford, Connecticut. Her son can trace her direct descent back to 1630, while it is a matter of no small significance that four of her ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. With such a notable heritage of fighting blood from both sides, it is scarcely to be wondered at that Colonel Erichson should early have felt the stirring of patriotic impulse in his veins, and that as a mere boy — a lad of fourteen — he left the common school in answer to the call of his country, to enlist in the army in August 1861 a member of the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers. He served for a year, was disabled and discharged, and followed mechanical pursuits until January 1864. At this time he began the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. R. C. Dunham of New Britain, Connecticut, where he continued to practice successfully for the next four years. In August 1865 Colonel Erichson had enlisted as a private in Battery E, Connecticut National Guards, and served in all the grades to, and including, that of Captain. He received respectful and honorable discharge in 1871 at the reorganization and reduction of the Connecticut National Guards, re-entering the state's service in March 1872 as Captain of Company E, First Connecticut National Guards, from which he retired and was honorably discharged in October 1883. In January 1890, he again entered the military ser-

vice as Captain of Company D, First Connecticut National Guards, and was promoted to be Colonel of the same regiment in April 1890. In January 1892 he resigned and was honorably discharged and placed upon the retired list with rank of Colonel by special order, Adjutant General's office, September 1895. After leaving the office of Dr. Dunham, Colonel Erichson, in 1868, entered that of Dr. S. LeG. Crane, acting as assistant to that well-known practitioner and remaining in association with him at 8 State street, Hartford, Connecticut, until August 1869. At this time he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Crane, subsequently purchased his interest, and opened a branch office in New Britain where he began, what has since proved, a most successful and extensive practice at 183 Main street. In 1886 he formed a partnership with George O. McLean under the name of Erichson & McLean, locating at 3 Asylum street, Hartford, Connecticut. The offices of the firm at this place are still prosperously maintained. Besides his private practice in New Britain, and that just mentioned in Hartford, Colonel Erichson supports an association of interests in a dental practice with his son in New Britain under the firm name of C. B. & C. F. Erichson. Colonel Erichson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Stanley Post, No. 11, New Britain, having served in all the minor offices in the order and as Post Commander during the year 1890. He also has membership in the Centennial Lodge No. 118, F. and A. M., in the Phœnix Lodge No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, St. Elmo Lodge No. 21 Knights of Pythias, and United Order of American Mechanics, New Britain Lodge No. 8. He belongs to many insurance societies. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, New England Order of Protection, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Pilgrim Fathers, American Benefit Society, etc. He is also a member of the Connecticut division of the Sons of the Revolution. While so actively interested in other pursuits it is hardly to be wondered at that Colonel Erichson should find no time to engage in politics, but it certainly is to be regretted, for the country is sorely in need of just such men of force and could only be the better for their association with its government. A man who has won his own way in the world, Colonel Erichson has amply proved the wisdom of the worldly-wise paragrapher who says that "some of the very best opportunities are hand-made." In 1868 Colonel Erichson married Annie E. Staples, of New Britain, Connecticut. They have two children: Charles F. and Josephine S. Erichson.

C. B. ERICHSON.

HEATH, Edwin Lansing, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, April 15, 1850, son of Nathan Bardin and Elizabeth Lefavour (Pitman) Heath. He traces his ancestry to the Pilgrim Fathers on both the paternal and maternal sides. He is eighth in lineal descent from John Howland, "the Pilgrim," one of the signers of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower. Both his father and mother are descendants of this Pilgrim ancestor. They are also descended from Governor Carver, according to the "Log of the Mayflower," lately published, by which it appears that John Tilley's first wife was Governor Carver's daughter Elizabeth, and their daughter Elizabeth married John Howland. On the paternal side he traces his descent back to William Heath who came to this country in 1632 in the ship Lyon. Mr. Heath after attending the public and High schools of his native town entered at the age of seventeen upon mercantile business at Niagara Falls, New York. There he remained during 1867-68. He came to Rockville in the following year and on June 1, 1869, began work for the Rock Manufacturing Company. He was employed in various departments during the succeeding five

years, at the end of which time he became bookkeeper for the company. In 1893 the office of Assistant-Treasurer was added to his duties. Faithful and capable in the discharge of his business responsibilities it was natural that his fellow citi-

EDWIN L. HEATH.

zens should entrust him with political duties, and his recent election as Mayor of Rockville was a pleasing testimonial to his popularity and worth. He had previously served for two years as Councilman and for four years as Alderman of Rockville. At the Legislative session of 1897 he was Representative from the town of Vernon, and for nine years served as Registrar of Voters for the town. His politics have always been staunch Republican, and he is a firm believer that the protective policy is best for the business interests of Rockville and the whole country as well. Mr. Heath is an Incorporator and a Director in the Savings Bank of Rockville, and also a Director in the Rockville Building and Loan Association. He is counted upon as an active supporter of every measure that may aid the business or social interests of Rockville. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Veterans, and several social clubs. Mr. Heath was married September 1, 1880, to Gertrude Marie Atkins. They have three children: Bernice Deane, born April 30, 1882; Charles Lansing, born January 22, 1884; and Harold West Heath, born January 6, 1887.

KEELER, Edwin O., State Senator and member of the wholesale grocery firm of Holmes, Keeler & Selleck Company, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, January 12, 1846, son of Jonah C. and Henrietta (Olmstead) Keeler. His education was received in the schools of his native town. In 1861 he came to Norwalk, and on reaching his majority became interested in the grocery business which he has since carried on with such marked success. He is now a member of the firm of Holmes, Keeler & Selleck Company, which is widely and favorably known in the trade. With an honorable record of business achievement, it was fitting that his fellow citizens should select him for political honors. In 1892 he was chosen Repre-

EDWIN O. KEELER.

sentative in the Legislature by a plurality of one hundred and eighty-nine and was re-elected in 1894 by a plurality of seven hundred and ten, and in the same year he was elected first Mayor of Norwalk. In 1896 his well deserved popularity was attested by his election as State Senator by a plurality of fifteen hundred and fifty-two, and a plurality in his own

district of twenty-six hundred and fifty-four, or more than double the plurality ever given any other candidate. His record in the Legislature has fully justified the confidence of his constituents. As Representative he served during his first term as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and during the second term as Chairman of the Committee on Banks. As Senator he acted as Chairman of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Rivers. During his Senatorial term he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis. Senator Keeler's splendid ability has been lent to the management of many of Norwalk's most important enterprises. In 1893 he was elected President of the Fairfield National Bank, in which office the late United States Treasurer Hyatt was his predecessor. He is also President of the Norwalk Electric Light Company, and a Director in the Norwalk Street Railway Company. He is an Ex-President of the Norwalk Club, and a Director in the Norwalk Hospital. He is a prominent member of the Knights Templar, and is also a member of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Keeler takes an active interest in church work, and for fifteen consecutive years has been Chairman of the Committee of the First Congregational Church of Norwalk. He was married May 13, 1870, to Sarah V. Whiting, of Franklin, Massachusetts.

LAUDER, Robert, Physician, Bridgeport, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 4, 1840, son of Robert and Martha (King) Lauder. Both his father and mother were Scotch. Coming to this country at an early age he was educated in the common schools and at the Seminary at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He then entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, in the class of 1867, but left college in his Junior year. He subsequently studied medicine at the Yale Medical College, where he was graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1871. In 1886 he took a post-graduate course at the Post-graduate School in New York. In 1890 Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A. Immediately after graduation he commenced the practice of medicine in Bridgeport. There he has since remained, and built up a large and successful practice. He has been connected with the Bridgeport Hospital since its commencement, and for eight years has been its gynecologist. For fifteen years he was attending physician at the Fairfield county jail. He is a member of the National, State, County and City medical societies, and has been President of the City and County societies. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, and was honorably discharged with his regiment on the expiration of the nine months' term of service. Dr. Lauder is a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons, and of the Bridgeport Yacht Club, of which he acts as Surgeon of the fleet. He has been three times married. His first wife was Clara E. Sexton, of Windsor, Connecticut. She died in 1879. Three

ROBERT LAUDER.

children were born to them, of which Robert H. Lauder alone survives. His second wife was Jennie A. Paddock, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, to whom he was married in 1881, and who died in 1892 without issue. He was married in 1894 to M. Dora Pullman, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, his present wife. One child, Dorothy Strang Lauder, is living.

LOCKWOOD, Edward Morgan, Lawyer, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, September 20, 1859, son of Solomon Morgan and Mary Elizabeth

(Ayers) Lockwood. He comes of old New England stock, and traces his ancestry back to Robert Lockwood, who came from England in 1630, and to Captain Phineas Chapman, a Revolutionary soldier. After receiving an academic education, Mr. Lock-

E. M. LOCKWOOD.

wood studied law, and afterwards entered the Columbia College Law School, where he graduated in June 1883. He was admitted to the bar of New York in the same month, and to the bar of Connecticut in 1886. Settling in Norwalk he soon became recognized as one of the leading young lawyers of the county. In 1893 he was chosen Corporation Counsel of the city of Norwalk, and continued to hold that office for four years. He is now serving his second term as Prosecuting Agent for Fairfield county, and is also Prosecuting Attorney for the Connecticut Humane Society. In politics he is a Republican, and has been an active worker for the party. Mr. Lockwood was married August 22, 1886, to Margaret Florence Patterson, of New York. They have three children: Dorothy May, Alan Edward and Mary Patterson Lockwood.

LINSTEAD, William, Builder, Bristol, was born in England in 1840. He is one of the best examples of our foreign born citizens, who through intelligence and industry have won position and a competence in the adopted country. Mr. Linstead came to Bristol in 1871 and has since been actively engaged in the mason, building and real-estate business. He has erected many of the large buildings in Bristol all of which compare favorably with the best work of their kind, and are a credit to the town and their builder. Mr. Linstead belongs to the Masonic Lodge of Bristol. His political affiliations are with the Republicans, and he has twice served as Selectman of the town. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and was a member of the charter for the Borough. For three years he served as a member of the Board of Burgesses. He

WILLIAM LINSTEAD.

was married in 1866 to Sarah Freeman, now deceased. Seven children were born to them.

MILLER, Watson John, President of the Derby Silver Company, Shelton, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, November 23, 1849, son of Watrous Ives and Ruth Lucretia (Prout) Miller. He is descended from notable stock on both paternal and maternal sides: Thomas Miller, an ancestor, having come from England about 1630 and established himself at Middletown in 1660, where he

erected and operated successfully its first mill, and Governor Benjamin Miller, another forbear, having the title of Governor of the Colony of Connecticut in the Colonial times, and thereby securing to his prominent descendant the right to enroll himself among the members of the Sons of the Colonial Wars. From the maternal branch of his family he is lineally descended from Timothy Pront, who came from England to Boston about 1640 and after residing there for thirty years or more, removed to Middletown, Connecticut, where he took an active part in encouraging many of its most important enterprises, not the least of which was his interest

WATSON J. MILLER.

in the building of the first sailing vessel ever launched upon the Connecticut river at Middletown. The subject of this sketch received his education at the Middletown High School and later was a student in the Chase Institute, a school, by the way, of unique character which ranked among the first of its day in excellence and importance, and from which many of the most prominent men of this and other states were graduated. From the Chase Institute Colonel Miller repaired to the New Haven Business College where he received the foundation of that thorough mercantile training that has subsequently characterized his successful commercial career. In March 1868 he first entered into the manufacture of silver-plated ware in his native town, and six years later in 1874 he removed to New York and for about five years or so resided in that city, continuing there with the Webster Manufacturing Company in the same business of silver-plated ware manufacture which he had formerly carried on in Middletown. In the meantime the Derby Silver Company of Shelton, Connecticut, desiring a secretary, treasurer and general manager, and realizing Colonel Miller's value as an organizer and able director, promptly opened negotiations with him with a view to securing his services. A mutually satisfactory conclusion was reached, and in 1879 Colonel Miller removed to Shelton, where, ten years later, he became President as well as Manager of the company, whose capital is now three hundred thousand dollars, and the growth of whose business is largely due to his rare personal abilities, untiring energy and capable management. The excellence of the goods made by the Derby Silver Company, and Colonel Miller's long connection and successful association with the concern-place him easily in the first rank of silverware manufacturers in the country. Mr. Miller has repeatedly declined political honors to the regret of his townsmen who, on several occasions, have urged him to accept the nomination for Representative from the town of Huntington in which Shelton is located. Upon the election of Governor Coffin the subject of this sketch was appointed a member of his staff, and since becoming Colonel has acted in the capacity of Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency, the Governor, who is at the same time his most hearty friend. Besides having held the prominent position aforesaid, Colonel Miller is one of the founders and President of the South End Land Company, President of the Shelton Savings Bank, the Riverside Cemetery Association, the Shelton Building and Loan Association, and is a Director in the Home and Trust Company, the Derby and Shelton Board of Trade; and has succeeded the late Edward N. Shelton as a Director of the Birmingham National Bank. He is also a prominent and Thirty-second degree Mason; a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Colonel Miller's residence in Shelton is one of the handsomest in the state; and from his charming home he dispenses most hospitable entertainment to his host of appreciative and eminent friends. In 1874 Mr. Miller was married to Susie J. Waite, daughter of Alonzo Waite, of Chicopee, Massachusetts.

PRATT, Lewellyn, D.D., Clergyman, Norwich, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, August 8, 1832, son of Selden Mather and Rebecca (Nott) Pratt. His ancestry is distinguished. Lieutenant William Pratt of Hooker's Colony, Sergeant John Nott of Wethersfield, an early settler, Alice Southworth, wife of Governor Bradford, and the Reverend Thomas Buckingham, are among his forbears in the paternal and maternal lines. Lewellyn Pratt's education was acquired at Hill's Academy in Essex, Durham Academy in Durham, and at Williams College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1852. He then studied theology in Philadelphia under the direction of Albert Barnes and Dr. Jonathan Edwards, and was ordained by the Philadelphia Presbytery in May 1864. Before this, on his graduation from college, he had taught the deaf in Philadelphia and Washington. Still continuing in this work in 1865 he became Professor of Natural Science in Gallaudet College, Washington, and held the position four years, leaving it in 1869 to become Professor of Latin in Knox College and remaining there two years. He then began his ministerial work as Pastor of the Congregational Church at North Adams, Massachusetts, his pastorate lasting five years. Next, collegiate work claimed him again, and for the five years from 1876 to 1881 he was Professor of Rhetoric at Williams, going thence to become the Professor of Practical Theology in the Hartford Theological Seminary. He stayed eight years in Hartford, and then, in 1888, accepted the pastorate of the Broadway Church (Congregational) in Norwich, Connecticut, one of the leading churches of the state, a pulpit he still occupies and adorns. Williams College made him a Doctor of Divinity in 1877. Dr. Pratt has given of his aid and counsel in many directions outside of his particular church labors. He was a Trustee of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, 1866–69, of Williams College 1884–89, and continues to perform that service for the Hartford Seminary, and the Norwich Free Academy, and since 1891 has been the President of the last-named school. From 1889 to 1895 he was also a Trustee of the Atlanta University. Dr. Pratt has won the universal respect and love of his people wherever he has settled, and is today one of the ablest and most beloved clergymen of his denomination in the state Of fine presence and great courtliness of manner, he is very popular with young and old, and his church is in a flourishing condition. As a speaker he is strong in thought, broad-minded, conservative in a good sense and winning in his address. He ranks by common consent as an ornament of his sacred calling. Dr. Pratt was married October 17, 1855, to Sarah Putnam Gulliver, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have had two children: Waldo Selden and Theodore Putnam Pratt.

LEWELLYN PRATT.

PULSIFER, Nathan Trowbridge, Manufacturer, Manchester, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, October 27, 1851, son of Charles S. and Eliza W. (Trowbridge) Pulsifer. His great-grandfather Nathaniel Pulsifer served in the Revolution as a member of the Coast Guard at Gloucester, Massachusetts. His grandfather Nathaniel Pulsifer served in the War of 1812. On the maternal side his grandfather was Nathaniel Trowbridge, his great-grandfather was Samuel Trowbridge, a Lieutenant of Militia in the Revolution, and his great-great-grandfather was James Trowbridge who settled at Dorchester, in 1635. He was educated in the public schools of Newton and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of Barnes, Merriam Company of Boston. He served the usual three years in learning the business and remained with the firm until 1875. The year 1876 was spent in travel in the West, and on the Pacific Coast. During 1877 and 1878 he was en-

gaged in the varnish business with Valentine & Company, New York. In 1878 he came to Manchester to engage in the manufacture of paper, in which business he still continues as President, Treasurer, and principal owner of the Oakland

NATHAN T. PULSIFER.

Paper Company, manufacturers of fine writing paper. In addition to the paper business, for ten years beginning 1883 he was Treasurer and General Manager of the Mather Electric Company of Manchester. On the death of his father-in-law in 1891 he was elected President of the Lawson Valentine Company of New York and Vice-President of the Rural New Yorker Company which position he still holds. For the past five years his time has been divided between New York city and Manchester. Since 1883 he has been connected with the Outlook Publishing Company, most of the time as Treasurer. He has been a Director in the Mercantile National Bank of Hartford since 1890. He was the first President of the Manchester Board of Trade, first President of the Manchester Building and Loan Society, member of the Road and Bridge Commission of the town from 1887 to 1897, and President of the Orford Golf Club of Manchester. He belongs to the New York Athletic Club, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club of New York, the Pomfret Field Club, and the Touvilli Fish and Game Club of Canada. He was married October 13, 1880, to Almira Houghton Valentine, of New York. They have two children: Lawson Valentine and Harold Pulsifer.

ROWELL, Charles Emery, M. D., of Stamford, was born in West Concord, Vermont, May 2, 1849, son of Frederick and Rosaline (Banfill) Rowell. He is a descendant of Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Samuel Rowell, serving during the Revolutionary War. He was educated in the common schools, learned the printers' trade in Coos Republican office, Lancaster, New Hampshire, and the machinists' trade at the Spencer Rifle factory, old Chickering Building, Boston, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1869, he joined the original Greely Colony, and went to Colorado, and in 1870 joined the Chicago Colony that located at Longmont on Thompson Creek. In 1871 returning to the East, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr.

C. E. ROWELL.

Charles Snell of Whitefield, New Hampshire, and continued his studies with Dr. George Norton of New York city. In 1873 he was graduated from the New York Homœopathic College and in 1874 from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He commenced the practice of medicine at Lancaster, New Hampshire, in March 1874, removing to Stamford,

Connecticut, in February 1880, where he has since successfully practiced. Dr. Rowell has creditably filled several important positions. He was Health Officer and Highway Surveyor at Lancaster, New Hampshire, in 1878–79; Pension Surgeon for Northern New Hampshire from 1876 to 1880; Post-Surgeon for Fairfield county from 1887 to 1897; Coroner's Medical Examiner for Stamford since 1886; Councilman First Ward, city of Stamford, 1894 and 1897; Registrar of Voters from 1885 to 1896, and Chairman of Republican Town, Borough, City and Ward committees for many years. He is a prominent member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, American Mechanics and New England Order of Protection. He has been a Director of the Stamford Board of Trade since its formation and is a Director of the Celebrated Schleicher Piano Manufacturing Company, of Stamford. Dr. Rowell is a staunch Republican and was an active member of the House in 1897–98, taking a prominent part in many of the most important debates. He married December 25, 1872, Miss Arletta Bolles, of Dalton, New Hampshire. They have three children: Dr. James Frederick, George Press and Dr. Edward Everett Rowell.

STEARNS, Henry Putnam, M. D., Superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, April 18, 1828, son of Asa Stearns and Polly (Putnam) Stearns, the former a direct descendant of Charles Sterne who in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1647 was made a freeman; he was a nephew of Isaac Sterne who accompanied John Winthrop to America in 1630. On the maternal side Polly Putnam was a direct descendant of Nathaniel Putnam, who with his father John emigrated to this country about 1634 and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. Dr. Stearns was educated at the common schools and at the Monson (Massachusetts) Academy; he then went to Yale and was a member of the class of 1853. Then came a varied and thorough training for the profession of medicine which he was to dignify and honor. He studied a year at Harvard and another at Yale, received his M. D. degree in 1855 and spent still another year in study abroad, principally at the University at Edinburgh. From 1857 to 1859 Dr. Stearns engaged in general practice in Marlboro, Massachusetts. In the latter part of 1859 he removed to Hartford and continued to prosecute his profession there until April of 1861, when the strong summons came to take the post of Surgeon of the First Connecticut Regiment, his commission dating April 18 of that historic year. After three months' service he was commissioned Surgeon of the United States Volunteers and ordered to report to Major-General Fremont, then commanding the Western Department. He remained in the West and South during the War and was mustered out of service in the autumn of 1865 with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1861–62 Dr. Stearns was on the staff of General Grant and was afterwards assigned by that General as Medical Director of the right wing of the army when it was reorganized to move up the Tennessee River; he was on the staff of Major-General McClernand and in this campaign was present at such important engagements as Fort Donaldson and Pittsburgh Landing. During 1862 Dr. Stearns was at St. Louis as Medical Inspector of Hospitals, on the staff of Colonel R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army; and later was Medical Director of the United States General Hospitals of the Northern Division of the Army of the Mississippi, holding the same position in Nashville, Tennessee, when the seat of the War was moved South and East. By these varied important and valuable professional

H. P. STEARNS.

services in the war times he gained an exceptional experience for his subsequent labors. For eight years after the close of the war he engaged in general practice in Hartford, being also Surgeon and Medical Adviser of the Traveler's Insurance Company of that city. In 1874 he was appointed Superintendent and Physician of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, an institution of high rank and deserved reputation, a position he has ably filled for over twenty years and now holds. Dr. Stearns in addition to his prominence as the head of the Retreat, is recognized far and wide as a distinguished specialist upon mental diseases and is the author of several volumes, among them: "Medical Examination for Life Insurance," "Insanity; Its Causes and Prevention," and "Lectures on Mental Diseases." He is also the author of numerous monographs and reports embracing the results of his researches in morbid psychology and with regard to the condition of hospitals. For over twenty years he has been a lecturer on Insanity at the Yale Medical School. Nor has Dr. Stearns' vigorous mind confined itself alone to medicine. His executive and business ability is demonstrated by the fact that he is a Director in the Traveler's Insurance Company, in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, in the Connecticut Humane Society, the Billings and Spencer Company, a Trustee of the Hartford Trust Company and member of the Advisory Board of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind. Of positions more related to his own profession he is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, of which he has been President, the New England Psychological Society, the Connecticut Medical Society, honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Association, the Boston Medico-Psychological Society, and still others. He is, too, a member of such patriotic organizations as the Loyal Legion, Society of Colonial Wars, and Sons of the American Revolution. He is a Republican in politics. Dr. Stearns has thus touched the life of his community widely and is one of Hartford's sterling and distinguished men who have brought honor to the city as bringing it to themselves, and whose name is known far beyond its limits. He married on August 29, 1857, Annie Elizabeth Storrer, daughter of Captain James Storrer, of Glasgow, Scotland. They have had three children: Henry Stuart, Ellen Brodie, and Charles Storrer Stearns.

SKINNER, William Converse, of the firm of Dwight, Skinner & Company, wool merchants, was born in Malone, New York, January 26, 1855, son of Calvin and Jane Porter (Blodgett) Skinner. Mr. Skinner's ancestry is of good English stock, he being eighth in descent from John Alden and a direct descendant of the Calvin Skinner of Woodstock, Connecticut, who served honorably in the War of Independence. His early education was received in the common and High schools of his native town; he then entered Trinity College, Hartford, in 1872, and was graduated from that Institution in the class of 1876. Mr. Skinner first thought

WILLIAM C. SKINNER.

of the law as a profession, and with this in mind attended a law school in Albany, New York, for one year; but then, deciding upon a business career, he came to Hartford and in 1882 became a member of the firm of wool merchants mentioned above. Mr. Skinner held the post of Colonel on Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley's staff during the entire four years of that Governor's administration. He is a member of both the Hartford and Colonial clubs of his city of residence, and of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of Colonial Wars. In politics he has always been a Republican and has taken an active interest in the welfare of his party, but has always declined office. He is a Director

of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Phœnix National Bank, the Fidelity Company, the Society for Savings, the Smyth Manufacturing Company, and is President of the Anchor Paper Company. On October 20, 1880, Mr. Skinner married Florence Clarissa Roberts, daughter of the late Ebenezer Roberts, of Hartford, one of the city's wealthiest and most respected merchants and citizens. They have had three children: Marjorie R., born August 6, 1881; Roberts Keney, born October 1, 1886; and William Converse Skinner, Jr., born December 27, 1888.

SHIPMAN, Nathaniel, Judge of the Circuit Court, Hartford, was born in Southbury, Connecticut, August 22, 1828, son of Thomas L. and Mary T. (Deming) Shipman. His ancestry is English on both sides. On his father's side his descendants came to Saybrook, Connecticut, in the colony of Lords Say and Seal. A leading ancestor was Thomas Leffingwell, prominent as an Indian war fighter in Colonial times. In his mother's line, he derives from the Champions of Colchester, in the same state, who were active in the Revolutionary War. After the usual school training, he entered Yale College, and was graduated from that institution in 1848. He then studied law, and in October 1850 was admitted to the Bar of Hartford county, and began the practice of his profession in Hartford, being continuously active in that city as a lawyer for twenty-three years. He was a member of the firm of Welch & Shipman until Mr. Welch's death in 1870. On May 1, 1873, he began service as District Judge of Connecticut, and held this important position until March 17, 1892, when he began to perform the duties of a Circuit Judge, an office he now holds. His professional career has thus been increasingly useful and honorable, making his name known far beyond the boundaries of his residential city and native state. Judge Shipman in 1857 was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives from Hartford, and from 1858 to 1862 was Executive Secretary of Governor Buckingham. He has long been actively and deeply interested in the religious life of his community, and is a prominent and much valued member of the Congregational Church. As private citizen, lawyer and judge, he is universally respected and esteemed in Hartford, and wherever he goes, his name is a synonym for uprightness, fair-mindedness and wisdom. He is noticeable for an uncompromising honesty, bluntly spoken, which is tempered by great kindliness of nature. A son of Connecticut has rarely a position of wider and more beneficent influence in both public and private life. He is recognized in the state and beyond it as one of the representative men of New England, whose high place has been well won. His qualities, native and developed, fit him admirably for the judicial bench, and in his present office his services are being appreciated in a larger field, as they were for years in the narrower of his own state. In his family, which is socially a leading one, he is peculiarly

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.

blessed and happy. His wife is of another distinguished Hartford family, and his sons are taking the rank in the legal and ministerial professions which might be expected of them. In 1859, Judge Shipman married Mary C. Robinson. They have had five children: Frank R., Arthur L., Mary D., now Mrs. Stephen B. L. Penrose, of Walla Walla, Washington, Thomas L., who died in childhood, and Henry R. Shipman.

STANLEY, Frederic North, Secretary of the Stanley Rule and Level Company, New Britain, was born in that city March 17, 1844, son of Henry

and Catharine Amelia (Andrews) Stanley. On both the paternal and maternal side he is a direct descendant of Captain John Stanley, son of John Stanley the original emigrant to this country. Mr. Stanley's grandparents were Amon and Abi (North) Stanley, and the successive links in the ancestral chain are as follows: Amon was son of Lot and Rhoda (Wadsworth) Stanley; Lot was the son of Thomas and Mary (Francis) Stanley; Thomas was son of Thomas and Esther (Cowles) Stanley; Thomas was son of Thomas and Anna (Peck) Stanley; Thomas was son of Captain John and Sarah (Scott) Stanley; and Captain John was son

FRED N. STANLEY.

of John Stanley the original emigrant. His mother's parents were Gad and Chloe (Andrews) Stanley, and on this side of the house the links are as follows: Gad was son of Colonel Gad and Mary (Judd) Stanley; Colonel Gad was son of Thomas and Esther (Cowles) Stanley; and the grandson of Captain Stanley the lineal ancestor on the paternal side as well. With the blood of all the Stanleys thus flowing in his veins, it was natural that the present manufacturer should remain in his native city where the name is honored and respected and to whose prosperity the family has contributed so largely. Young Stanley was educated in the public schools of New Britain, at Dr. Gold's school at West Cornwall and at the Academy at Monson, Massachusetts. The outbreak of the Civil War found him still in school, but in November 1861, when but seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers for the term of three years. His gallant service was rewarded by promotion, first, to Second Lieutenant in 1863, and one year later as Adjutant in the same regiment. Returning from the war he at once began work for the Stanley Rule and Level Company at New Britain and in New York city. In 1865 he became Assistant Secretary, and in 1879 was made Secretary, which office he continues to fill with great efficiency. Besides the exacting duties of this position Mr. Stanley is a Director in the Mechanics National Bank of New Britain, the New Britain Gas Light Company, the Union Manufacturing Company, the New Britain Club, the Russwin Corporation, the Stanley Works and the Stanley Rule and Level Company. He is a member of the Loyal Legion (N. Y. Commandery), Grand Army of the Republic, Army and Navy Club of Connecticut and the New Britain Club. His political affiliations are with the Republicans. He was married April 15, 1866, to Mary A. Welch who died leaving one child, Alix W. Stanley. His second wife is Alice S. Moore, to whom he was married November 2, 1876.

SMITH, Alonzo Evander, Builder, Cheshire, was born in that town June 8, 1835, son of Orson B. and Lydia A. (Judd) Smith. His paternal grandparents were Lemuel, a soldier of the War of 1812, and Loraine (Alling) Smith. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Judd, a valiant soldier of the War of 1812, who was severely wounded in the Battle of Lundy's Lane. The latter was a son of Stephen Judd, a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Smith's grandmother was Betsy Clark of Wallingford, whose father Daniel Clark was a Revolutionary soldier. Young Smith was educated in the little red school house of his native town and at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut. As a boy he had a reputation for being "quick at figures" and his skill in solving puzzles and arithmetical problems is still remembered. At seventeen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade and at twenty-two he commenced business as a builder in Cheshire. From 1872 to 1879 he was in business as a manufacturer at Middletown and Yalesville. Since 1888 he has been engaged as a builder in Cheshire and occupies the shop which he built for himself in 1859, and

where he has gained a distinct success in his chosen occupation. He was reared a Democrat but revolted from President Pierce's action on the slave question and cast his first vote for "Fremont and Jessie" and has ever since supported and voted the Republican ticket. He acted as Assessor for the town in 1870–71 and in the following year was chosen Representative in the Legislature. He was Selectman in 1881 and in 1885–87. He was elected Judge of Probate in 1883 and has filled that office ever since with rare ability and discretion. The district included the towns of Cheshire and Prospect, and the fact that at the last election his opponent

ALONZO E. SMITH.

received only six votes in Prospect, testifies to the appreciation with which he is regarded by his fellow-citizens. Like his ancestors before him Judge Smith responded to the call of his country in the time of war, and on September 8, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company A, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, and three days later left for the front. He had previously served in the Second Regiment of the State Militia in 1857–58 when the late Major General Terry was Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. His record during the war was a most honorable one. He marched every mile with his regiment and participated in every battle in which it was engaged. After thirty-four months of uninterrupted service he was discharged at the close of the war with the rank of Sergeant. He was a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 5, has been its Commander for one term, and, with the exception of his term as Commander, has been continuously the Adjutant of the Post. Since 1884 he has been the Secretary of the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer Association. He joined the Free Masons in 1885 and has served as Senior Warden. He is not a member of any church but his sympathies are broad enough to recognize the good in them all. He was married February 22, 1859, to Cynthia A., daughter of Zenas Tolles, of Plymouth. He was married to his second wife, Mary Simons, of Cheshire, April 21, 1861. Four children were born to him: Whitney A., who was married January 13, 1892, to Annie A. Bristol, and has a daughter Doris Loraine Smith; Raymond W., Nettie C., and Jennie L. Smith, who was married October 17, 1888, to William J. Simons, of Stamford, Connecticut.

SCOFIELD, Edwin Lewis, Attorney-at-Law, Stamford, was born in that city, June 18, 1852, son of Erastus Ellsworth and Jane Ann (Brown) Scofield. He is a lineal descendant of Richard Scofield, one of the first settlers of the town who came to Stamford in 1640. Edwin L. Scofield was educated at the private schools of Stamford, and commenced the study of law at the Columbia Law School where he was graduated in 1873. He was admitted to the Fairfield County Bar in September 1873, and on January 1, 1874, formed a co-partnership with Hon. James H. Olmstead, then State Attorney for Fairfield county. This partnership was continued until January 1, 1880, since which date he has practiced alone. Mr. Scofield has a clear and logical mind and has been entrusted with much important litigation. His politics have always been Republican. It was natural that the citizens of his native city, recognizing his ability, should have frequently honored him with office. He was Prosecuting Agent for Fairfield county from 1875 to 1880, Corporation Counsel of the Borough of Stamford from 1879 to 1882, Attorney for the town of Stamford for a like period, member of the House of Representatives in 1881, serving as Chairman of the Committee on New Counties and County Seats, and member of the Senate in 1882–83, serving in both sessions as Chairman of the important Judiciary Committee. During 1895–96 he was Mayor of the city of Stamford and is at present State Commissioner

of Building and Loan Associations. This record tells its own story of successive promotions for faithful and capable public service. Mr. Scofield is a member of the Suburban Club of Stamford, and of the Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton. He was

E. L. SCOFIELD.

married October 15, 1879, to Annie W. Candee. They have one child: Edwin L. Scofield, Jr., born August 22, 1887.

SCHAVOIR, Frederic, Physician and Surgeon, Stamford, was born in Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, December 11, 1859, son of Lambert and Anna Schavoir. He received a thorough educational training in the schools of Germany and Belgium, first attending the Latin School at Aix-la-Chapelle, the University preparatory college, then the special school for classics at Brussels and the Royal University of Brussels. During 1882–84 he was Surgeon on the White Cross Line of steamships sailing from Antwerp. Coming to this country he took a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1887. In the meanwhile he served as Assistant in the Maryland Woman's Hospital, of Baltimore. Dr. Schavoir settled in Stamford in 1887 and has there built up a most successful practice. He makes a specialty of women's diseases, and is proprietor and Medical Director of the well-known Stamford Sanitarium for women. Dr. Schavoir has had a wide and noteworthy practice in his specialty, having served since 1894 as Assistant Gynecologist at the West Side German Dispensary, New York, and is now holding the position of Gynecologist at the Stamford Hospital. In 1896 he became a non-resident fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and in the same year a member of the American Electro-therapeutic Association. During 1895–96 he was Health Officer of the city of Stamford. The typhoid epidemic which occurred during his tenure of office was very fully reported by him, and his report is regarded as the best on record covering this form of epidemic. Dr. Schavoir belongs to the most progressive school of surgeons, and has successfully performed many difficult operations. He is highly regarded both as physician and surgeon, and as a contributor to medical publications. At the last meeting of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, a national organization of scientists, he was

F. SCHAVOIR.

elected first Vice-President. He is an active member of the Société Française d'Électrotherapie, the New York Society for Medical Progress, Connecticut State Medical Society, Fairfield County Medical Society, and is Vice-President of the Stamford Medical Society. Dr. Schavoir is very partial to outdoor exercise and belongs to a number of athletic

organizations among which are the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York, Stamford Yacht Club, Stamford Golf Club, Stamford Wheel Club, etc. In 1889 he became affiliated with Union Lodge No. 5 Free and Accepted Masons. On December 24, 1889, he was married to Eleanor James, of Decatur, Illinois, a very accomplished lady who comes of old Scott county, Kentucky, stock.

SYKES, GEORGE, Manufacturer, Rockville, was born in Honley, New Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, April 4, 1840, son of John and Harriott (Durrans) Sykes. Huddersfield was then, and has continued to be to the present time, a principal centre, in England, of the woolen manufacture, especially in fancy coatings and trouserings of the best quality. Mr. Sykes' grandfathers, paternal and maternal, were skilled workmen, each of them in the department of the woolen manufacture, the former in the weaving, and the latter in the finishing department. His father, John Sykes, in his youth and early manhood, was trained to the woolen manufacture in all its branches, and worked at it near Huddersfield until his son George was about eleven years of age, when he came to this country and obtained employment at Millville, Massachusetts, in the woolen mills of E. S. Hall & Company, a firm which then, and for many years afterwards, enjoyed the highest reputation as manufacturers of fancy cassimeres. For many years before coming to this country, George Sykes had enjoyed the advantage of attendance at a national school; and coming with his parents to this country he became a pupil in the district school in Millville, and for some time longer pursued his studies, securing a good English education. When about fourteen years of age, he entered the mill of E. S. Hall & Company as a boy in the carding room. With a natural aptitude for mechanical work and a diligent attention to his duties, he passed from one branch of the industry to another, becoming a weaver, then loom-fixer, and afterwards second hand in the weave room. In 1863, Mr. Sykes removed to Cavendish, Vermont, having been engaged to take charge of the weaving in the woolen mill of that town, then belonging to Fred Fullerton & Company. In less than a year he was appointed Superintendent of the mill, which position he held for about three years. In 1866, he was invited to take the charge, as Manufacturing Manager, of the Hockanum Mill, and accepting the appointment, he immediately removed to Rockville, Connecticut, where he has since resided. Under his management, the goods of this mill became well known in the market, and today the name of the Hockanum Company stands prominent among the manufacturing establishments, which have secured for Rockville its high reputation as an important centre of the fine woolen industries of New England. In 1874, the Saxony Mill, at Rockville, was bought and filled with looms, and became part of the Hockanum Company. In 1879, George Maxwell and Mr. Sykes bought the New England Company's Mill, reorganized it, and made it into a joint stock

GEO. SYKES.

company. In 1886, the Springville Manufacturing Company's stock was bought by Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Sykes, and is now being operated under the old charter, the old mill being removed and a new modern mill erected on its site, being considered one of the best equipped and successful woolen mills of its kind in the country. Mr. Sykes is President of the three mentioned corporations — Hockanum Company, New England Company and Springville Manufacturing Company. All of these mills manufacture fancy cassimeres and worsted goods for men's wear. The Hockanum Company has a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, ten sets of cards and one hundred and sixty-two broad

looms. This company was organized in 1833, with two sets of woolen machinery for the manufacture of satinets, which was its product until 1858, when the manufacture of all-wool fancy cassimeres was commenced. Since then, the aim of the company has been to make high grade cassimeres, in both material and style. For this purpose, the finest native and imported wools have been selected. In 1873, the company sent a number of pieces of its goods to the Vienna Exposition to compete with foreign makes, and were awarded a medal for the superiority of its manufacture. At the Philadelphia Exposition, in 1876, an award was given to the company's exhibit for "a superb display of fancy cassimeres and worsted suitings, excellent in all respects." At the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893, the products of the mills were greatly admired by foreign experts, and others, and were given an award on fancy cassimeres "for beautiful, fine and even spinning, excellent designs and beauty of finish"; and on worsteds "for beautiful new designs, splendid colorings and excellent finish." Mr. Henry Latzko, the Imperial Commissioner of Austria to this exposition, a successful worsted manufacturer at Brunn, and one of the judges on textile exhibits, pronounced the goods of the company equal in every respect to the best made in Europe. The New England Company has a capital of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, nine sets of cards, and one hundred and nine broad looms. It was organized in 1837 for the manufacture of satinets, but, in 1842, the product of the mill was changed over to fancy cassimeres, for which Crompton looms were put in. In 1879, the manufacture of worsted goods was commenced. The fabrics made by the mill rank among the best in the country. The Springville Manufacturing Company is a recent organization, having a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, five sets of cards, and one hundred and fourteen broad looms. The present mill was built in 1886. This company furnished the cloth for the suit of clothes worn by President Harrison on the occasion of his inauguration in March 1889. Mr. Sykes is a Director in the Rockville National Bank, Rockville Savings Bank, Rockville Aqueduct Water Power Company, and the Rockville Railway. In politics he is a Republican. He was a presidential elector in 1892, and a delegate to the Republican Convention in St. Louis in 1896, but has never accepted public office. He was married in 1864, to Sarah A. Fritton, of Cavendish, Vermont. They have four children: Lizzie M., wife of Charles E. Bond, of Brookline, Massachusetts; Eva L., wife of Everett J. Lake, of Hartford; Elsie E. and George E. Sykes.

TINKER, William Richard, Physician and Surgeon, South Manchester, Connecticut, was born in Tolland, Massachusetts, August 8, 1853, son of William and Emily Catherine (Slocum) Tinker. On both the paternal and maternal sides his ancestors were of good old New England stock. He is the seventh descendant from Thomas Tinker who came over in the Mayflower. John Tinker,

W. R. TINKER.

his son, was the Governor-General of the New London Colony. Dr. Tinker's mother belongs to one of the well-known New England families of Slocums, her mother being a direct descendant from Colonel Timothy Robinson, a Revolutionary soldier of distinction. The prospective physician first attended the South Berkshire Institute at New Marlboro, Massachusetts, and the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He then took the course in the Medical Department of the University of the city of New York where he was graduated in 1880. Immediately after graduation he came to South Manchester, Connecticut, where he has remained in the active and successful prac-

tice of his profession. Dr. Tinker has the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens who in 1897 elected him to represent them in the Legislature. His political affiliations are with the Republicans. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, besides belonging to the county and state medical societies. He was married September 12, 1888, to Eugenie A. Sault, of South Manchester. Two children have been born to them: William Richard, Jr, and Mary Emily Tinker.

TAYLOR, Thomas Porter, Manufacturer and Mayor of Bridgeport, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1857, son of Alfred and Agnes (Grier) Taylor. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. Through his mother he is descended from General Andrew Porter, a gallant officer of the Revolution. He was educated in the Hastings Academy of Philadelphia and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated from Packard's Business College, New York city, in 1875. With this good equipment for a business life he began work the same year as a clerk in New York city. After two years in this position he came to Bridgeport in 1877 and became a bookkeeper in one of the local corset factories. His position drew his attention to the making of corsets and other similar goods, and he soon began to take out patents for these articles and for improved machinery for their manufacture. Altogether he has taken out nearly one hundred patents, the most famous of which is, perhaps, the Taylor Folding Bustle, invented in 1887. In the same year he started in business for himself, making dress steels, hose-supporters, bustles and many other articles of woman's wear. At the factory on Harrall avenue four hundred people are given employment and the business is recognized as the leading one in its line. Mr. Taylor is a large advertiser. He attends closely to the details of the manufacture, but at the same time keeps closely in touch with his customers through frequent business trips through the South and West. He is a thorough business man and possesses that rare combination of executive ability and inventive skill. Mr. Taylor's political affiliations are with the Republicans. For many years he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican Club. He is a man of genial and frank personality and through his personal popularity and acknowledged ability and integrity has always proved a strong candidate at the polls. He was elected Mayor of Bridgeport in April 1897 by a Republican majority of eleven hundred and ninety-seven, in a city which usually goes Democratic by fully that majority. His election was a tribute to his personal worth and a deserved endorsement of his past record, having served in 1882–83, and again in 1892–93, as a member of the Common Council. He is a forceful and easy speaker. In 1893 as a member of the Railroad Committee he led the minority and was successful in defeating the plan of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to depress their tracks west

THOS. P. TAYLOR.

of Park avenue. He has been a strong opponent of the American Protective Association in politics and in the famous revolt of the Independent Republicans against the American Protective Association in 1895, was chairman of the Independents. He is a good fighter yet gains the respect of his opponent by his fair and straightforward methods. Mr. Taylor is President of the Algonquin Club, a member of the Seaside and County clubs, the Board of Trade, St. John's Lodge of Masons, Hamilton Commandery of Knights Templar, Lafayette Consistory, Thirty-second degree, Poquonnock Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Taylor is a large property owner and

tax payer and his handsome residence is located on Park place. He was married in January 1878, to Alma Augusta Hammond, of Marathon, New York. They have one son: Harry H. Taylor.

WHITNEY, Amos, Manufacturer, of the firm of Pratt & Whitney, Hartford, was born in Biddeford, Maine, October 8, 1832, son of Aaron and Rebecca (Perkins) Whitney. The Whitney family traces back to John Whitney, who came from England and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. One ancestor, Jonathan, served in King Philip's War in 1676,

AMOS WHITNEY.

and a later Whitney, Jonathan, son of Jonathan, was an officer in the Revolutionary War in the Commissary Department, a man of marked mechanical ability. Ever since, the Whitneys have been skilled mechanics, so that the present distinguished representative, Amos, comes by his tastes and ability naturally. He was educated at the common schools of Saccarappa, Maine, and Exeter, New Hampshire, but began the training for what was to be his life work early, at the age of fourteen years entering the employ of the Essex Machine Company in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and thoroughly mastering the machinists' trade. Mr. Whitney came to Hartford in 1850 and worked for ten years for the Phœnix Iron Company, getting much valuable experience. Before he left this company, he, in connection with F. A. Pratt, formed a firm for the manufacture of machinists' tools and from this, in a modest way, they started what is now the great business of Pratt & Whitney, manufacturers of machinists' tools and special machinery, one of the notable industries of Hartford today, and having a reputation both at home and abroad. Mr. Whitney is the Superintendent of this complex and important organization To his business he has devoted all his time, energy and talent and has felt little inclination for outside activity. He enjoys home life and has declined participation in political affairs though a consistent Republican and always interested in the welfare of his party. He is one of the solid representative self-made men of Hartford, a credit to himself and to the community which is the seat of his great business life. A firm like Pratt & Whitney does an incalculable amount towards the natural prosperity of a town, and Hartford owes much to Mr. Whitney for his long and conspicuously successful work in building up such an industry. On September 8, 1856, Mr. Whitney married Laura Johnson. Their three children are: Nellie Hortense, who died on June 8, 1865, Nettie Louise, aged thirty-two, and Clarence Edgar Whitney, aged twenty-seven.

YOUNG, Alden March, President of the New England Engineering Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, was born in Hadley, New York, September 6, 1853, son of William S. and Esther (Kilbourne) Young. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch descent, and his mother's family, the Kilbournes, were among the earliest settlers in New England, his grandparents making their home in New Hartford, Connecticut, where his mother was born. Alden March Young received his education in the common schools, and on leaving school he immediately began active life by entering the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, with which company he remained several years, holding many responsible positions in Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo and New York city, and before he reached his twenty-fifth year he was acting as Manager for the company at Buffalo, New York. In 1878, Mr. Young came to Waterbury, Connecticut, and organized the telephone company of that city. Mr. Young's unusual executive ability, combined with his knowledge of modern science, has been recognized and called into service by the city and state

of his adoption and he holds many responsible positions; he is President of the Central Railway and Electric Company of New Britain, Secretary of the Waterbury Traction Company, President of the New England Engineering Company of Waterbury, and

A. M. YOUNG.

an officer in eight other electric and gas companies in the state of Connecticut, and five large companies in the states of New York and New Jersey. In politics Mr. Young is a Republican, but has never accepted political office. He was married May 7, 1874, to Ellen Antoinette Shepardson. They have four children: Olive N., Ella S., Lucy C. and Elizabeth K. Young.

BEERS, Philo M., Manufacturer, Bridgeport, was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, July 23, 1835, son of Alpheus and Tabitha C. (Lewis) Beers. He comes of good old New England stock on both the maternal and paternal side. His father was a tailor, a conscientious and accomplished workman, from whom he inherits not only an ability for thorough work but an executive capacity for large undertakings. His mother was a sister of Henry C. Lewis, many times Mayor of New Haven, whose citizens have honored his memory by a monument erected on East Rock. Young Beers spent his early boyhood on the farm, and from the age of twelve until he was sixteen worked upon the farm, during the summer, spring and fall, attending the village school for three months during the winter. At the age of sixteen he found employment at the trade of carriage-body making in the old Nichols carriage shop at Nichols Farms. He soon became a skilled workman, and deciding to go West, went to South Bend, Indiana, where he found work in the carriage shops of that city. His health, however, broke down and he was compelled to return East. For a time he became a teacher of drawing at New Britain and Harwinton, Connecticut. In 1858 he entered the needle department of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, in which business he has continued for a period of forty years. His only leave of absence during this period was taken at the call of his country. He enlisted for a three months' service in the First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, at the beginning

P. M. BEERS.

of the war and, with his comrades, was the first to leave the state at the first call for troops. Mr. Beers has devoted his time and ingenuity to the manufacture and improvement of the sewing machine needle. From the time that Elias Howe hit upon the idea of putting the eye of the needle at the point, until the present period of ingenious

machinery and automatic devices, Mr. Beers has followed this specialized business with unvarying intelligence, fidelity and success. The firm of P. M. Beers & Son is located in a building directly opposite the main shop of the Wheeler & Wilson Company and now furnishes the entire needle product of that company. Mr. Beers has always been a staunch Republican in politics, and was a member of the city council of Bridgeport for two terms. For five years he belonged to Company K, Connecticut National Guards, when the company was located at Stratford. He is an Odd Fellow, a Thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Roof Tree Club of East Bridgeport. He was married October 12, 1861, to Augusta S. Hubbard, daughter of Timothy S. Hubbard, sea captain and shipbuilder of East Haddam, Connecticut. Mrs. Beers is a most estimable woman, and in their elegant home on Kossuth street, is ever a generous and entertaining hostess. Five children are the result of this union: Mrs. Fanny Richards of Albany, New York; Mrs. Calesta Winter of New Haven; John W. H. Beers, the associate of his father in business; Eleanor Lewis and Esther Beers.

CURTIS, Julius Bolivar, Lawyer, Stamford, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, December 10, 1825, son of Nichols and Sarah Ann (Bennitt) Curtis. He traces his ancestry back to Captain William Curtis of Stratford, Connecticut, whose son was Captain Josiah Curtis of the same town. The latter's son was Benjamin Curtis who first settled Newtown. From him the line descends to a second Benjamin Curtis, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, to Philo Curtis, his grandfather, also a resident of Newtown. Young Curtis was educated in the public schools of his native town, finishing with the academy and a private school. He then began the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar December 27, 1850. In June 1851 he commenced the practice of law in Greenwich, Connecticut, but removed to Stamford in November 1864. He has practiced successfully in the State and United States Courts, and is recognized as one of the oldest and most respected lawyers in the county. He was one of the Burgesses of the Borough of Greenwich from 1855 to 1865, and Borough Attorney during the same period. He was a member of the State Senate in 1858 and 1860, during the latter session being senior member and Ex-officio member of the Corporation of Yale College. During the war he served from 1861 to 1864 as Military Committee of the town of Greenwich. In 1867 he was elected Judge of Probate for the district of Stamford, and served until 1870. From 1887 to 1893 he was Judge of the Borough Court of Stamford. Judge Curtis has been a Republican since the organization of the party. His political allegiance dates back however to the Free Soil Party and later to the American Party with both of which movements he was in sympathy. He has been a member of the General Council of the American Bar Association since 1889, and from 1885 to 1889 served as one of the Vice-Presidents. He has been a Director in

JULIUS B. CURTIS.

the Stamford Street Railroad Company since 1887. Judge Curtis has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Acker, to whom he was married October 30, 1854, and who died February 23, 1884. By this union were two children: Louis J. Curtis and Sarah L., now Mrs. Sarah L. Mackey. He was a second time married May 11, 1886, to Mrs. Alice (Kneeland) Grain.

CALHOUN, John Edward, Farmer and Town Treasurer of Cornwall, was born in New York city, December 5, 1859, son of John Clark and Sarah Maria (Warner) Calhoun. His father's ancestors

were of Scotch descent and early settlers of Stratford. From there some members of the family moved to "ancient Woodbury" in what is now the town of Washington where Dr. John Calhoun was a well known physician. His son, Deacon Jedediah Calhoun, removed to Cornwall Bridge, where John C. Calhoun, the father of the subject of this sketch was born. The latter went into business at Plymouth, Connecticut, and later formed a partnership in New York city, under the firm name of Calhoun, Robbins & Company, in which business he acquired a large fortune. Young Calhoun was educated in a private school in New York city and by

JOHN E. CALHOUN.

a private tutor. He then spent two years in the Columbia School of Mines which was followed by a two-years course at the Yale Sheffield Scientific School. Though not studying for a degree, he was honored by the University with a degree several years later. To a university training he added the hardly less valuable educational experience of travel. He visited the West and South, saw Egypt and Palestine, and spent a year in Europe. He had inherited from his father the summer residence in Cornwall, and in 1883 he purchased a farm of five hundred acres in that town, which he is cultivating by the most intelligent and progressive methods. He takes pride in a choice grade of stock and with both wealth and intelligence at his command he takes pleasure in carrying on that much neglected industry, a New England farm. The property includes a fine pine grove and one of the most beautiful mountain valleys in the state, and upon it are located a saw-mill, planing mill and shingle mill. Mr. Calhoun has also an interest in the Cornwall Creamery which is famous for the excellence of its products. He was elected to his present office of Town Treasurer in 1895 on the Republican ticket. For many years he has been actively interested in movements for the reform and purification of political methods. He is recognized as a conspicuously public-spirited citizen, whose time and purse are ever generously given to every worthy enterprise. He has been a leading supporter of the Cornwall Cemetery Association, Village Improvement Society, Library Association, church, Sunday-school, Housatonic Valley Institute, and Ecclesiastical Society, in all of which he has served in some official capacity. He has won both popularity and esteem from his fellow townsmen. He is recognized as a careful, conservative investor, and a capable business man. He has acted as Trustee of many large estates. Mr. Calhoun retains his connection with his early friends by his membership in the University Club of New York, and the Graduates Club of New Haven. His only brother is Henry W. Calhoun, a prominent young lawyer and club man of New York city. He was married in New York city April 28, 1896, to Marjorie Rowena, daughter of Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. They have one daughter: Jean Ellinwood Calhoun.

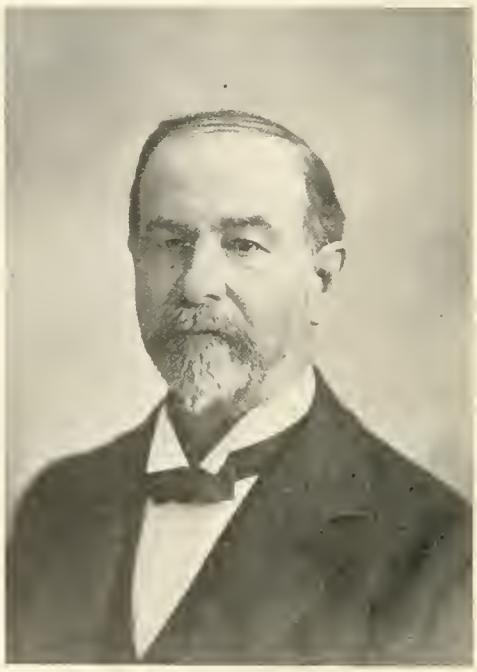
FLINT, George Willis, Managing Editor of the Danbury News, Danbury, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, November 5, 1853, son of Loami B. and Mary B. Flint. He has been connected with newspaper work from boyhood. Starting at the bottom of the ladder through his intelligence and industry he has made himself editor and part owner of one of New England's most famous newspapers. At the age of sixteen he commenced to learn the printer's trade in the office of the St. Johnsbury Times. Two years later he found employment in the office of the Record and Farmer of Brattleboro. There he remained until 1873 when he came to Danbury, Connecticut, and found a position on the Danbury News. He first filled various places in the mechan-

ical department of the News, but in 1880 became a reporter and soon afterwards City Editor. In 1888 he was transferred to the business management of the paper, and in a few years the entire business management devolved upon him. In

GEO. W. FLINT.

March 1893, upon the death of J. M. Bailey, the famous Dansbury News man, Mr. Flint was bequeathed an interest in the paper, and soon afterwards upon the death of one of the owners, he became half owner of the News. The paper is now owned and published by the firm of Flint & Smith, of which Mr. Flint is senior member. He is also the efficient managing editor and devotes his entire time to the interests of the journal. Mr. Flint has never taken any personal part in politics. He is a member of a number of the fraternal organizations of the city. He was married in 1881 to Ida A. Smith. They have no children.

FRISBIE, Samuel, Director and Treasurer of the Upson Nut Company, Unionville, was born at Southington, Connecticut, February 21, 1838, son of Samuel Frisbie of the same place, and Martha (Atwater) Frisbie, formerly of Wallingford, Connecticut. Mr. Frisbie's grandfather was Ichabod Cullpepper Frisbie of Southington, a Revolutionary pensioner whose father, in turn, was Captain Samuel Frisbie of Branford, Connecticut. The subject of our sketch was reared in his native town and received his early education in the public schools, and later attended the Lewis Academy of that place. He was brought up, as so many robust representatives of New England who have since won distinction were, as a farmer's boy. He, however, left the farm at an early age and for three years devoted himself to school-teaching. But with a conscientiousness, as rare as it is invaluable (though in this case unduly exacting, we are sure), he relinquished his position as a teacher from the inner conviction that he was not properly fitted for that vocation; giving up a congenial and remunerative calling for one that was neither the one nor the other. This latter was in the form of mechanical employment and Mr. Frisbie received for his first services



SAMUEL FRISBIE.

thirteen dollars a month, a sum our fastidious youths of today would regard with scorn, but which this more sturdy character accepted with cheerfulness and worked for with energy. In July 1860 he became connected with a manufactory of bolts and nuts in Unionville, Connecticut, as book-keeper, the firm subsequently becoming the Upson Nut Company, and now being carried on under that name. Mr. Frisbie's sterling qualities, his ability and integrity,

were not long left unrecognized for on March 6, 1866, he was created Director and Treasurer of the aforesaid company and has held those responsible positions ever since. Mr. Frisbie was a member of the General Assembly in 1877–78–79, 1885 and 1897, a record that needs no comment, amply speak for itself, and he has held chairmanship of the following committees: Railroads, Insurance, and twice of Appropriations and other minor committees in the Assembly. In politics Mr. Frisbie has always been associated with the Republican party and has held important positions in connection with town offices under its administration. He has been a member of the School Boards, as well as of various societies connected with the Congregational Church of Unionville, Connecticut, with which he is prominently identified. It was upon Christmas day in the year 1863 that Mr. Frisbie was united to Miss Minerva M. Langdon, of Unionville, Connecticut. They have had no children.

RUSSELL, Thomas Wright, President of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, May 22, 1824, son of Charles and Adaline (Nash) Russell. His ancestors were of English descent and on the paternal side Mr. Russell has traced back his record in a direct line for some eight hundred years. He was educated in the common schools, supplementing this by two terms in an academy and much private study, for Mr. Russell is naturally a lover of books, and by subsequent reading, travel and observation has made himself a man widely informed and possessing genuine culture. He began his practical life by going into the drygoods business in Mystic, Connecticut, but after six years of this experience, no doubt useful in its way, came to Hartford in 1856 and entered upon a long career of honorable activity in insurance interests. For eighteen months he traveled for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company as its General Agent, and in November 1857 was elected Vice-President of the Company, remaining until October 1864, when he was induced to enter the service of the Connecticut Mutual Company. While with that company its directors obtained a charter for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, which was organized primarily to insure at adequate rates those declined by other companies as not first-class risks. Mr. Russell was asked to take the management of this company, which he accepted after enlarging its scope so as not to be limited to impaired risks. He remained Secretary of the company for ten years, and for twenty-one years has been its much respected and efficient President. Under his management the company has steadily developed and taken rank as one of the safe, conservative and reliable institutions of the city and country. In the military, political, religious and social life of this city, he has also been active and prominent. A Republican with independent leanings, he was a Representative in the Legislature from Stonington and for three years a member of the Common Council in Hartford, being also a valued member of the First Company of Governor's Foot Guards, an historic military organization. For thirty years he had been a member of the Hartford City Mission Society and furthered its interests by his help and counsel, and for many years an influential member of the Park Congregational Church of which he has been a deacon for more than thirty years. He is a member of the Hartford Colonial Club. In all these different functions and capacities, Mr. Russell has ever won the good-will and respect of the community. Personally he is a quiet, courteous gentleman of refinement and sensibility and his professional career has been one of which he may well be proud.

THOS. W. RUSSELL.

He has been twice married: his first wife was Harriet Palmer of Stonington, Connecticut, the date of the marriage being in May 1852. His second wife was Ellie F. Fuller of Boston, Massachusetts, who was married to him in October 1876; they have one son: Thomas W. Russell, Jr., born September 1, 1880.

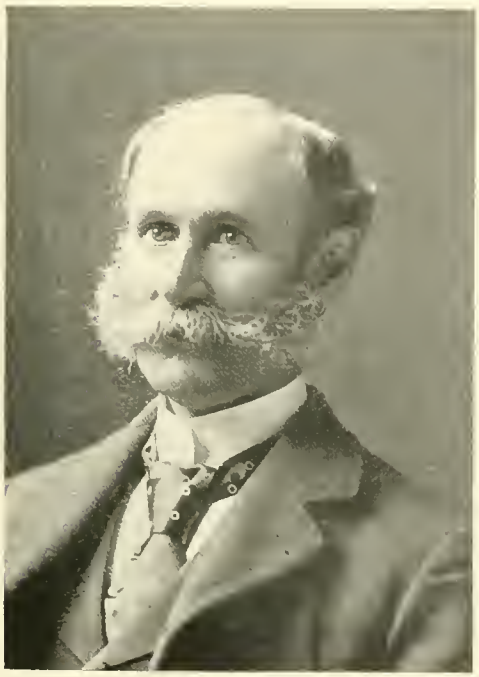
ST. JOHN, Samuel Benedict, M. D., Hartford, was born in Hudson, Ohio, July 24, 1845, son of Samuel and Amelia Palmer Cranch (Curtis) St. John. His ancestry is of the kind it is pleasant to

S. B. ST. JOHN.

recall. His mother's grandfather was Brigadier-General Joseph Pearse Palmer, one of the "Indians" of the Boston tea-party, and a son of Major-General Joseph Palmer. His father's grandfather too was an officer of the Revolution, at one time imprisoned on the British ships at Brooklyn. His father, Samuel, was prominently identified with early collegiate education in the Western Reserve; was a professor there, also in the Cleveland Medical College, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Dr. St. John was educated at schools in Cleveland, Ohio, and New Canaan, Connecticut; he then went to Yale and was graduated in the class of 1866; and after a course at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, was graduated with a medical degree in 1870. He was an exceptional student and served in various New York hospitals; also taking a subsequent course abroad from 1872–74 at the University of Berlin, the University of Vienna, and the eye hospitals of Paris and London, in order thoroughly to fit himself for his profession. The early positions he held during his period of study indicate his ability: he was House Surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, in 1869; House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital in 1870; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and instructor in Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1871. His official positions have been many. He was Secretary of the Connecticut State Medical Society 1883–88; Secretary of the American Ophthalmological Society since 1888; President of the New York Ophthalmological Society in 1890–91, President of the New England Ophthalmological Society 1895–97, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Hartford Hospital 1896, and Consulting Surgeon to St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, 1897. He is a member of many societies, of all those above mentioned, and of the Hartford County Medical Society, the Hartford Medical Society, the American Otological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine and the Colonial Club of Hartford He is a member also of the Board of Directors of the Hartford Public Library, and was for fifteen years of its predecessor, the Subscription Library. He was the first President of the present library. It will be seen by these many connections with his profession and with the social and other life of Hartford and Connecticut that Dr. St. John's activity has been honorable and much appreciated. He is a man of utmost personal modesty who has won his place purely by hard work and talent. He married Mary Harris Morgan in October of 1882, and they have two daughters.

SEGUR, Gideon Cross, M. D., Hartford, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 22, 1851, son of Dr. Gideon Cross and Harriet (Cundall) Segur. The subject of this sketch is the second of the name in direct succession, and is a descendant of John Segur, Esq., of Kingston, Rhode Island. His mother also is of Rhode Island stock, his maternal great-grandfather being Joseph Bennett of Tiverton, who served in the Revolutionary army. Dr. Segur attended the public schools of his native city, and also private schools in both Springfield and

Putnam, Connecticut; he was a student of the Woodstock Academy, and also of the New Britain, Connecticut, State Normal School. It was Dr. Segur's early intention to make teaching his profession, and from 1869 to 1873 he taught in the district schools of Connecticut and New Jersey. In 1873, he accepted a position to teach English and mathematics in the Authon Grammar School, New York city, which position he held until 1879, and for four years he also taught geometry and algebra in the Cooper Union Free Evening School. When about thirty years of age, he decided to study medicine and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons



GIDEON C. SEGUR.

at Columbia University, from which college he was graduated May 16, 1882. Since receiving his degree, Dr. Segur has held many positions of trust and responsibility. From 1883 to 1886 he filled the posts of Assistant Gynæcologist in the New York Hospital, and of District Physician in the New York Lying-in-Asylum, and the last year acted also as Assistant Neurologist in the New York Orthopedic Hospital. In 1886, he moved to Hartford and accepted a position as Surgeon in the Hartford Free Dispensary, which position he held until 1895 (giving special attention to the treatment of the diseases of women and children). In 1891, his brother physicians showed their appreciation of his ability by electing him Secretary of the Hartford Medical Society, and at the present time Dr. Segur ranks among the foremost physicians of the city. During his residence of a dozen years in Hartford, he has won the respect of the community as man and physician. He has been active in Christian work, and prominent in the local Young Men's Christian Association affairs, and in his profession has shown himself to be a man of ability, culture and character. In politics Dr. Segur is a Republican; he was a member of the Hartford Republican Club, and in 1896 was elected a member of the City Council. Besides his membership in the Hartford Medical Society, Dr. Segur is a member of the Connecticut Medical Society, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Connecticut Congregational Club, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Twentieth Century Club, of Hartford. Dr. Segur was married in Hartford, May 4, 1886, to Mary Amelia Hubbard, daughter of Edward A. and Charlotte Hunt Hubbard. They have four children: Raymond, Charlotte, Marjorie and Gerald Segur.

SEARS, Cushman Allen, Physician, of Portland, was born in Chatham, Connecticut, September 26, 1840, son of Deacon Stephen Griffith and Emily (Veazy) Sears. Dr. Sears' grandfather was Willard Sears, who married Betsey Clark. His great-grandfather, Elkanah Sears, was one of the Revolutionary patriots. He was the wealthiest man of his time (1734–1816) in Chatham, and sent supplies for the army in his own vessel. On the maternal side Dr. Sears' grandfather was Captain Eleazur Veazey, a man of prominence in the church and town, and who married Elizabeth West. The subject of this sketch received his early education at the district school of his native town. When sixteen years of age he entered Dr. Chase's school at Middletown, Connecticut, after which he attended the High School at East Hampton, Connecticut. From there he went to Wilbraham, Massachusetts. On leaving the latter school he looked towards the study of medicine, and accordingly began study with Dr. Sabin Stocking, of Glastonbury. In 1860 he attended medical lectures at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and in 1861 went to New York and became a student of Dr. Hodgeman, then physician and surgeon at the City Prison. He was graduated

from the New York University Medical College in 1862, and commenced the practice of his profession at East Haddam, Connecticut, the same year. He was soon called to Glastonbury to take the place of Dr. Stocking who had joined the Union

C. A. SEARS.

Army as Surgeon. He moved to Portland, Connecticut, in 1865, and has since then resided there, enjoying a very successful practice. He has been actively identified with the school interests of Portland, and for twenty-eight years has been Chairman of the School Board and acting School Visitor. Dr. Sears is an Odd Fellow, and also a member of the Order of United American Mechanics. He was married November 11, 1865, to Evelyn, daughter of Judge O. I. Lay, of Lyme, Connecticut. Three children have been born to them: Anna Belle, Walter Chadwick and Bertha Evelyn Sears.

VANCE, Robert Johnston, Mayor, and Editor of the New Britain Herald, was born in New York city, New York, March 15, 1854, son of John and Elizabeth (Johnston) Vance. His ancestry is Scotch, his grandparents being members of the little band of Scots which ascended the Connecticut river and started the well-known carpet industry in Thompsonville. Mr. Vance received his early education in the public schools of New York, and on his removal to New Britain, attended the High School of that city. On leaving school, he was for a time in the employ of the Stanley Rule & Level Company, and later held the position of Paymaster in the New Britain Knitting Company. Subsequently, he became interested in newspaper work and at the early age of twenty-two years started the New Britain Observer. In 1887, this paper was consolidated with the New Britain Herald, of which paper Mr. Vance is still the very able editor. In 1888–90, Mr. Vance also held the position of staff correspondent of the New York Sun, with headquarters in Washington. Notwithstanding the demands of an exacting profession, Mr. Vance has found time to travel extensively in this country and in Europe, and has been officially connected with various business enterprises, holding the position of Treasurer of the Herald Publishing Company, and he was also the Treasurer of the New Britain Elec-

R. J. VANCE.

tric Light Company from its organization until it was sold out. In politics, Mr. Vance has always been a Democrat, and for fifteen years was a member of the Democratic State Committee. He has held many prominent positions of public trust; from 1878 to 1887 he served as City Clerk of New Britain; in 1886 he was elected a member of the

Connecticut General Assembly, and in 1887–88 represented his state in the Fiftieth Congress. In 1888 he was sent as Delegate to the National Convention (Democratic) at St. Louis, and again in 1892 filled the same position at Chicago. From 1893 to 1895 he was Labor Commissioner of Connecticut, and in 1896 he was elected Mayor of New Britain. All of these offices Mr. Vance has filled in a creditable manner, and his whole career has been honorable and useful to his city and state. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Vance was married January 24, 1890, to Matilda O'Connor, of Alabama. They have three children: Johnston, Agnes and Robert Cummings Vance.

BURPEE, Lucien Francis, Attorney-at-Law, and Colonel of the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Waterbury, was born in Rockville,

LUCIEN F. BURPEE.

Connecticut, October 12, 1855, elder son of Thomas Francis and Adeline (Harwood) Burpee. His father was Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers in the Civil War, and was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor in June 1864. The son prepared for college at the Rockville High School. He entered Yale in 1875, and was graduated with high honors in 1879, being a Phi Beta Kappa man, an editor of the Yale Literary Magazine, a Townsend prize orator, and a member of the leading societies. He then studied at the Yale Law School, at the same time taking a post-graduate course in history. He took his law degree at Hamilton College Law School, and was admitted to practice at the Bar in New York in 1880. In September 1881 he settled in Waterbury and entered the law office of Hon. S. W. Kellogg. His abilities were at once recognized by that distinguished lawyer, who subsequently admitted him to partnership. The firm style was first Kellogg & Burpee, and later, Kellogg, Burpee & Kellogg, thus continuing until 1889. In 1883 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Waterbury, and in 1890 he was made City Attorney. He was appointed Judge of the City Court of Waterbury in 1897. Colonel Burpee is widely known for his connection with military matters. In 1886 he was elected Second Lieutenant of Company A of the Second Regiment. His rise to the rank of Captain and Major followed in course; in May 1892 he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and in July 1895, he was elected Colonel. His administration has been marked by great efficiency. He belongs to Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S; to the Masons; the Odd Fellows; and to the Waterbury Club. In politics he is a Republican. Col. Burpee was married Sept. 26, 1882, to Lida Wood, of Cornwall, N. Y. She died in July 1889, leaving three children: Lida and Helen, twins, and Francis Burpee. In August 1894, he married Annie, daughter of Thomas C. Morton, of Waterbury, Conn.; she died April 4, 1897. There were no children by this marriage.

BEEBE, George Hoxie, M. D., Guilford, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, February 1, 1855, son of Reverend Daniel Forbes and Sarah E. (Witter) Beebe. His grandparents on both sides were English; his great-grandmother was Scotch. On the maternal side he is related to the Noyes family, early settlers of Stonington, Connecticut, and of Westerly, Rhode Island. His early education was received in the public schools of Westerly, and at the Hopkinton Academy and Westerly High School. He began the study of medicine at the Yale Medical School, but later went to New York and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the city of New York in June 1878. He spent the year following graduation in the hospitals and dispensaries of New York, principally at the Northeastern Dispensary.

In 1879 he went to Illinois and practiced for nearly three years, but owing to ill health returned East and settled at Charlestown, Rhode Island. After a four-years practice at the latter place he removed to Guilford, Connecticut, where he has since remained. There in the quiet of a New England village he has built up a successful and profitable practice. He has been a member of the Board of School Visitors (Acting Visitor and Secretary) for ten years. He is also a member of the County and State Medical Society, St. Alban's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Halleck Chapter, R. A. M. Dr. Beebe is an earnest member of the Congregational Church of Guilford.

GEORGE H. BEEBE.

His father was a Baptist clergyman, and through his influence and that of his noble mother, he early embraced those Christian principles in the practice and teaching of which the physician has scarcely less opportunity than the clergyman. Dr. Beebe's happy home is located on the northeast corner of Guilford Green, in the former Major Lathrop or Squire Smith property. He was married April 29, 1879, to Mary E. Lewis, of North Stonington, Connecticut. Three children bless their union: Grace, born September 15, 1884; Florence, born December 7, 1886; and Albert Lewis Beebe, born May 6, 1889.

BREWER, William Henry, Scientist and Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, New Haven, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 14, 1828, son of Henry and Rebecca (DuBois) Brewer. He comes of old Dutch stock, the original emigrant being Adam Brouwer Berkhoven, who came from Cologne in 1642 and became one of the earliest settlers of Brooklyn, New York. He built Brower's Mill at Gowanus, Brooklyn, which was a noted establishment and landmark until long after the Revolutionary War. Professor Brewer's paternal grandfather was Nazareth Brewer, his paternal grandmother was Mary (Polly) Wiltsie, descended from Hendrick Martensen Wiltsie, a Dane from Copenhagen, and an early settler in New Amsterdam. His maternal grandfather, Henry DuBois, descendant of Louis DuBois, a Huguenot clergyman from the province of Artois in northeastern France, who emigrated in 1660, was one of the Huguenot Patentees of the region about New Palz, near Catskill, and the founder and first Pastor of the old Huguenot church at New Palz. His maternal grandmother, Nelly Covenhoven, descended from Wolphert Gerretsen Van Couwenhoven, who emigrated from Holland in 1630, and in 1636 was one of the five who bought land of the Indians and became the patentees of the land of Western Long Island, embracing the present Brooklyn. He and his descendants (the Wolpherstens and Van Couwenhovens) played a prominent part under the Dutch administration. All his emigrant ancestry came over very early, and besides its nationalities mentioned above, one (Lucky) was Scotch-Irish, one (Archer) was English, and there are several other Dutch and French strains, a very composite stock. Several branches served in the Revolutionary War, and some in the French War, and several in the still earlier Indian Wars. His parents were born, reared and married in the town of Poughkeepsie, and in 1829 they emigrated to Central New York, and settled in Enfield, Tompkins county, near Ithaca, where as a child he attended the country common schools, and later went, winters, to the Ithaca Academy. In the fall of 1848 he entered the newly opened Scientific Department of Yale College (now the Sheffield Scientific School), to study agricultural chemistry. A regular course of two-years study in science was soon after established, which he took, leaving in 1850; and when, later, the degree of Ph. B. was established he returned and graduated in 1852, with the first class

receiving that degree. Later he received the degree of Ph. D. from Washington and Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania. His course in the Laboratory at Yale had been to fit himself as a teacher of agricultural chemistry, then rapidly assuming importance. There was then much discussion over agricultural education, and there was a widespread and deep prejudice against book farming, as all branches of agricultural science was popularly called. He taught and lectured on chemistry and agricultural chemistry, in the Academy at Ithaca, in the winter of 1850–51, and the next spring took charge of the new Oakwood Agricultural Institute, which opened in April 1851, at Lancaster, near Buffalo, New York, but which closed the next year. After graduation in 1852, he taught chemistry, botany and agricultural chemistry, for three years, in the Ovid Academy at Ovid, Seneca county, New York, and delivered public lectures each winter, in connection with the school, on chemistry and botany, more especially applied to agriculture. During this period he took an active part in the movement for locating the State Agricultural College at Ovid, which came about a little later. To better fit himself as a teacher of the sciences applied to agriculture, he went to Europe in 1855, spending a year in the University of Heidelberg, studying chemistry under Professor Bunsen and botany under Professor Schmidt; then eight months in the University of Munich, studying chemistry under Professor Liebig and geology under Professor Wagner; then three months attending lectures on chemistry and botany in Paris. He returned in September 1857, and renewed instruction in the Ovid Academy, remaining there a year. While in Europe, the legislation necessary for the establishment of the New York State Agricultural College at Ovid had been obtained. About the same time the People's College, in the adjoining county, at Havana, had also been chartered, and he accepted nominal professorships in both in order to aid and advise as to their buildings and organization before duties as actual professor could be possible. In the early part of 1858 the building of both institutions was begun. In the fall of the same year, he was elected Professor of Chemistry and Geology at Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. In the summer of 1860 he lost both wife and child, resigned his professorship there, also the nominal professorships in both the People's and the New York State Agricultural Colleges. He was appointed first assistant on the State Geological Survey of California, then being organized under Professor J. D. Whitney, and in October of that year went to California. His appointment was more especially for the agricultural and botanical survey of the state, but circumstances soon placed the chief part of the general geological field work in his care. For four years he had charge of the chief field work, the general geological and topographical work as well as the botanical. The careful mapping of the rougher and higher mountain regions in the United States was begun by that party, as well as the measurement of the higher mountains with any degree of accuracy.

WM. H. BREWER.

His climbing and measuring of Mt. Shasta, in September 1862, was the first careful measurement of any peak more than fourteen thousand feet high in the United States. In this work he traversed the coast ranges most of the distance from San Bernardino to the Oregon line, and crossed the great Sierra Nevada in more than a dozen places. In these explorations the highest mountains in the United States were explored, mapped and named, in 1864. A hardy constitution, much more than ordinary strength and power of endurance, combined with an ardent love of nature, especially fitted him for success in this arduous and often hazardous work. Mount Brewer in the Sierra Nevada range

is named for Professor Brewer. This mountain, thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-six feet high, has rarely been ascended. It was twice climbed by him and measured for topographical and geological purposes. In 1863 he was elected Professor of Natural Sciences in the College of California (later merged into the University of California, when the latter was established), and delivered lectures in the winter to the first class graduating from that institution. In 1864 he was elected Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. He resigned his positions in California and returned East at the end of that year and assumed duties at Yale. In 1869 he had charge of the field work of the Harvard expedition in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, which triangulated and mapped about three thousand or more square miles, climbing and measuring a considerable number of high peaks. In fact, this was the first measurement of any of the higher Rocky Mountains with any greater degree of accuracy than could be done by the casual barometric observations of passing travellers. His early education, intended for promoting agricultural science, was never lost sight of. After returning to Yale, aside from work in the College, he lectured on agriculture in all parts of the state, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture and took an active part in the movement for establishing the State Agricultural Experiment Station, in Connecticut, which was the first of the Agricultural Experiment Stations to be started in this country, and on its establishment in 1877 was appointed on its Board of Control, and he has been its Secretary and Treasurer, and a member of the Executive Committee from that time. He also took an active part in having the Storrs School established by the state, as an agricultural school, intermediate in grade between the common schools and the agricultural colleges. He has thus been identified with agricultural education in this country for nearly half a century. He was one of the members of the Board of Health of the city of New Haven from its organization in 1872 until 1889, and was its acting President from 1876 until the same date. He has also been a member of the State Board of Health from its establishment in 1877 until the present time, and has been its President since 1892. He was one of the judges at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, was special agent of the Census in 1880, and prepared the monograph on the Production of Cereals in the United States. He has served on several commissions appointed by the National Academy of Science, in reference to applications from several departments of the general government, of which the most important and noteworthy was the recent "Forestry Commission," which was asked to examine into the conditions of, and recommend a rational policy for, the conduct and administration of the forest lands belonging to the United States. He took an active part in having a topographical survey made of the state of Connecticut, brought the matter before the Governor and the State Legislature, and after action by them was Chairman of the State Commission that saw this work so successfully carried through and the maps published. In none of the commissions or boards on which he has served has there been any remuneration; the work has been done as a citizen laboring for the public welfare. He was elected member of the National Academy of Science in 1880, and has been a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences since 1865, and its President since 1887. He became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1850, and published his earliest scientific papers in its transactions of that year, and, under its present form of organization, is now one of the "fellows." He has been a member of the American Public Health Association since 1874, and is a member of numerous minor scientific associations, societies and clubs, among others the American and the National Geographical societies, the Appalachian and the Sierra clubs, and the Mazamas. He is also President of the Arctic Club. He married first at Ovid, New York, August 15, 1858, Angelina Jameson, daughter of Reverend Thomas and Elizabeth (Lord) Jameson, of Maine. She died June 5, 1860. They had one son, Edward Jameson Brewer, born at Washington, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1860; died July 12, 1860. He married for the second time at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 1, 1868, Georgiana Robinson, daughter of Jeremiah L. Robinson, Esq., and Irene (Fellows) Robinson of Exeter, New Hampshire. She died January 3, 1889. They had four children: Nora, Henry, Arthur and Carl Brewer, all of whom survive. He has published about one hundred and forty papers, pamphlets or books; edited and prepared with other scientists, "The Botany of California," two volumes; this, and "The Production of Cereals in the United States," are the most considerable works. The various other papers, published lectures and addresses, relate chiefly to agriculture, geology and sanitary science. The

name of Professor Brewer is one of the towers of strength of Yale. His lecture courses have long been among the most popular in the University. Through his writings and lectures, and his many-sided activities, his name is known and honored in all parts of the United States and Europe.

CHASE, Charles Marshall, of the firm of Chase & Norton, West Winsted, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, January 29, 1863, son of David B. and Sarah C. (Newton) Chase. In spite of the fact that his early education received at the com-

CHARLES M. CHASE.

mon school of his native place was followed by no further course of academic study, Mr. Chase has by his own personal energy and determination developed himself steadily until he now holds a position of no mean importance in the town of his adoption, West Winsted. At the early age of fifteen he first entered into active business life in the humble capacity of workman in a tin and plumbing shop, but he labored with such faithful and untiring zeal that in 1886 he gained control of the establishment where, eight years previously, he had entered as a mere subordinate. His management of the concern proved so successful that in 1895 he was encouraged to venture upon an enterprise of his own, bearing the firm name of Chase & Norton, which business is now in a prosperous and flourishing condition, giving ample promise of rapid and substantial growth. Mr. Chase's sterling qualities have not been unappreciated by his fellow-townsmen, and they have testified publicly to that effect by making him Warden of the Borough of Winsted, which office he has held since May 1, 1894, serving at present his fourth term in that capacity. He is a member and Past Grand of Clifton Lodge No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Past Sachem of Waramaug Tribe No. 13, Independent Order of Red Men, also a member of Bidwell Encampment No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Clifton Club. In politics Mr. Chase's sympathies are staunchly Republican. He is unmarried.

COWELL, George Hubert, Judge, Waterbury, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, March 25, 1840, son of Nelson and Jeannette (Bronson) Cowell. Through his parents he is descended from patriotic stock, from brave men and true, who fought for their liberty and that of their country in the troublous times of the Revolution. James Cowell, one of the forefathers of the present Judge, was a soldier in the Revolution, and John Baldwin, another ancestor on his father's side, was killed by the British in the invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779, while bravely struggling to repel their attack. On the maternal side the line is no less distinguished, Samuel Hotchkiss, who settled in New Haven, Connecticut, as early as 1641, being the great-grandfather of Captain Gideon Hotchkiss, a soldier of the French and Revolutionary wars and the first of the family to locate in Waterbury. Judge Cowell received his early education at the High School of his native town, and later in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He graduated from Yale University, a member of the class of 1868. During his senior year he attended the Yale Law School, not alone accomplishing the regular and difficult curriculum of the Academic senior year but doing junior Law School work as well. Subsequently he entered the Columbia Law School, graduated with honors and the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1869, and was admitted to the Bar of both New York and Connecticut in the same year, his admission to the former being granted in May and to the latter in September. Judge Cowell began his practice of

law in Waterbury, Connecticut, and filled the office of Judge of the City Court from 1877 to 1883. Four years later he was made Deputy Judge of the Waterbury District Court, his term of office extending over six years. From 1895 to 1897 he was Judge of the City Court and was chosen Judge of the Waterbury District Court in 1897 for four years from April first of that year. He has held various offices, civil and political, and his name is associated with many of the most important organizations in the state. He was Assistant Clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1871, Clerk of the same the following year and Clerk of Senate

GEO. H. COWELL.

in 1873. Following this he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department at Washington in 1875–76, and was First Lieutenant of Company A, Second Regiment of Connecticut National Guards from 1871 to 1875. The patronage of a man of his qualities would naturally be eagerly sought by the social societies of his community, and Judge Cowell is identified with numerous associations of high standing throughout the state. He is a member of Clark Commandery, Knights Templar, and Nosahogan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held all the Connecticut Grand Lodge Offices, becoming Grand Master in 1892. He was Representative to the Supreme Lodge in 1892 and 1893. He belongs to the Speedwell Lodge, Knights of Pythias. In addition he was one of the charter members of Mattatuck Council, Royal Arcanum, and has been a member of the Supreme Council. He was a charter member of Patucko Assembly of Good Fellows and is now a member of the Supreme Assembly of that order. He has been active in Heptasophs, Improved Order of Red Men, Home Circle, Patrons of Husbandry and, last but not least, his name is enrolled among the members of the Sons of the Revolution. While officiating as Grand Master of the Odd Fellows Order, Judge Cowell was active in establishing the Home of the association at Groton, Connecticut, and donated the first five hundred dollars subscribed for its purchase. The list of offices held by Judge Cowell would be incomplete were no mention made of his being Representative to the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1895, and of his re-election in 1897. As a member, both sessions, of the Judiciary Committee, he was part of the time its chairman on the part of the House, and took an active part in the proceedings. Judge Cowell has filled most ably numerous local offices. For four years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen and Chairman of the Law Committee; a member of the Board of Education, both town and city, and clerk of the Board of Health; Town Clerk and Registrar of votes. He was Chairman of the Republican Town Committee for six years, and a member of the Republican State Committee for four years. He is a Director in the West Side and Watertown Savings banks and in other corporations. On November 11, 1878, he was united to Miss Alice Sewell Barton, daughter of Joseph Barton, Esq., the marriage being solemnized at Washington, D. C. They have one living daughter, Jeannette Elizabeth Cowell.

DeLAMATER, Richard Storm, Photographer, was born in Hudson, New York, October 23, 1833, son of James E. and Catherine (Storm) DeLamater. His general education was received at a boarding-school in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and at Hudson Academy, New York, of which institution he is a graduate. At the age of fourteen, Mr. DeLamater began his business life as an apprentice in the coach-making trade and followed that occupation until 1856, when he became interested in photography, and decided to make that his profes-

sion. His first venture was in New Haven, but in 1861 he removed to Hartford, where he has lived ever since, occupying one studio a quarter of a century. Mr. DeLamater is one of the pioneers of photography in America, and for many years has

R. S. DeLAMATER.

been regarded as the foremost photographer of Hartford; he has kept pace with the latest developments and improvements in his art, and his name is a synonym for skilful and artistic work. His long residence in the city and steady good results have made his studio one of the business landmarks of the place, and there are few of Hartford's prominent citizens who have not, at one time or another, patronized DeLamater. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Republican Club of Hartford, and from 1890 to 1893 held the office of First Lieutenant in the Veteran Corps of the Putnam Phalanx. Mr. DeLamater was married August 28, 1854, to Sarah Jane Woolsey. They have one child, Richard Woolsey DeLamater, who is associated with his father in the business.

FRENCH, Howard Truman, M. D., Deep River, was born in Hartland, Connecticut, August 24, 1866, son of Orton B. and Jane (Osborn) French. After an early education received in the common schools, he was sent to the Wesleyan Academy of Wibraham, Massachusetts, and subsequently entered the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the class of 1891. Shortly after graduation, Dr. French began his professional career in Deep River, Connecticut, where he has since practiced and resided, and where he has attained much prominence in his profession. Since August 14, 1894, he has held the position of Medical Examiner for the town of Saybrook; he is also a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society, and the State Medical Society. Dr. French was married October 13,

H. T. FRENCH.

1891, to Carrie P. Hunt, of Somers, Connecticut. They have one child: Marion E. French, born August 15, 1895.

GROSVENOR, Charles W., Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, was born in Pomfret, May 11, 1839, eldest son of John W. and Phebe G. (Spaulding) Grosvenor. The Grosvenor family in Pomfret antedates the Revolution. It has always held a foremost place in that town of distinguished

name. Many of the descendants have held place and power in the councils of the state and nation. Charles W. Grosvenor acquired his early education in District and State Normal Schools. During the late rebellion he faithfully served as

CHAS W GROSVENOR.

Sergeant of Company D, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers. He is a prominent Republican, and twice creditably represented his native town in the State Legislature and once in the Senate. He and his brother Benjamin have been largely the means of making Pomfret one of the leading summer resorts of New England. Mr. Grosvenor has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of our soldiers and farmers, and his earnest efforts in their behalf have been, as they should be, highly appreciated. He is the efficient and popular President of the Windham County Agricultural Society and President of the Woodstock Agricultural Society. He has also been honored by the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers' Association, and is now serving his fourth term as President of that body, which indicates that his valuable services are recognized by "the brave Eighteenth." He was elected to his present position as State Treasurer in November 1896. He is well equipped by education and business experience for the important place he has been selected to fill, which he graces with the fitness of a thorough gentleman, and a capable man of affairs. Mr. Grosvenor was married on March 7, 1866, to Elizabeth Mathewson, daughter of George B. Mathewson, of Pomfret, Connecticut. They have three daughters: Mary M., Julia E. and Louise P. Grosvenor.

HULL, George Sylvanus, Physician, Bristol, was born in Burlington, Connecticut, March 27, 1847, son of Sylvanus and Florilla M. Hull. His father's ancestors were English and his mother's French. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native town and at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. He began the study of medicine at the Yale Medical School where he spent one year. He next attended one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, which was followed by a course at the New York Homœopathic Medical College where he was

GEORGE S. HULL.

graduated in 1872. Thus well grounded in the principles of both the allopathic and homœopathic schools, he commenced practice at Bristol in March 1872, where he has built up a very successful practice. He has been medical examiner for Bristol since the establishment of the office. He was elected surgeon of the First Regiment Connecticut

National Guards in 1887 which office he retained until 1890 when he was appointed to the same position in the Second Regiment. A few weeks afterwards he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon-General on Brigadier-General E. F. Durand's Staff. Dr. Hull is a member of the Alumni Medical Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and is also a member of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society. He is an enthusiastic believer in the principles of fraternal organizations and belongs to the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. He was a charter member and the first Past-Chancellor of Ethan Lodge Knights of Pythias of Bristol, and was the organizer of Hull Division, No. 5, of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias in Bristol. In 1888 he was appointed Grand Master at Arms at the Grand Lodge Session of that year; in 1889 was elected Grand Prelate; in 1890 Grand Vice-Chancellor and in 1891 Grand Chancellor. In 1894 he was elected a Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge. He joined the Franklin Lodge of Masons of Bristol in 1872 and the following year the Dequabuck Chapter. He then joined in order the Doric Council of New Britain, the Washington Commandery, the Knights Templar of Hartford, and Pyramid Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Bridgeport. In 1889 he became a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason of the Sovereign Consistory at Norwich. Dr. Hull has been a member of the Baptist Church of Bristol for thirty years, and has been one of the Trustees for the past ten years. In politics he is a Republican. He has been twice married. His first wife (deceased) was Sarah Alice Curtiss of Forestville, Connecticut. His present wife is Hattie A. Fenn of Bristol. They have one child, George W. Hull.

LIGHT, John Henry, Attorney-at-Law, South Norwalk, was born in Carmel, Putnam county, New York, March 27, 1855, the son of Belden and Annie (Keenan) Light. His father, a typical Yankee, traced his ancestry back to a period before the Revolutionary War. His mother was born in the north of Ireland of sturdy Scotch-Irish parentage. Young Light received his early education in the common schools, finishing at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, New York, where he was graduated in 1880. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar of Fairfield county in September 1883. In May of the following year he was chosen corporation counsel for the city of South Norwalk, which position he continues to hold. The fact that he has retained this office through both Republican and Democratic administrations testifies to his popularity and efficiency. He is also prosecuting attorney for the Criminal Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield county, to which office he was chosen February 1, 1896. He has been a member of the School Board and Acting School Visitor for the town of Norwalk for nine years. He is also a member of the District Committee of the South Norwalk Union School district, and Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the South

JOHN H. LIGHT.

Norwalk Public Library. He is one of the managers and directors of the South Norwalk Savings Bank, is President of the South Norwalk Improvement Society, and member of the Congregational Church of South Norwalk. He belongs to the Knob Outing Club and Norwalk Yacht Club, and is a member of Butler's Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Old Wall Lodge of Masons. He is also a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican and has taken an active part in every campaign, making many speeches throughout the state. Possessed of a muscular athletic build, a pleasing personality, and the keen, persuasive ability of the trained lawyer, his speeches

are always forceful and his talents uniformly recognized. He was married August 3, 1881, to Ida M. Lockwood. They have one son: Freeman Light.

PHELPS, William Lyon, Assistant Professor of English Literature at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, was born in New Haven, January 2, 1865. He is the son of the Reverend S. Dryden Phelps, D. D., and S. Emilia (Linsley) Phelps; is a great-grandson of Colonel William Lyon of Revolutionary fame, and is descended in direct line from Theophilus Eaton, the first Governor of the New

WM. LYON PHELPS.

Haven Colony. He prepared for college at the Hartford High School, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1887. He received the degree of M. A. from Harvard in 1891, and the degree of Ph. D. from Yale in the same year. He was Instructor in English at the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, New York, in 1888–89, and was Morgan Fellow at Harvard in 1890-91. In 1891–92 he was Instructor in English at Harvard, and in the autumn of 1892 returned to New Haven to occupy a similar position as Instructor in English Literature at Yale. He so continued until 1896, when he was elected to his present position of Assistant Professor of English Literature. Professor Phelps occupies an unique position among the instructors at Yale. The graduating class of 1896 in the Academical Department not only voted him their most popular instructor, but presented him with a silver loving cup; and he has thus frequently received testimonials of the warm affection with which he is universally regarded by the undergraduates of the university. He brings to his work a thorough preparation, the enthusiasm of youth, and an earnestness of purpose which wins and inspires. His course on English fiction attracted attention within and without the university, and he is in active demand as a lecturer on literary topics, having given courses in New York and Philadelphia. He has published the following books: "The Beginnings of the English Romantic Movement," Boston, 1893; "Selections from the Poetry and Prose of Thomas Gray," Boston, 1894; Irving's "Tales of a Traveller," New York, 1894; Irving's "Sketch Book," New York, 1895; Chapman's "Plays" (Mermaid Series), London, 1895; Shakespeare's "As You Like It," New York, 1896; and many articles in magazines and periodicals. His book on the Romantic Movement was reviewed with high praise in London, Paris and Leipzig, as an original study and contribution to literary history. In politics Professor Phelps is a Republican, was a delegate to the Michigan State Convention of 1896, and stumped Michigan for McKinley during the summer of the last campaign. While at Harvard during 1891–92 he was President of the Harvard Graduate Club. He was married at Huron City, Michigan, December 21, 1892, to Annabel Hubbard.

RORABACK, Willard Andrew, Attorney-at-Law, Torrington, was born in New Marlborough, Massachusetts, March 12, 1860, son of James and Martha E. (Bartholomew) Roraback. He was educated in the common schools and at the High Schools of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and Canaan, Connecticut. He studied law in the office of Judge A. T. Roraback of Canaan, under whose instruction he remained from 1877 to 1884. In June 1883 he was admitted to the Bar, and in April of the following year began the practice of law at Torrington, where he still remains. He is recognized as one of the leading young lawyers of the county. In 1887 he was elected Town Clerk of Torrington, and held the same office, with the exception of one year, from 1889 to 1897. He also holds the office of Borough Clerk of Torrington, to which office he was

elected in 1891. He was Representative in the Legislature of 1895, and served as Clerk of the Finance Committee. On October 6, 1897, he was appointed Judge of the Borough Court of Torrington by Governor Cook. He takes an active interest in politics and has been Chairman of the Republican Town Committee since 1885. Mr. Roraback is a Mason, being a member of the Chapter and Council; he is also a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow. He was married December 28,

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1892, to Emma E. Pierson, of Hartford, Connecticut. They have one child: James Willard Roraback.

RHOADES, Charles Lyman, Baptist Clergyman, Stamford, was born in Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, May 13, 1849, son of John Dickinson and Seviah (Brown) Rhoades. On both sides of the house he traces his descent back to staunch old Colonial stock. The Rhoades genealogy is very complete and is traced back to Henry Rhoades, a settler of Marblehead, Massachusetts, prior to 1639, whose eight children were: Eleazur, Samuel, Joseph, Joshua, Josiah, Jonathan, Eliza and Henry Rhoades, Jr. Samuel, the second son, was born in 1642, and married Abagail Coabs in 1681. Their ten children were: Jonathan, Samuel, Abigail, Eleazur, Sarah, Obadiah, Sarah, Jane, Joseph and Benjamin Rhoades. Joseph, the ninth child of Samuel, was born August 25, 1701, and lived at Marblehead. He was a man of character and sterling worth. His will filed at Salem bequeaths an estate of the value of seven hundred pounds sterling, a considerable fortune for those early times. He married Mary Fuller, and their children, all born at Marblehead, were named: Mary, Joseph, Sarah, Lydia, Abagail, Samuel and Joseph. Joseph, their youngest son, was born March 1, 1741, and married Emma Chapman December 18, 1766. He died at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, June 12, 1830, having served as Ensign during the Revolutionary War. His wife, a woman of great beauty and unusual mental attainments, was still living when the youngest of her twelve children, all then living, had attained the age of fifty years. These twelve children's names were: Joseph, Emma, Samuel, John, Benjamin, Hannah, Stephen, Polly, Jacob, Thomas, Betsy and Chapman. John, the fourth child, was born December 26, 1773, at Marblehead, and died at Elbridge, New York, February 25, 1854. He married May 8, 1797, Clarissa Dickinson, who died in childbirth May 13, 1799. He was again married January 27, 1801, to Hannah Cook, a cousin of his first wife. He was a farmer, removing in 1810 from Marblehead to Skaneateles, New York, and from the latter place moving to Elbridge. His ten children were: John Dickinson, the father of the subject of this sketch; Francis, Clarissa, Eliza, Maria, Clarissa, Hannah Smith, Mary Ann, Orpha and Francis Cook Rhoades. Charles Lyman Rhoades, the present clergyman, received his early education in the typical red schoolhouse of his native town. He then attended the Monroe Collegiate Institute, but a further collegiate training was abandoned owing to the need of his services at home. Though disappointed in his college course, with that indomitable spirit that conquers success, he decided to study law at home during his evenings after the hard day's work on the farm. This he continued to do for two years, and in November 1871 was able to leave home for Toledo, Ohio. The following May he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and on December 16, 1872, he was admitted to the Circuit Court of the United States. While still practicing the legal profession he was always active in church, mission and Sunday-school work. Feeling more and more inclined to religious work, he finally, in November 1879,

accepted the General Secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association of Haverhill, Massachusetts. He continued his work at Haverhill and at Manchester, New Hampshire, for three years, when in September 1882 he entered the Newton Theological Seminary. One month later he was called to the Baptist Church of Lexington, Massachusetts, where, in January 1883, he was ordained. The care of the church developed so fast that he was compelled to cut his seminary course down to a year's work. His subsequent pastorates have been at West Acton, Somerville and Boston, Massachusetts, and his present successful pastorate at Stamford. Mr. Rhoades is an

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omnivorous reader, and with his retentive memory, wide experience of men and ability to speak forcibly, entirely without notes, is peculiarly fitted for his position and profession. Joining the Baptist church when a farmer's boy at Elbridge, and following the faith consistently through all his varied life, he brings to his work both the precept and example of an earnest Christian life. He is not a member of any club or society, believing that his power for good would be stronger if he remained independent. He was married at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1875, to Mary Elizabeth Fitch, a lineal descendant of Thomas Fitch, Governor of Connecticut. Four children have been born to them: Julia Fitch, born January 13, 1876, married January 17, 1895, to Henry George Quimby; Charles Lyman, born February 13, 1878, died in 1888; Mary Elizabeth, born October 18, 1881; and Alva Spencer Rhoades, born August 2, 1885. Since the foregoing was in type, Mr. Rhoades has accepted the position of District Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, with office in New York city, and has removed to Mount Vernon, New York. This position is one of the most important in the country and in the denomination, representing the Union for Southern New York and Northern New Jersey, including all the Baptist churches of Greater New York in the District. The American Baptist Missionary Union has one of the finest records for active and successful work of any foreign missionary society in the world, and to represent it among three hundred churches, including those of the metropolis of the United States, is indeed a high calling. Rev. Mr. Rhoades has made foreign missions a special study during his ministry, which is undoubtedly the reason why he has been called to this work.

WOLFF, Arthur Jacob, M. D., Physician and Bacteriologist, Hartford, was born in London, England, June 7, 1855, son of Arthur S. Wolff, M. D., and Sarah (Ansell) Wolff. His maternal ancestors lived in London and Ipswich, England, and the line is traced back to the thirteenth century. His grandfather was a constructing engineer under Napoleon I in the French Army. His father served through the Crimean War in the French service, and was Surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, a French Regiment in the Civil War. At present he is a Texas State Quarantine Officer. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Plattsburgh (New York) High School. At the age of fifteen he began the study of medicine with his father with whom he thus continued for seven years. He obtained a license to practice in New York but in the same year he moved with his father to Texas and was entered as a student in the Texas Medical College and Hospital where he was graduated in 1876. For one year he practiced medicine at Galveston, at the end of which time he became Assistant Surgeon at the United States Army Post, stationed at Fort Brown. From 1877 to 1881 he had varied service along the Rio Grande in the army under General George Sykes for whom he was the attendant physician at the time of his death. During this period he made good use of his oppor-

tunities to study the Southern climate and its peculiar diseases. Coming North in 1881 he took a special course of medicine at Bellevue College where he obtained a second degree of M. D. in 1883. In that year he moved to Hartford where he has since been located. He has made a specialty of women's diseases and of microscopic work and has been called in as an expert in many noted murder trials in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Texas. He was called in the Souder Murder Case, and in the Trebbe, Bushenhargen, Daly, Rogers, Buchanan and Bestero cases. He is at present Bacteriologist for the Hartford Board of

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Health. He is a member of the City, County and State medical societies, the Royal Microscopical Society of London, and the Kings County Medical Society of New York. In politics he is an Independent. He was married February 17, 1886, to Hattie Krotoshiner, of Hartford. They have had one daughter, Beatrice, who died in infancy.

BLISS, Francis Edward, of Hartford, Publisher, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 23, 1843, son of Elisha Bliss, Jr., and Lois Ann (Thayer) Bliss. He is of good English descent, his ancestry including well-known New England stock, deriving on the paternal side from Thomas Bliss, of Belstone, Devonshire county, in the sixteenth century, whose son Thomas was one of the first settlers in Hartford, Connecticut; and on the maternal side, from Richard Thayer, who emigrated from England in 1636, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. Mr. Bliss was educated at private schools in and about New York; later in Springfield, Massachusetts, and finally at the Collegiate Preparatory School of Alexander Hyde, in Lee, Massachusetts. His delicate health prevented further study. Until the age of thirteen he resided in Brooklyn and Jersey City; he then divided his time, as health permitted, between study and various outdoor pursuits, spending some winters in the early logging camps of Michigan. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted but was not accepted because of youth and physical condition; he became, however, quite familiar with army life through several extended visits to the Union lines, and witnessed many stirring scenes. Thus his experiences of rough outdoor life, acting upon a receptive mind and his quick observation, stored up valuable information for life use. At twenty-one he entered the Ninth National Bank of New York and began his business education, where his ability and close attention to duties resulted in rapid promotion. He was connected with this institution in 1864 and 1865; then for a short time he was employed in the Tenth National Bank of the same city, and finally coming to Hartford in 1866, became connected with the American Publishing Company, being made its Treasurer in 1868, Secretary and Treasurer in 1872, and President and Treasurer in 1887, which positions he continues to hold. Under his management the company has prospered, doing a large and growing business and bringing out the works of many noted writers, foremost among them, Mark Twain, whose early books published by Mr. Bliss's firm had an enormous sale. Other well-known publications of the house are J. T. Headley's "History of the Rebellion," of which a quarter of a million copies were sold, and the works of Albert D. Richardson, Bret Harte, Miss Holley (Josiah Allen's wife) and Colonel Thomas W. Knox. The American Publishing Company has sold books by the hundreds of thousands and this satisfactory result has largely come, not only from Mr. Bliss's thorough practical knowledge of the many stages of his profession, from the various details of manufacture and shipping of goods, but the putting of a book on the

market and conducting its sale through the agency of canvassers; often as many as five thousand being employed at one time. The business is purely by the subscription plan. Mr. Bliss has also paid close attention to the literary side of his business and been thrown much into contact with writers. For twenty years he has applied himself closely to his work, scarcely taking time for an occasional vacation, and he has reason to be proud of the result. Recently the firm has again become the publishers of Mark Twain, bringing out his book, "Following the Equator." Mr. Bliss was for some time a member of the Lotus Club of New York, and is

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now a member of several clubs and societies of New York and Hartford. In 1879 he was honorably discharged from the Governor's Foot Guard. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or held office. His tastes lead him to prefer a quiet home life. He is a type of the New Englander who, by persistent energy and natural ability, has attained a marked and deserved success. On September 28, 1870, he was married, on the summit of Mt. Holyoke, Massachusetts, to Frances T. French. They have had two children, both living: Elisha French, aged twenty-seven, and Francis Edward Bliss, aged twenty-three.

CUTLER, Ralph William, President of the Hartford Trust Company, Hartford, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, February 21, 1853, son of Eben and Caroline Elizabeth (Holman) Cutler. He is a descendant of James Cutler who came from England, in 1634, was one of the original settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts, and was "assigned" twenty-eight acres of land in the "First Great Divide." In 1642 he was also "assigned" eighty-two acres additional, but in 1651 he sold his share and removed to Lexington, Massachusetts, where the cellar of his house is still to be seen upon the farm which he purchased at that time, and which has remained in the Cutler family until very recently. His son, James Cutler, served in King Philip's War, lived and died in Lexington, but Thomas Cutler, his son, removed to Western (now Warren), Massachusetts, where he purchased a farm of about three hundred acres in 1750, which farm remains in the family to the present day. He was the father of Deacon Thomas Cutler, who was a man of note in the annals of Warren, and his son was Ebenezer Cutler, who served in the War of the Revolution, received his commission as Lieutenant, inherited the homestead at Warren, and died there in 1814. He bequeathed the farm to James Cutler, who was also a prominent man in town affairs. Ralph W. Cutler's father, Eben Cutler, removed to Boston in 1832, went into the jewelry business, and was one of Boston's old-time merchants. From this same stock comes the Reverend Manasseh Cutler, who cut so important a figure in the settlement of the Northwest, including the Western Reserve. The subject of this sketch numbers among his ancestors Governor George Wyllys, Governor William Pynchon, Major William Whiting, Captain Daniel Clark, and many others prominent in shaping the early affairs of this country. Mr. Cutler's mother, Caroline Elizabeth Holman, was a descendant of Ensign John Holman, who was one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and an original Grantee of land in 1630. He came in Maverick and Wareham's Company in the ship Mary and John, probably from Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England. His residence was "by the Rock," meaning what is now known as Dorchester Heights, overlooking Boston harbor. He was chosen Selectman in 1636, 1637 and 1642. In 1636 he was appointed Ensign of the First Military Company of Dorchester, Massachusetts, under Captain Israel Stoughton and Lieutenant Nathaniel Duncan, at the beginning of the Pequot War. He was also one of the first

members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and his name is No. 19 on the Roll. His son, Samuel Holman, was a surgeon in military service in 1671 and again in 1676. The subject of this sketch came to Hartford from Boston in 1880, at the age of twenty-seven years, having been elected as Treasurer of the Hartford Trust Company, upon the promotion of Mr. R. W. Farmer to the Presidency of the company. Mr. Farmer resigned his office in 1882 to enter a private banking firm. The stock of the Trust Company was about this time below par, eighty-five dollars per share. It has steadily advanced until today it is in

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request at one hundred and fifty dollars. The assets of the company are absolutely clean, and unencumbered by suspended paper or uncollected interest. Following the limited administrations of Presidents Hon. William Faxon and Mr. Henry Kellogg, both of whom died in office, Mr. Cutler was in 1887 elected President — the youngest bank president in the state. Mr. Cutler's early education acquired in Boston, Massachusetts, eminently fitted him for his chosen profession. He graduated from the Boston English High School at sixteen years of age, and had, previous to entering upon his banking career, a few years' experience in mercantile life, which gave him a wide knowledge of business men, bankers, and of commercial credits. His clear judgment and close scrutiny of the latter has contributed largely to his success as a banker. President Cutler derives much of his strength from the fact that he has a minute acquaintance with every detail, clerkly and otherwise, which can arise in the practical conduct of the institution which he heads. His urbane and courteous intercourse secures to him the confidence and friendly esteem of his associates and customers. Mr. Cutler was a member of the Court of Common Council of Hartford in 1883–84; appointed Fire Commissioner April 1896, a three-years term; is Treasurer of the Connecticut Humane Society since its organization in 1880; Gentleman of the Council, Society of Colonial Wars, since its organization in 1893; member of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1890; Colonial Order of the Acorn; New England Historic, Genealogical Society of Boston, Massachusetts; also Colonial and Republican clubs of Hartford. Mr. Cutler married in 1880 Grace Dennis, the eldest daughter of Rodney Dennis, who was one of the founders and for thirty-three years Secretary of the Traveler's Insurance Company. By this union he has three children: Charlotte Elizabeth, Ralph Dennis and Ruth Holman Cutler.

CLOWES, George Hewlett, of Waterbury, late President of the Board of Trade, and managing member of the firm of Randolph & Clowes, was born at Clinton, Oneida county, New York, June 17, 1842, during his father's Presidency of the Clinton Liberal Institute, and is the son of Rev. Timothy and Mary (Hewlett) Clowes. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the name of Clowes first appears in America. Here, its starting point was in that old, historic and thriving town of Hempstead, Long Island. Indeed, the burying ground of St. George's church in Hempstead is, in its epitaphs, a sufficient history of the family since its first advent to this country. It is a surprising fact, in looking over its records from the beginning, to find so many of the name in succeeding generations who have pursued professional and scholarly lives, — doctors, lawyers, clergymen, almost exclusively, — many of them quite distinguished in their life work. Perhaps, however, no one of the name acquired so high a position in the world of letters and scholarship as the Rev. Timothy Clowes, LL.D., the father of our present subject. This man, most eminent in his profession, was born March 18,

1787; was graduated as Master of Arts at Columbia College in 1808; was a clergyman in 1809 of the established church, with a parish at Jamaica, Long Island, and later one in Jersey City; was rector of St. Peter's Church, in Albany, from 1810 to 1817, — at the end of which time he returned to Hempstead, and for three years taught with marked success one of the leading classical institutes of the country. Recognizing his vast and varied erudition, he was honored in 1821, with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Allegheny College, and the same year was appointed the Principal of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, Long Island. In 1823, Dr. Clowes re-

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ceived a call to the presidency of Washington College, Maryland, which he accepted. Over this institution of learning he presided for six years. During a part of this period he was also rector of the Episcopal Church in Chestertown, Maryland, and of St. Paul's, Kent county, Maryland. In 1829, Washington College was destroyed by fire, and Dr. Clowes again opened his classical school in Hempstead, Long Island. This seminary in the succeeding nine years became widely celebrated as an institution of learning. The Clinton Liberal Institute, Oneida county, New York, called him in 1838 to its presidency, — a position which he creditably occupied for four years. Dr. Clowes died at Hempstead, Long Island, June 19, 1847. If the subject of this notice derives some of his best qualities to insure success in life from his distinguished father, he is no less indebted for many of his characteristics to his mother. Her maiden name was Mary Hewlett, and her mother's name was Mary Sands. She came from a long and noted ancestry. Her lineage is distinctly traced step by step, to the middle of the eleventh century in England, and her family was exclusively of Saxon origin. The name was originally Sandys in the olden times, but has since been spelled Sandes, Sandis, and Sands. Dr. Benjamin Sandys was Archbishop of York in the time of Cromwell, who confiscated his vast estates just as he treated everything of value with which he came in contact. There is at present an association of the Sands family heirs, of which Mr. Clowes is a member, — seeking for a restoration to them through the British Parliament of these estates, aggregating $100,000,000. In America the Sands family first appears in the person of Sir Edwin Sandys, who in 1617 became Governor and Treasurer of the Virginia Colony. Subsequently, in 1640, representatives of the parent stock in England settled in Boston, Massachusetts. The genealogy of the Sands family from this point to the present — covering nearly three centuries — is both interesting and instructive, but our narrow limits forbid its introduction here. Suffice it to say, that it comprised members of all of the three recognized professions, men prominent in business circles in New York and elsewhere, officers, soldiers and patriots of our wars of the Revolution and 1812, bankers, members of Congress, judges, naval officers and scholars. Mr. Clowes' father died when he was but five years of age. Upon his widowed mother devolved the care, education and training of two children, both of tender years. Until he was eleven years of age, Mr. Clowes attended the Hempstead Seminary and Jamaica Academy. For the four following years he was a student of the Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vermont. At the age of fifteen, his brother, then a banker in DePere, Wisconsin, gave him a position in his banking house, which he retained until he entered St. Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin. Since his college days, until 1875, he made his home with his mother in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Clowes has also an honorable record, as a young and patriotic citizen, in our late Civil War. Under the competent instruction of Colonel Tompkins, who had been commissioned to educate offi-

cers for military positions, he passed a successful examination before the Board of United States Examining Officers, and was at once appointed Adjutant of the McClellan Infantry. Having aided in recruiting six hundred men for a new regiment, an order of consolidation with another and smaller body of recruits was issued by the War Department, and, owing in all probability to political favoritism, the entire regimental field and staff of the latter body was placed in command of the full regiment. It was a flagrant piece of injustice, but it did not in the least diminish the patriotic ardor of Mr. Clowes. On a second call for troops, he at once re-enlisted with the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guards. Soon he was appointed Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, which position he held when mustered out. He had, likewise, during the War of the Rebellion, experience in the Navy of the United States. For a year and a half he served on the United States gunboat Flambeau, doing duty off the coast of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Later he was transferred to the United States storeship, Home, and was faithful to duty aboard this ship until she was ordered home in the summer of 1864. His elder brother, Joseph Clowes, now retired, was also in the service of the Navy of the Union, as Admiral's Secretary, and the loss of a leg at the fall of Fort Fisher, sufficiently attests his love of country and his sacrifice for her in her hour of sore distress. This is all the more marked as he volunteered his services for shore duty against the admiral's advice not to go ashore with the marines. The first experience of Mr. Clowes in a mercantile life began as book-keeper and afterwards as salesman, for the flourishing manufacturing house of Garden & Company, New York. This was late in 1864. At the end of two years he received a flattering offer from the Middlefield Fire & Building Stone Company, 1269 Broadway, New York. While thus engaged he was appointed paymaster's clerk on the United States gunboat Juniata, ordered to the European station, and sailed in July 1869. He was abroad till 1872. Returning to the United States, he at once engaged as loan and discount clerk for the New York Loan Indemnity Company. In this position he won the respect and admiration of all who dealt with him, and, through their confidence in him personally, he influenced to this company, during the two years of his connection with it, deposits of his friends of upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars. It was with this banking house that the old firm of Brown & Brothers of Waterbury, Connecticut, with a reputation world-wide for upwards of forty years, then kept their New York accounts. Late in 1874, when the New York Loan Indemnity Company were arranging to discontinue business, Mr. Philo Brown (the then President of Brown & Brothers) asked its President in the course of a business conversation, if he could recommend one of the employees of the bank to him, a man who would have the requisite character, stamina and ability, if engaged, to grow up and become identified wih his large business establishment in Waterbury. Calling up Mr. Clowes, the President at once remarked to Mr. Brown: "Of all those employed in this bank, I speak in every respect most highly of this man." That recommendation was sufficient. An engagement of Mr. Clowes at once followed, and, as a result, on January 1, 1875, Mr. Clowes came to Waterbury, and entered upon his duties as head book-keeper of Brown & Brothers. During the entire period of his connection with Brown & Brothers, covering about eleven years, it should, however, be stated that Mr. Clowes had no part in the direction, policy or management of the concern. Owing to financial difficulties and embarrassments and other causes, in January 1886 it was deemed advisable for the once powerful and solid company of Brown & Brothers to make an assignment. The trustees of the company, however, recognizing the ability and integrity of Mr. Clowes, retained him for his aid to them in winding up its involved and intricate affairs. His keen mercantile sagacity told him at once that the purchase of the seamless and brazed tube and boiler business from the trustees might be made the nucleus of a great industry. This, however, was then but a small portion of the original plant of Brown & Brothers. To secure its control required an outlay of $37,500. The purchase price of the kettle business of the late company was fixed at $5000 additional. At once, Mr. Clowes applied to a friend of a year's standing, Mr. Edward F. Randolph, a man of wealth and with large business interests in New York, for the capital necessary to make this purchase. After a conference, Mr. Randolph agreed to furnish conditionally the requisite sum. The imposed condition was in substance that the entire responsibility of the direction and management of the plant when bought should devolve upon Mr. Clowes. It was an immense undertaking for one man to assume, especially when a new company, under new conditions and surroundings, must be built up on the wreck of the old. The entire purchase price of $42,500

was, however, at once furnished. Mr. Clowes assumed all personal responsibility of management, and in April 1886, the sale was effected by a transfer from the trustees of the portion indicated, of the former Brown & Brothers plant, to Randolph & Clowes. The partnership capital of the new firm was at that time fixed at $75,000 (though subsequently many times increased) and the partnership of Randolph & Clowes was launched upon its business career. At that time (April 1886) they employed fifty men and one clerk. Their office quarters consisted of a small room about fourteen feet square. By comparison at the present writing (January 1897) they now employ eight under superintendents and over five hundred hands. The main office, a substantial brick structure of pleasing architectural design, where all books, records, and accounts are kept, gives employment to twenty clerks. The firm also at present has its own offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, together with a large distributing depot in Boston and Chicago. After their first purchase as before described, in 1886, for three years Mr. Clowes put forth all his energies towards building up the little business so acquired. From small beginnings, the volume of business transacted rapidly increased. In three years only $105,000 in cash had been paid in, yet, at the end of that time, this thriving partnership, in its seamless and brazed tube, boiler and kettle departments, was transacting a business exceeding $600,000 per annum, — a surprising showing upon the original investment. At this juncture, the energy, executive ability and business skill of Mr. Cowles stood him well in hand. Consuming, as the firm did, large quantities of sheet brass and copper, his business sagacity suggested the propriety of his firm engaging likewise in its manufacture. Their increased business, also, had outgrown the quarters which it then occupied. Consequently, in March 1889, the present partners purchased of the trustees at a cost of $75,000 the old rolling mill of Brown & Brothers (the largest single rolling mill in the country at that time), together with the remainder of the property. It was a business venture at which many old and experienced manufacturers shook their heads, predicting only impending ruin and disaster to the young and thriving firm. But Mr. Clowes was not to be satisfied until he could reach a point where he could see his firm second to none either in its capacity for volume of business, credit in its finance, or ability in its management. Whether or not he has succeeded, the figures alone will show. Starting with about two hundred customers on its books, this concern now has nearly five thousand. Up to the present time over $600,000 has been spent in improving the property, as originally purchased. The cost, therefore, of this plant, starting with such modest proportions but eight years ago, — is to the partners over $750,000. The betterments to the property — taking into consideration the constantly increasing success of the enterprise — give it a value more than double their entire cost. In the management and development of this enormous industry Mr. Clowes has had no aid from any source, except the generous financial assistance of his partner, who, however, has given no time whatever to its conduct, policy or supervision. It must also be remembered that, during these few years of the growth and maturity of this firm, it has been compelled in the open market to face and combat the competition of old and established corporations, with limitless credit and recognized experience born of many years. Its success is, therefore, an added cause for congratulation to Mr. Clowes, as its manager. Perhaps one of the main causes for this rapid and enormous growth may, under the circumstances, be found in the rigid system of economy upon which Mr. Clowes has insisted in every detail. Expenses of selling and marketing goods, as well as the general expenses of the management, — all outside of the actual cost of production, — have been reduced by him to a minimum. The cost to the company of this item has never exceeded four per cent of their sales. The difference between this figure and the selling expenses of other companies in the same line, running from seven to twelve per cent on their output, goes far toward explaining why Randolph & Clowes can make so good a financial exhibit. Mr. Clowes is still the active, energetic, persevering manager and partner of this great and prosperous firm. Their extensive and magnificent works occupy a central portion of the city of Waterbury. The site is an admirable one, and covers no less than six acres of ground. On one side they front on the tracks of the New York & New England Railroad; on another the rails of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road pass their doors, while from the Naugutuck River, which southward flows near by, they have the use of an unlimited and never failing water supply. No site could be better selected for a great manufacturing plant, and these transportation facilities have aided in making the mills and factories of Randolph & Clowes a manu-

facturing establishment perhaps unsurpassed. The plant could not be duplicated today for less than $1,250,000. The rolling mills in which the sheet copper and brass are rolled are on the plans of all rolling mills, though even here a number of valuable improvements have been utilized; in fact, everything that has been devised during the last decade in rolling mill equipment has been put in operation. The tube mills are especially interesting. The seamless tube business is one of many and various technical difficulties, requiring the most costly and ponderous, as well as the most delicate, machinery. Only skilled workmen, of many years' experience, are employed in this particular branch of the business. The manufacture of tubing up to four or five inches in diameter requires more than ordinary skill and outlay as to capital, and the difficulties are more than proportionally increased with every added inch in diameter greater than four inches. From this fact only two or three seamless tube manufacturers make tubes up to eight inches, the majority of firms confining themselves to tubing up to four or five inches. The largest tubes made in Europe are only twelve or fourteen inches. Mr. Clowes was not slow to grasp the economic fact that there was little profit to be gleaned in a field where every average worker might swing a more or less successful sickle; so he has for the past eight or nine years been steadily bending all his energies in the way of developing his plant and machinery to turning out tubes of the greatest dimensions, until now the firm turns out tubes thirty-eight inches in diameter, six feet long; twenty-four inches in diameter, twelve feet long; twelve inches in diameter, twenty feet long. Copper is a difficult metal to handle. Mr. Clowes recognized the obstacles attending the casting of large masses of copper; he measured them accurately, and he made up his mind long ago that the only way to get an absolutely perfect tube, or a seamless tube at all of large diameter, was to first roll a sheet either of copper or brass, circle it, and then from the circle draw the tube. Hence this firm has today more methods of drawing tubes than any other concern in the world, all peculiarly adapted to the special sizes or qualities desired, and many of the methods or devices fully protected by patents. Progressive and up-to-date plumbers all over the world know the merits of the patented seamless drawn copper house boiler manufactured by Randolph & Clowes. They realize its many points of superiority, strength, durability and appearance. As these boilers are made up to twenty-four inches in diameter, three hundred gallons capacity, and seamless drawn, requiring an immense outlay in ponderous machinery, aside from the protection of patents, the firm has no reason to fear competition in that line. The whole plant is an enduring monument to George H. Clowes. Few business men in the country can point to such results, accumulated in so few years, by their own personal, individual, unaided efforts. No wonder that the city of Waterbury with its immense manufacturing interests was glad to honor Mr. Clowes with the Presidency of its Board of Trade, to which position he was elected January 8, 1894. Mr. Clowes lives at Norwood. When the stranger goes to Waterbury, the natives always name, and with pride, Norwood as one of the city's beauty spots. It lies to the northwest of the city, about three quarters of a mile from the Center square, on raised ground, and commands an extensive and charming view over the city of a great sweep of the fair valley of the Naugatuck. When Mr. Clowes purchased the twenty-four acres on which Norwood has arisen, the tract was wild as the primeval woods. Today it is laid out in streets with building lots ranging in size from 300 feet square to 60 x 130. Among the names of the streets are Blacknall, Sand and Hewlett streets, Randolph Avenue and Clowes Terrace, all family names, and Tower Road. Clowes Terrace overlooks North Willow street and is reached by a winding driveway, built on massive stone walls that will in the future be one of the most delightful drives in the city. It will eventually be the most desirable residential center of Waterbury, and that in the near future. The Clowes residence itself has fine architectural features, and they are given admirable display by the nature of the site on the plateau above the city to the northward. It is solid looking, as one would expect, and when one enters through its portals the fact is made evident that here is a house that was built for a home, where domestic comfort plays a larger part in its designing than the exploitation of architectural confectionery. It is a model home. The lady of the house, Mrs. Clowes, is of Southern birth and family. North Carolina is her native State, and in her charming personality are combined goodness of heart and graciousness of presence. She was Miss Mamie T. Blacknall, daughter of Dr. George T. Blacknall, of Raleigh, N. C., and was married to Mr. Clowes in 1882. Three children have blessed the union. "'Tis not in mortals to command success," but Mr. Clowes has won it by

deserving it. Merit is the measure of his success, as it is of all success. Nor has it gone unrecognized of his friends, and even the general public have felt, and expressed their feeling, that all his reapings of material prosperity have been but the natural, fairly won harvest from the seeds sown by his natural commercial genius, watered and cultivated to full fruitage by his business energy and indomitable pluck. Journalists of different papers, local and metropolitan, have expressed in print what all who have come into knowledge of the man have felt. A few quotations may be given to instance what others have sincerely felt and plainly said about him. The Waterbury Evening Democrat, an opponent in politics to Mr. Clowes, has said: "Personally Mr. George Hewlett Clowes is one of nature's noblemen, a gentleman who could make a success of any enterprise with which he may connect himself. His tremendous energy and industry and resourceful nature, combined with the mind that is a vast storehouse of information on all subjects, has rendered him invincible in all his undertakings, and he has so succeeded in leaving his impress upon this section of the country, that he has rendered it impossible for the future historian of Waterbury, in depicting its wonderful progress as a great manufacturing center, to write a truthful, accurate history, without making prominent mention of his name." At another time the Democrat said: "The Democrat may at times differ with him on political questions, but in his capacity as business manager of large interests and in his humane and kindly treatment of those in his employ, it respectfully bows to him as peer of any of the men whose names are or have been associated with the growth in manufacturing and commercial importance of the city. In the prime of mental and physical vigor, with bright prospects for the future of the superb establishment of which he is half owner and the operating head, Mr. Clowes may feel a just pride in what has been accomplished and in the benefit which Waterbury, as a whole, has received from the success of Randolph & Clowes." The testimony of the Examiner reads thus: "Mr. Clowes is one of Waterbury's most active and enthusiastic business men. At the head of an immense establishment himself, he has shown by his own endeavors the past eight years just what business pluck and endeavor can do. He has established an industry among us, giving employment to many hundreds of men, and has made it successful from the beginning." New York and Boston newspapers have quoted Mr. Clowes on public questions. Only a few months ago the Press referred to Mr. Clowes in these words, in introduction to a lucid summing up of the present political situation, given in an interview to a Press reporter: "Mr. Clowes was a Cleveland man in 1884, and readers of the Press will probably remember his remarkable letter in 1892, when he came out squarely against Cleveland's re-election. In this letter Mr. Clowes predicted with astonishing intuitive foresight just the state of affairs that has come to be since Cleveland was put in power, backed by a Congress of his own party." Although quiet, unobtrusive, affable and courteous, he is of a type of business men who possess at bottom sterling honesty, absolute independence and great perseverance. In every enterprise, with him "to think is to perform." Inheriting through a long line of ancestors what may be called the severely Saxon qualities, integrity, determination and clear-headedness, he yet adds to them the peculiarly American traits of push, pluck and self-reliance. This rare combination in itself is enough to guarantee success in any man. To the possession of this compound of qualities both of mind and heart the present high position of Mr. Clowes in the manufacturing world is largely due.

CURTIS, Orson Fowler, Builder, New Britain, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, February 4, 1852, son of Joel and Abigail (Dodge) Curtis. His father was descended from Scotch-Irish Protestants. Coming from the north of Ireland, one of these settled in Massachusetts as early as 1700, and Mr. Curtis' great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, being one of the first settlers of Antrim, New Hampshire, who enlisted. His mother, Abigail Dodge, was of English parentage, and it is possible to trace her descent back to 1450 A. D., Richard Dodge, one of her forefathers, coming to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638, and holding various town offices in Colonial times, while his descendants have been more or less identified with the country's history ever since. Mr. Curtis obtained his early education at the district school, but was only sixteen years of age when he left his books to work upon a farm and apply himself subsequently to the carpenters' trade. While not having the opportunities for securing an education that many have, he has always been quite a reader and student, spending a great deal of time and money on books, periodicals, etc., which has kept him abreast, if not

ahead of others whose chances were better than his at the start. So diligently did he serve his apprenticeship, that ere long he had gained complete mastery of that handicraft and was able in 1883 to launch out into business for himself, his specialty

O. F CURTIS.

being building. The character of his work is such that not only the erection of many of the best private residences, but also most of the principal public buildings erected of late years in the city, have been entrusted to him, and he is at present conceded by the public to be the leading builder of the place. In connection with, and in addition to his regular business, Mr. Curtis has of late years dealt largely in real estate, also selling and renting improved property. He has held important offices in several secret societies and building and loan associations, while in the field of politics he is a well-known figure, having been elected Alderman in the Third Ward in 1896, and unanimously renominated and re-elected to the same public office in 1897. During the same year he was also made President *pro tem.* of the City Council. Mr. Curtis is associated with several clubs, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Red Men, and various other well-known organizations. His political sympathies have always been with the Republican party, and he cast his first presidential ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876 at Raleigh, North Carolina, where he then resided. On March 22, 1876, Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Mary Williams, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and by her he has had seven children: five sons and two daughters, two of the former since deceased.

COATS, JOHN, Judge of the Probate Court, New Britain, was born in North Stonington, May 9, 1842, son of Ansel and Eunice (Randall) Coats, the latter a daughter of Colonel William Randall who was an officer in command of the militia at Stonington during the War of 1812, and, Ansel Coats himself participated in the defence of that place. Both sides of the house can trace their descent from the early settlers of North Stonington. Judge Coats received his first instruction in the common and private schools of North Stonington

JOHN COATS.

and his preparation for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield. He graduated at Yale University in 1868 and taught for a year at the Connecticut Literary Institution, being admitted to the Bar in 1871. He was practicing law in Chicago at the time of the great fire and the year following returned East to become Principal of the

High School at Hazardville, Connecticut, a position he relinquished within the twelvemonth to associate himself once more with his old Alma Mater, the Connecticut Literary Institution, this time as Vice-Principal and instructor in Latin. Here he remained until 1877 when, after a short vacation, he entered upon the duties of Principal at the High School at Windsor Locks in his native state, and only resigned the same in the year 1881 to commence the practice of law in the town itself. Four years later Judge Coats removed his office from Windsor Locks to New Britain where he still maintains a lucrative and successful practice. He was a member of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, in the nine-months service and was honorably discharged in June of the year 1863. He is now identified with the Grand Army of the Republic as well as with numerous other prominent organizations, — civil, political and educational. Judge Coats was a member of the School Board at Windsor Locks for three years; Representative in the Connecticut General Assembly from Windsor Locks in 1884, Judiciary Committee; Member of the Common Council at New Britain; Associate Judge of the City Court, New Britain, and Judge of the Probate, Berlin District, since 1895. Judge Coats is a man of force and character, whose wide experience and thorough mental equipment give him a place of influence and importance in the community where he is esteemed, as well, for his upright bearing and valuable personal qualities. He was married June 2, 1871, to Josephine L. Walker, daughter of the Reverend William C. Walker of Hartford, Connecticut. They have no children.

DOHERTY, John Bush, Colonel and Postmaster, Waterbury, was born in the village of Hard Ledge, Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, September 10, 1853, son of William A. and Matilda G. Doherty. His father wishing his son to reap the benefits of a thorough education, entered him as a student in the district school at Carlton and later in Prof. McIntosh's private academy at St. John's, New Brunswick, from which institution he repaired to the High School of Waterbury, Connecticut. When only thirty-three years of age Mr. Doherty served as one of the Selectmen of his adopted town, the term of his office extending over three years, 1886 to 1889, being the first Republican elected as Chairman of the Board on a straight ticket in thirty years. Public spirited and ever evincing an active interest in the civil as well as national government, Mr. Doherty has held many political as well as military positions of influence and importance. In 1872 he enlisted in Company A of the Second Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard, and for able and honorable service was made Corporal in 1874; Sergeant in 1877; Second Lieutenant in 1880; First Lieutenant in 1882; Captain in 1883; Major of the Regiment in 1885 and Colonel in 1889. Only his resignation from the regiment in July 1895 brought a check to this steady and gratifying advancement, but having been appointed Postmaster of Waterbury on February 14, 1890, by

JOHN B. DOHERTY.

President Harrison, and elected Secretary of the Connecticut Indemnity Life Insurance Company of Waterbury in January 1894, Mr. Doherty probably found the duties of these offices sufficiently exacting without further increasing his responsibilities by assuming additional obligations. During his term as Postmaster, Mr. Doherty was elected Secretary of the Connecticut Indemnity Association and on the expiration of his term in 1894 he entered upon active duties in the office of the association, being also elected Treasurer in August 1897. Mr. Doherty declined the nomination for County Sheriff of New Haven County in 1891, refused to accept the nomination for Mayor of Waterbury in 1889,

and for Congress from the Second District in 1892, preferring to give his attention to private business. On February 28, 1877, Mr. Doherty married Jennie M. Barton, daughter of Philo B. Barton of Winsted, Connecticut. Mrs. Doherty died on November 29, 1882, and on September 16, 1890, Mr. Doherty was united to Katherine Sedgwick Buel, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick Buel. They have one child: Cornelia Brown, born August 15, 1896.

EATON, Henry James, Chief of Fire Department, Hartford, was born in that city October 10, 1831, son of Almander and Mary Ann (Williams)

HENRY J. EATON.

Eaton. He attended the grammar school in Hartford and in 1848 went to the Academy in West Hartford. Beginning that year he served an apprenticeship of four years in gold-beating with the firm of Ashmead & Hurlburt and continued to work for this house until 1864 when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Eaton then remained in the employment of Mr. Ashmead at the same business. In 1868 however he found his true occupation and entered upon a career which has made him one of the representative figures of Hartford for nearly thirty years. He was made chief of the Fire Department and has held the position ever since, bringing to the onerous post devotion to duty, great executive ability and a courage which is recognized as unusual. Hartford people have come to look upon "Bell" Eaton as a land-mark and the right man in the right place. He has seen his department grow from the days of volunteer aid to the high efficiency and scientific methods of the present. Chief Eaton has been a presiding genius in this march of improvement and great credit is due him for the result. His memory is rich in thrilling historic scenes incidental to his profession, but he is a man of modest nature, laconic in speech, and not given to self-eulogy. His record speaks for itself. In 1896, the citizens and fire insurance companies of Hartford contributed a handsome purse to send him to London to the International Tournament of Fire Chiefs, where his practical suggestions attracted much attention. On his return he was given an immense reception by the department and the citizens generally. Chief Eaton is a Mason and has been for twenty-six years a member of St. John's Lodge, and was from 1853 to 1858 a member of the Hartford Light Guard, with the post of Second Sergeant. In politics Mr. Eaton is a Democrat. He has been twice married; in 1856 to Lurana H. Haynes, of Providence, Rhode Island, by whom he had several children, only one living, now the widow of Thomas R. Laughton, who was smothered in a Hartford fire on January 9, 1887; and on September 6, 1884, he was again married to Mrs. Robert J. Ramsden, of Oxford, England, whose maiden name was Caroline E. Aldridge. By her he has had a daughter, Alice H. Eaton, aged twelve years.

GATLING, Richard Jordan, Inventor of the Gatling Gun, Hartford, was born September 12, 1818, in Hartford county, North Carolina, son of Jordan and Mary (Barnes) Gatling. His father, an industrious farmer of easy circumstances, was of English descent, and his maternal great-grandmother was a Frenchwoman. He received a common school education and spent his early boyhood upon the farm. The young man was active both in mind and body, and while still a boy in his teens was working in connection with his father on an invention for sowing cotton seed and also on a machine for thinning cotton plants. At the age of sixteen he was engaged in copying records in the County Clerk's office. He then taught school for one year, after which he was clerk in a store, and subsequently for four years sold goods on his own account. During this period he was busy with the

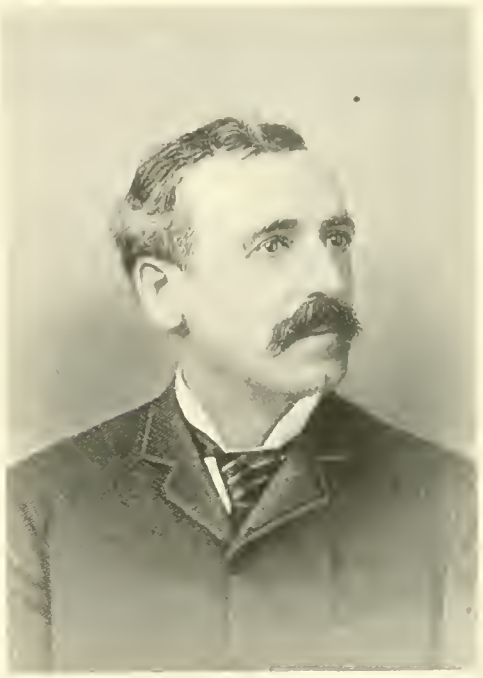
invention of the screw propeller now used on steam vessels. In 1839 he journeyed to Washington with his model in order to apply for a patent, but on his arrival found that another inventor had already forestalled his discovery. Though sadly disappointed he turned his attention undaunted to other inventions and soon afterwards patented a machine for sowing rice which he subsequently adapted to sowing wheat in drills. In 1844 he moved to St. Louis, where he was employed as a clerk for several months in a drygoods store. At the same time he began the manufacture of wheat drills, which he sold to the farmers of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

R. J. GATLING.

While on a business trip from Cincinnati to Wheeling by steamer he was taken with small-pox. The boat was frozen in the ice and for thirteen days he was without medical attendance. On being allowed to leave the boat he was confined for several months in a small-pox hospital at Pittsburgh, where he endured great suffering. In consequence of this trying ordeal, and in order to be able to care for himself should occasion arise, he decided to study medicine. In the winter of 1848–49 he attended the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, Indiana, and during the following winter took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he completed his medical studies. Dr. Gatling was then free to devote his time to his inventions, and during the next few years his wheat drills had an extensive sale through the Northwest and received highest commendation at many state fairs and exhibitions. He also invented a steam plough and conceived the idea of the use of compressed air for the construction of tunnels and the working of drills in mining operations. He lived for some time in Indianapolis, where he acted as agent of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, at the same time dealing in real estate and laying out an addition to the city. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Gatling while then living in Indianapolis invented the machine gun now universally known as the Gatling Gun. The first public test of one of these guns took place in Indianapolis in the spring of 1862. The test was entirely successful and at once made the inventor famous. Several improvements were introduced and in the fall of the same year he had six of his guns made by the firm of Miles Greenwood & Company of Cincinnati. Just before the guns were ready for delivery the factory was burned, together with the guns and all the patterns and plans. Still undaunted Dr. Gatling set about replacing his loss and had thirteen of his guns made at the Cincinnati Type Foundry Works. Some of these guns were afterwards used on the James River by the Union forces under General Butler. Twelve more of his guns were made in 1865 by the Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, which were afterward tested in various ways by the government officials. The arm was finally adopted by the Government, and in August 1866 an order was given for the manufacture of one hundred of the guns, fifty of one inch and fifty of one half an inch calibre. The guns were made at Colt's Armory in Hartford, and were delivered to the United States authorities in 1867. In that year Dr. Gatling visited Europe and brought his invention to the attention of the several governments, being absent for one year and a half. He made a second trip to Europe in 1870 and on his return settled at Hartford, where he has since resided. Dr. Gatling has devoted over thirty years of his life to the task of perfecting this remarkable invention and has lived to see it adopted not only by the United States but by Russia, England, Egypt, Turkey and other governments. In the history of modern warfare the name of Gatling will remain imperishable. Dr. Gatling has also made several other important inventions, among which may be enumerated a torpedo and gun-boat, a pneumatic

gun for the discharge of high explosives and an improved method for the casting of steel guns. He has received numerous honors from foreign governments and scientific bodies at home and abroad, but through it all has remained the same modest agreeable American gentleman. He takes a sincere interest in all national affairs, is a good citizen and neighbor, and a generous contributor to every worthy object. He is a member of the Hartford club and for the past nine years has been President of the "Harrison Veterans of 1840," made up of men who voted for General William Henry Harrison for President. He belongs to many other societies and clubs and for six years was President of "The American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers." Dr. Gatling was married in 1854 to Jemima T., daughter of Dr. John H. Sanders, of Indianapolis. Five children have been born to them, of whom three are still living, all residents of New York city: Richard Henry, Robert Boone Gatling, and Ida, wife of Hugh O. Pentecost.

HICKS, Ratcliffe, President of the Canfield Rubber Works, Bridgeport, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, October 3, 1843, son of Charles Richard and Maria Amelia (Stearns) Hicks. The Hicks genealogy goes back to Ellis Hicks, who was knighted by the Black Prince at Poictiers for bravery in capturing a set of colors. The first of the line in this country was Thomas Hicks who took the oath of fidelity at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1644. From him the line descends to Daniel, Daniel Jr., Benjamin, David, to Ratcliffe, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Ratcliffe Hicks, the grandfather, was one of New England's bravest and most successful sea-captains. His voyages took him to every part of the globe, and his journal, which is still perserved in the family, is an interesting record of the voyages of the early part of the century. Charles R. Hicks, father of the present Ratcliffe, was a leading merchant in Providence, Rhode Island, and later in New York city. He retired from business in 1842, and removed to Tolland, Connecticut, where he died in June 1878. He represented the town in the Legislature, but as a rule shrank from public office, preferring the quiet enjoyment of his home, his friends and his books. He was an omniverous reader and an especial authority on the history of America and England. Young Hicks, after a preliminary course of study at home, entered Monson Academy, going from there to Williston Seminary. He next entered Brown University where he was graduated with high honors in 1864. While in college he won many triumphs as a debater and was one of the commencement speakers. He was also one of the founders of the Chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity at Brown. After graduation he taught school in Tolland, at the same time devoting his spare time to the study of law in the office of Judge Loren P. Waldo. He was admitted to the Bar in 1866 and in the same year associated himself with United States Senator Platt, of Meriden, in the practice of law. After three years he began practice alone and so continued for



RATCLIFFE HICKS.

the succeeding ten years, the last three years in Hartford. He rapidly acquired a wide reputation as a lawyer of distinguished ability and was entrusted with much important litigation, including the famous Sprague suit in Rhode Island His name appears as attorney for litigants in every volume of the Connecticut Reports from 1866 to 1879. He served as a member of the Legislature in 1866, and had the distinction of being the youngest member of the House. From 1869 to 1874 Mr. Hicks was City Attorney of Meriden, and from 1873 to 1876 was Attorney for New Haven county, in both of which offices he gained reputation as a courageous and efficient official. There are but few examples in

this country of men who have won distinguished success in more than one occupation. Yet Mr. Hicks, though still in the prime of life, has a record as a business man, not less brilliant than his earlier career as a lawyer. In 1882 he became connected with the Canfield Rubber Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, then a small enterprise struggling along with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Hicks was elected President and under his guiding hand the company has had a success which is justly regarded as one of the most remarkable achievements in the manufacturing history of New England. It has made a fortune for Mr. Hicks and has today a capital stock of $250,000 with a surplus of as much more. Mr. Hicks was elected a member of the Legislature of 1893 and as Chairman of the House Committee on Woman's Suffrage supported the bill conferring upon women the right to vote on all school matters. This law was the first of the kind ever passed in a New England state, and Mr. Hicks' able championship of the measure won for him the highest commendation. His speeches during this session stamped him as an orator of marked ability. His speech on the bill for the abolishing of the death penalty and his speech in favor of the bill for a constitutional amendment increasing the representation of cities are strong examples of his power. The following quotation from the latter speech taken from a published volume of his public addresses is worthy of a reproduction here: "I have one appeal to make to the members of the House. To most of them it does not make a penny's difference who carries this state, politically, two years hence. The sun will shine, the grass will grow and business go on the same, whichever political party triumphs. This country is lost and saved regularly every four years. Let us do right; let us make a record that we can live by and die by, that merits the approval of our own consciences, and of the intelligent future historian who will some day write up the record of this General Assembly. No party has permanently triumphed politically in this country. The party that is down today is up tomorrow. The political cauldron of American politics is like the ebb and flow of the ocean, but there is one thing that is always safe to do, and then, whether success or defeat awaits you, you have the consciousness of having done the right thing, and in the end history will vindicate our action." The speech thus closed: "I shall vote for this bill, not because I think it will benefit the Democratic party, for I do not think either political party will reap any permanent political advantages from a constitutional convention, but I shall vote for this bill because it is right. This question arises above all party politics. The state is greater than any political party. Our children and our children's children have an abiding interest in our action today. I prefer to stand where the old Roman stood and to do right though the Heavens fall." Mr. Hicks was again a member of the Legislature in 1895 and took an important part in the transaction of that session. He introduced the bill which provided for a State Chemist and the examination of all articles of food. He introduced the resolution in regard to the famous East Hartford Bridge matter, which resulted in a saving to the state of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Hicks' prominence and well-earned reputation made him the natural candidate of the Democratic party for higher honors. He was frequently mentioned as a probable candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1894, and again as a candidate for Governor in 1896. But Mr. Hicks is not an office seeker and in an open letter to the Hartford Times declined the proffered honor. In addition to his legislative addresses, Mr. Hicks has made many able speeches on public occasions. He takes a keen interest in the development of oratory in the schools and colleges, and has established prizes to that end in the Meriden High School, the Storrs Agricultural College and at Brown University. The Congregational Church in Tolland is also largely indebted to Mr. Hicks' liberality. Besides his large industrial interest Mr. Hicks is a property owner in Bridgeport, Meriden, New Orleans and New York. His business has made him an extensive traveller. He has visited South America and has a record of over forty voyages across the ocean. He is a member of many clubs and organizations, the most important being the Lotus and Colonial clubs of New York city. He was married in 1879 to Mrs. Lizzie (Canfield) Parker. They have one child, Elizabeth Hicks, born February 19, 1884.

LANGDON, Charles Huntington, Merchant, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 21, 1819, son of Reuben and Patience (Gilbert) Langdon. His father was of Farmington, Connecticut, and his mother a native of Hebron of the same state. Charles H. Langdon received his early education for the most part in the common schools of Connecticut, which institutions however are of

such a high order of excellence as to rank second to none in the Union. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Langdon entered upon his commercial career in Hartford, making drygoods his specialty and carrying on a successful business for the following ten years in the state capital. From that city, in 1851, he repaired to Boston, Massachusetts, and associated himself with the commission house of J. C. Howe & Company, where he remained until his removal to New York in 1855. In that city and that year he organized the firm of Langdon Brothers (an importing house, for the sale of foreign drygoods) with his brother Reuben Langdon as partner. Three years later he connected himself with the firm of W. S. and C. H. Thomson in New York, which firm name became ere long Thomson, Langdon & Company, Mr. Thomson retiring from the New York business. We take the liberty of quoting in this connection a paragraph from a New York paper which seems to emphasize an interesting and significant fact in Mr. Langdon's commercial career, a fact that reflects credit not alone upon his business integrity but upon his personal character as well: "The partnership [that formed with the firm of W. S. and C. H. Thomson in 1858] has continued ever since. There have been but two changes in the style of the firm within that period. The most intimate personal relations have always existed between Mr. Thomson and Mr. Langdon. In fact, such strong ties of mutual regard and friendship are seldom formed either in business or social life. Mr. Charles H. Langdon deservedly enjoys the very highest reputation for mercantile honor and ability and ranks among our leading conservative merchants." On January 1, 1879, Mr. Langdon purchased Mr. Thomson's interest in the company, but retained the firm name which was only changed several years later to that of Langdon, Batcheller & Company, and so continued until January 1, 1893, when Mr. Langdon retired from business altogether. An active business life extending over a term of fifty-one years is in itself a record to be regarded with satisfaction, but Mr. Langdon's career has not been marked by energy alone. When he withdrew from his connection with the mercantile world he carried with him the respect and regard of all his business associates and can look back upon his public life with just pride, in the knowledge that industry and a strict adherence to rigid principles of honor have placed him in the position he enjoys of financial independence, a position that so many men nowadays seek to achieve by means less creditable and more devious. Mr. Langdon was for several years a member of the First Company of Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford, and was elected Second Lieutenant October 2, 1845, commission for the same being issued by Governor Isaac Toucey, June 13, 1846. He is no patronizer of clubs or secret societies of any sort, evidently being a lover of home and appreciating its advantages over such organizations. In politics he is, and always has been, a Republican. Mr. Langdon has been twice married; first, on December 17, 1845, to Augusta Ives, of Hamden, Connecticut, by whom he had three daughters: Gertrude,

C. H. LANGDON.

Florence Woodruff and Augusta Louisa Langdon. He was a second time married on June 17, 1858, to Mary B. Taylor, of Providence, Rhode Island, who has borne him two children: Grace Huntington and Charles H. Langdon, Jr.

MORSE, Edward Hamilton, Principal and Proprietor of the Hartford Business College, Hartford, was born in New London, Connecticut, November 17, 1868, son of Captain Stephen Remington and Lizzie Almeda (West) Morse. His ancestors for many generations have followed the sea, and his father is a well known Atlantic sea-captain. Young

Morse attended the public schools and High School at Willimantic, Connecticut, and afterwards Moody's Seminary at Northfield, Massachusetts, and the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He thus gained a thorough grounding in English, the classics and the sciences, but early showed a strong penchant for mathematics, in which branch he took many honors. In every school which he attended he was recognized as the business man of his class, and both in his classes and fraternities, as well as in the glee club and school journal, he was appointed business manager. The aptitude and executive ability with which he discharged these boyhood

E. H. MORSE.

duties foreshadowed the occupation and success of his maturer years Though still a young man, Professor Morse has risen to the head of one of the leading business colleges of New England, and has attracted students from all over the United States. He first conceived the idea of a commercial training in 1891, when he entered what was then known as Hannum's Business College at Hartford, finishing in March of the same year. He decided to fit himself by practical experience for his life work, and accordingly entered the employ of Brown, Thomson & Company, of Hartford, as bookkeeper. After a short service and with the view of gaining a wider experience, he changed to the office of a clothing firm in the same city. After this he became an expert accountant, and was employed in tracing errors, and in starting new and improved systems of bookkeeping. In September 1892 he returned to Hannum's Business College to fill the position as instructor in the practice department made vacant by the resignation of Professor Stedman. This position he filled for two years. In 1893 he obtained a one half interest in the college, and in 1894 became sole proprietor, changing the name to its present style, the Hartford Business College. Professor Morse's whole life is in his school, and the high regard with which practical business men have come to look upon the training there received, is well attested by the fact that in spite of the ever present competition for salaried positions, he is frequently unable to supply the demands made upon him by business men for graduates from his college, who are wanted for positions of trust. The college includes not only the usual departments of bookkeeping, penmanship and typewriting, but also departments of insurance, transportation, importing and wholesaling, commission exchange and banking. The equipments in each case are identical with those in actual business, and the training is most thorough. The reality of the business thus transacted can best be illustrated from the following quotation from the Journal published at the college. "When Mr. Morse purchased the Hartford College he discarded the system then used, and formulated what has been termed Morse's Office Practice. This practice, unlike the imaginative schemes of many so-called business colleges, is nothing more than actual business experience. If a student is instructed to order flour from a St. Louis concern, he sits down and writes a business letter to the firm in the business college at St. Louis. His letter is examined and corrected, copied into a letter book, and dropped in the outgoing mails. This letter actually goes to St. Louis, and the order is actually filled with representative merchandise by a student in the St. Louis Business College. The student in the Hartford College receives an invoice, letter and bill of lading in return. He presents the bill of lading at our transportation office and gets the identical goods which have been way-billed through from St. Louis. A check is drawn by our student in payment of the transportation, a bank draft, certificate of deposit, note or some other negotiable paper is mailed in payment of the goods, or an account is opened when a letter of credit is furnished. The foregoing is only one of the hundreds of trans-

actions through which our students pass, and the St. Louis College is only one of a chain of some forty different colleges with which our students carry on a daily correspondence." In politics Professor Morse has generally voted the Republican ticket. He was married December 25, 1893, to Reina J. Keith, of Meriden, Connecticut. They have two children: Wesley Edward, born June 22, 1896, and Leonard Keith Morse, born September 22, 1897.

O'NEILL, JOHN, Attorney-at-Law, Waterbury, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, November 5, 1841, son of John O'Neill and Emily (Hayden) O'Neill. His father came to this country from Ireland in 1833, and his mother was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut. A recent record by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, traces her genealogy back to the Puritans and thence to one of the followers of William the Conqueror at the time of the invasion. In 1848 the family removed to Waterbury, where, with the exception of a short time spent in Wolcott and in West Haven, Mr. O'Neill has ever since resided. He was educated at the common schools and at the Waterbury High School where he finished in 1858. In April 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He took part in the battle of Bull Run and was honorably discharged at New Haven, July 31, 1861. He then returned to Waterbury and soon entered the law office of Hon. John W. Webster, meanwhile reading law to a fellow student whose eyesight was impaired. He was admitted to the Bar at New Haven, March 10, 1866, and began practice at Pithole City, Pennsylvania, but after three months returned to Waterbury and entered the office where he had first studied law. At the end of a year he was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Webster & O'Neill. On the establishing of the court in Waterbury, July 1, 1866, Mr. O'Neill was appointed City Prosecuting Attorney, which position he held for eleven years. In March 1893 he was reappointed to the office. In 1875 he was appointed Prosecuting Agent for New Haven county, which office he held for seven years. He has been a Justice of the Peace ever since his election in 1862, and has been several times appointed a Notary Public. He was elected to the Legislature as Representative from Waterbury in November 1889. His services as legislator during that session were of great and lasting value. The Waterbury Evening Democrat thus describes them: "He was the author and chief promoter of all the important tax measures passed by that General Assembly. The state taxes before that time imposed upon the towns resulted in great inequality of the assessment lists of the several towns; and this evil was extensive and growing. Soon after he was elected he entered upon the task of doing away with the evil and prepared a number of bills imposing taxes, intending to raise sufficient revenue from all these sources to pay all the state indebtedness and current expenses. He framed the law imposing taxes on collateral inheritances, imposing taxes on

JOHN O'NEILL.

investments which had hitherto escaped taxation, and recast the laws imposing taxes on telegraph and express companies; those already in force were similar to laws in other jurisdictions which had been declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States because they interfered with inter-state commerce, which Congress alone had the power to regulate. The revenue from the tax on collateral inheritances amounts annually to about one hundred thousand dollars. The results from these two laws alone accomplished the purpose he desired. He served on the important Judiciary Committee and was its clerk, and was also Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business. In the committees and in

the House he was recognized as a leader." Mr. O'Neill has always been popular with other members of his profession, who frequently consult him on questions of law. He is a great student and possessed of a remarkable memory. When consulted on a legal point he is frequently able to refer to the volume and page and name the case that will elucidate the point. He is entitled to much credit for laying the foundations of the law libraries in the Court Building and in the Bronson Library; it was largely through his efforts that additions have been made to these from time to time. He was elected a member of the Board of Agents of the Bronson Library in 1882, and in 1892 was unanimously elected President. Mr. O'Neill was married October 15, 1867, to Mary E., sister of Rev. J. S. Fitzpatrick, of St. Patrick's Church, New Haven. Five children have been born to them, three boys and two girls; one daughter, Susan Cecelia, graduated from the law school of the University, of New York in 1897; Joseph, the oldest son, is a graduate of the Georgetown University, 1895, and was a student of law in the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Bar in New Haven county in 1897. The same year he married Miss Rubie Lamburt, daughter of State Insurance Commissioner Lamburt of Pennsylvania.

PRATT, Waldo Selden, Professor and Musician, of Hartford, son of Dr. Lewellyn Pratt and Sarah Putnam (Gulliver) Pratt, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1857. He comes of fine New England stock, among his paternal ancestry being Lieutenant William Pratt, one of the early settlers of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Hartford and Saybrook, Connecticut, and Alice Southworth, second wife of Governor Bradford of Plymouth, and he is connected with such other well-known Connecticut families as the Notts and Buckinghams. On his mother's side he traces to the original Putnam of Salem, Massachusetts, whence came Israel Putnam. After preliminary training at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, also at North Adams, Massachusetts, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, Mr. Pratt went to Williams College, receiving a B. A. there in 1878, and M. A in 1881. He then became a graduate student in Greek at Johns Hopkins University, and in 1879–80 was a Fellow in Æsthetics and the History of Art. He then went to New York city and became Assistant Director in the Modern Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, holding that position from 1880 to 1882. By that time he became convinced that music was to be his life work and accepted the place of instructor in music at the Hartford Theological Seminary; in 1884, he was made Associate Professor of Music and Hymnody and in 1889 full Professor, which chair he now occupies. In 1891, he became Instructor in Elocution at Trinity College, Hartford, and still holds that appointment. In 1895, he further widened his professional usefulness by becoming Lecturer on the history and science of music at Smith College, and the next year at Mt. Holyoke College, retaining both lectureships to-

WALDO S. PRATT.

day. Beginning in 1882, he was for nine years the organist of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church in Hartford, in which church, from 1891 to 1897, he served as a deacon. For nine years also (1882–91) he was Conductor of the Hosmer Hall Choral Union, the leading local choral society, and for four years (1884–88) Conductor of the St. Cecelia Club. He was Registrar of the Hartford Theological Seminary (1888–95), and Vice-President of the Hartford Archæological Society (1893–95). Professor Pratt has thus been active in the musical life of the city and has done much as organist, conductor and teacher for its culture in that art. As a student he has given special atten-

tion to hymnody and sacred music, and is somewhat widely known in this country and abroad as a critical scholar in these fields. He has written and published numerous papers and pamphlets on various aspects of music and edited some important works. Among the latter may be mentioned "St. Nicholas Songs," and "Songs of Worship." He has contributed important studies to the Forum, New Englander, Princeton Review, Christian Union, Music and many other magazines and papers. In 1893, he contributed to the Parliament of Religions in Chicago a striking paper on Religion and Music. Professor Pratt has partially completed text books on the principles and methods of Public Worship, and on the History of Music, which he hopes will be of service to earnest students. The estimation of Mr. Pratt as a scholar is indicated by the fact that he furnished the musical definitions for the Century Dictionary and the article on Music for the International Encyclopædia. During a recent trip to Europe for the purpose of studying various types of church music Professor Pratt was heard before the Musical Association in London, his address awakening marked interest and favorable comment. He has also often been heard at the annual meetings of the Music Teachers' National Association, and has given public courses of lectures in Hartford and elsewhere on English Hymnody and on the Psalms. By devoting himself more or less exclusively to the scientific and historical aspects of musical art, Professor Pratt has endeavored to cultivate a somewhat neglected field in this country, and to win confidence and appreciation as a careful and independent thinker. In his capacity as teacher he is one of the most valued and representative men connected with the seminary. He married on July 5, 1887, Mary E. Smyly, of New York city. They have had one son, who died in infancy.

PARKER, Charles Julius, Manufacturer, New Britain, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, October 18, 1849, son of Julius and Lucinda (Warner) Parker, of Wilbraham. His father is still living at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Like many of those bearing good New England names, he can trace his descent in direct line, through his father, Julius Parker, of Meriden, Connecticut, to Daniel Parker, grandfather of said Julius, who served with honor and ability in the Revolutionary War. Charles Julius Parker received his education in the common and High schools of his native town, but left his studies early in life to enter into business with his father, who had established a thriving industry in 1830 and carried it on under the firm name of J. Parker & Son. This business of shirt manufacturing was incorporated in 1896, and the name changed to that of the Parker Shirt Company of which Mr. Parker is now Treasurer and General Manager. His social position in his native town is one of influence and importance, while his authority in matters pertaining to its civic government is considerable. He has been elected to the Common Council no less than three times,

CHARLES J. PARKER.

1882, 1883 and 1895, and is now serving on the Finance, Claims and Street committees. He is also identified with many of the most exclusive clubs and organizations in New Britain, notably the Sons of the American Revolution, the Centennial Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the New Britain Club, all three of which claim him as a distinguished member. He is one of the incorporators of the New Britain Savings Bank, a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association and Charity organization. But Mr. Parker is far from restricting his activity and interests to social and municipal associations alone. He united with the first Congregational Church of New Britain in the

year 1866 and is one of its most energetic and faithful supporters. He is at present Chairman of the Society's Committee of the church and at all times is a most generous contributor to the church itself and its various charitable institutions. We take the liberty of quoting a paragraph from Taylor's Souvenir of the Capitol to illustrate the general esteem in which Mr. Parker is held: "Mr. Parker has always been a ceaseless worker, and the excellent business reputation which he has established has been the work of his own brain and hand, the proper record of intelligent industry and enterprise. Although a new member of the House his large business experience placed him among the foremost in influence with his associates. As the efficient Chairman of the important Committee on Railroads he became universally respected for his upright and honorable bearing." In 1875 Mr. Parker married Sarah, only daughter of S. C. Eno, of Simsbury, a prominent citizen of that town.

SCHNELLER, George Otto, Inventor and Manufacturer, Ansonia, Connecticut, was born in Germany, June 14, 1843; died at Ansonia, October 20, 1895, son of Henry and Elizabeth Schneller, both of German descent. He acquired his early education in the schools of Germany, and at seventeen came to the United States and entered the service of O. W. Bird, of New York. Thence he came to Ansonia and was employed by Osborne & Cheesman Company as accountant and cashier. In 1876, with the best wishes of his former employers, he purchased an optical factory at Sheldon, Connecticut, and having brought this to the highest state of efficiency he turned his attention to larger fields. He invented an entirely new process of manufacturing eyelets, founded the S. O. & C. Co., and during his life was both Manager and Treasurer. He planned and executed a survey of Ansonia, which is carefully preserved in the archives of the town and is the most perfect model possessed by any town in the state. Later he purchased the business of his former employers, organized the Ansonia O. & C. Co. and at the time of his death was both Treasurer and General Manager. He was also one of the founders, and Treasurer of the Union Fabric Company. Having invented a multiplex telegraph machine, and being thoroughly posted in electrical science, he became a leading promoter of the Electrical Street Railway of Derby, and at the time of his death was interested in a large number of corporations, one, at least, of which covered the business of the whole country. Popular with his fellow townsmen, he represented Ansonia in the State Legislature from 1891 to 1893 and for many years was a leading spirit on the Board of Education. On May 1, 1873, he was married to Clarissa Alling,

GEO. O. SCHNELLER.

of Ansonia. Six children were the result of this union, only three of whom are now living: Elsie, Otto and Clarissa Bianca Schneller.

WEBSTER, Morris Catlin, Secretary and Superintendent of the Malleable Iron Works, New Britain, was born in Harwinton, Connecticut, September 28, 1848, son of Addison and Ann M. (Catlin) Webster. He is a descendant of Governor John Webster, Governor of Connecticut in 1656, whose grandsons, Moses and Cyprian, were among the first five settlers of Harwinton, in 1730; and was born and reared on the farm first occupied by the first-named of these brothers. Three of his ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers, and all were identified with the legislative body of the state. His mother belongs to the Catlin family which has furnished the state with so many capable officials. His education was acquired in the common schools, Harwinton Academy and a preparatory course at

Winchester Institute. His training for active life was received principally with the Hartford mercantile firm of Hart, Merriam & Company, serving successively in all departments of work connected therewith, as accountant, salesman, and in general

MORRIS C. WEBSTER.

fitting for business. In 1881 he went on the road for a Boston wholesale boot and shoe house, travelling in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. Returning to the carpet trade, he was in the employ of Stark Brothers, in Milwaukee, for a time, and then with W. & J. Sloane, of New York. In 1874 he returned to his native state and commenced business for himself in Terryville, which he sold out in 1878 to take his present position as Secretary and Superintendent of the Malleable Iron Works, New Britain. Mr. Webster has served three years in the Common Council of New Britain, and has been honored by three successive elections to the School Board, in which he is now serving his eighth year. He was also a Representative to the General Assembly in 1897. He is prominent in various societies and fraternal orders, being Past Regent in the Royal Arcanum; Past Councillor, Order of United American Mechanics; Trustee of the Improved Order Heptographs, the Mutual Benefit Association; and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the New Britain Club. Politically, Mr. Webster was born and raised a Republican. He was married in 1874 to Ida E. Barber, of Harwinton.

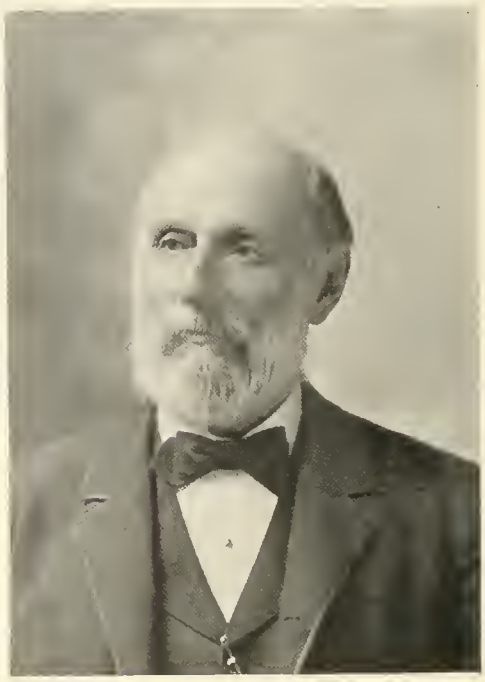
BACON, William Turner, Physician and Surgeon of Hartford, was born in that city August 27, 1846. His father, Leonard Holmes Bacon, was allied by direct descent to Michael Bacon, one of the founders of the town of Dedham, Massachusetts, 1640, and the family name is one which has become famous throughout the country, both because of the extraordinary powers of mind of various of its eminent members and because of their conspicuous association with the history and development of the land itself. His mother was Elizabeth Chester Turner, granddaughter in the eighth generation of Nathaniel Turner, who came from England in the fleet with Governor Winthrop in 1650, and with him was one of the founders of New Haven colony. Dr. Bacon graduated

WM. T. BACON.

from the Hartford Public High School in 1863, entered Yale College a year later and graduated in 1868, going thereafter to New York, where he graduated from the New York University, Medical Department, with the class of 1871. For two years following this he was engaged in hospital practice, first in the Charity Hospital 1871–72, and then in

the Roosevelt Hospital 1872–73. Upon the termination of this latter engagement Dr. Bacon was made Tutor and Assistant to the Professor in Physiology in the Medical Department of the New York University, a position which he held for a term of three years, at the same time and for the same period acting as Curator to the Charity Hospital. Other offices of responsibility which he held at about this time were: Assistant Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Attending Physician of the Medical Department to the Outdoor Poor 1872–76, and Ophthalmic Aural Surgeon to the Hartford Hospital since 1879. Dr. Bacon's reputation is widespread. He is an acknowledged specialist of the first rank, and his advice and treatment are sought by patients not alone in his own locality but throughout the country. It is unnecessary to say that his standing among his brethren in the profession is of the best. He is everywhere recognized as a man of distinctive ability, thoroughly progressive and absolutely reliable. Dr. Bacon is a member of the Yale Alumni Association, the Roosevelt Hospital Alumni, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Colonial Club of Hartford, as well as of the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Medical Association, the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, the State Medical Society of Connecticut, the Hartford County Medical Society and the Hartford Medical Society. Dr. Bacon's political sympathies are with the Republican party. He was married in Hartford on June 10, 1875, to Miss Mary E Coit, of Hartford.

BRAINARD, LEVERETT, Mayor of Hartford in 1894–95, was born in what is known as the Westchester Society, town of Colchester, Connecticut, February 13, 1828. His parents were Amaziah and Huldah (Foote) Brainard, both descendants of early settlers of the county. His school education was obtained in the common school of his native town and in the Bacon Academy of Colchester. At the age of thirteen, the whole care of the farm was thrown upon him by the death of his father. For seven years he worked there faithfully, imbibing many ideas to be of great value to him in after life, and then, at the age of twenty, he began to teach school, having prepared himself by faithful endeavor. After two years of that he felt a leaning toward that business life in which he was destined to attain such great success. His first venture was in life insurance in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In two years he returned to the old farm, only however to be soon after elected first secretary of the City Fire Insurance Company in Hartford, the city of insurance. That was in 1853. He continued with that company till he found an inducement to become an active member of the firm of Case, Lockwood & Company of the same city, printers and binders. When the present company was incorporated by the Legislature as the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, he became the Secretary and Treasurer, a position which he retained until 1891 when he succeeded the late Newton



LEVERETT BRAINARD.

Case of Hartford in the Presidency. The concern is one of the largest of the kind in the state, with an enormous, well located and exceedingly valuable plant. Mr. Brainard has been called upon to serve his fellow citizens in the Court of Common Council, in the House of Representatives and finally as the city's chief executive He was elected Representative in 1884, and Mayor in 1894. He has always been a sturdy Republican and his popularity as well as the recognition of his talents were shown by his election in a normally Democratic city. His administration was marked by a practicability learned in the stern school of business and by that conservativeness and fidelity which have done so much to

give him the place he holds today in the estimation of all who know him. He married Mary J., daughter of the late Hon. E. A. Bulkeley. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom are still living: Mary L., Lucy A., Morgan B., Newton C., Edith H., Ruth A. and Helen S. Brainard.

BATTERSON, James Goodwin, President of the Travelers Insurance Company, and importer of and dealer in granite and marble, of Hartford, was born in Bloomfield near Hartford on February 23, 1823. His parents were Simeon S. and Melissa (Roberts)

J. G. BATTERSON.

Batterson, both of whom were descended from Revolutionary stock. James G. Batterson received his early education in the Warren Academy, Litchfield county, and after completing a thorough course of study there prepared himself to enter Yale College. Circumstances, however, preventing this realization of his wishes he lost no time in futile regrets, but turned at once to less congenial environment, in the printing office and book publishing house of Mack, Andrus & Woodruff, of Ithaca, New York. He remained in the employ of this firm for three years, when he returned home and studied law there with Judge Seymour of Litchfield; he believed legal knowledge would be of use in his business. His first independent business venture was made in 1845 when he established himself as an importer of and dealer in granite and marble, with an office in Hartford and later in New York city; concerning the success of the enterprise it suffices to say that both houses are still in active operation. In 1864 Mr. Batterson established and organized the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, with himself as President, and other of the city's most prominent business men upon the Board of Directors. From the first the company prospered under its most able management, and now ranks first among organizations of its kind in the country, and, indeed, in the world. In addition to being a most shrewd business man, Mr. Batterson is an earnest and untiring student in many branches of literature, science, art and philology. His time has been turned to good account and whatever he does is done well and exhibits a well-balanced, vigorous mind. With any and all lines of original investigation which lead in the direction of uncompromising truth he has the fullest sympathy, and his literary and scholastic attainments have attracted attention in quarters exceedingly gratifying to a man whose life has been connected, in the public mind, with purely commercial and financial pursuits. He is an accomplished Greek and Latin scholar and his translations of "The Song of Ilion" and "Lauda Sion" are able, scholarly and artistic performances. His controversial papers on economics and loose and improper legislation show a wide range of reading, close observation and clear logic, which fallacious reasoning does not disturb. As a Biblical scholar he has acquired standing even among men of high position as professional students. Familiar with the original text from the Vatican Codex to Griesbach, Tregelles, Lachman and Tischendorf, he has missed no Bible translation from the Latin Vulgate to the revised version. In the midst of such a pressure of business, it is a matter of astonishment to his friends how Mr. Batterson accomplishes all this research and literary labor, but he explains it in his own words: "A little every day accomplishes much." His love for architecture and his appreciation of its possibilities have associated his name with some of the most conspicuous structures in the country. He obtained the contract for the construction of the State Capitol at Hartford, and the granite work for the Congressional Library at Washington was all cut at his quarries in Concord, New Hampshire, and set in place by the government engineers in

the capitol. So accurately was the work of cutting and fitting performed in Concord that not a single cent was charged back for imperfect fitting at the works in New Hampshire; a performance of contract work said to be unexampled. Mr. Batterson's contribution to the pages of the Travelers Record on insurance and various other subjects have attracted wide attention. The paper read by him at the Insurance Congress in Chicago, during the Columbian Exhibition, was a complete and simple illustration of the life insurance problem, from mathematical, business and social standpoints, and attracted very general and laudatory comment. The little work on gold and silver published in 1896 contained substance enough for a larger volume. It was a timely, concise and lucid statement of the great question which formed the text for a host of public speakers throughout the country. Mr. Batterson has travelled extensively abroad, studying intelligently the ancient monuments, and the geology and history of the Nile valley, Rome, St. Petersburg and the principal cities of Europe in search of information on a great variety of subjects. He might readily have attained political prominence but has never cared to accept public office. His sympathies, however, are thoroughly Republican, and his help and advice are often eagerly sought at certain state or national crises. He is an influential member of various organizations of an educational, scientific and social character. He is a Trustee of Brown University, a Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the Society for Biblical Exegesis; the American Society for Advancement of Science; the New York Club; the Sons of the Revolution; the University, Greek, and Lawyers clubs of New York, and the Hartford Club of his own city. He holds the degree of M. A. both from Yale and from Williams colleges. Mr. Batterson was married on June 2, 1851, to Miss Eunice Elizabeth Goodwin, lately deceased. Their children were three in number: Clara Jeannette, Mary Elizabeth and James Goodwin Batterson, Jr.

BURTON, Franklin, Mayor of Ansonia, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, September 10, 1851, son of Hamilton and Phebe (Peck) Burton. His grandfather was Silas Burton, the latter son of Samuel, the latter son of Ephraim, the latter son of Judson, the latter son of Solomon Burton and Marcy (Judson) Burton, and all residents of Stratford. On the maternal side he traces his ancestry to Joseph Peck, of Milford, Connecticut, in 1649, and William Beardsley, of Stratford, in 1639. His grandmother was Mary Patterson, descendant of Andrew Patterson, of Stratford, in 1684. His great-great-grandmother was Betty Wells, a descendant of Governor Thomas Wells. On the grandmother's side he is also related to Benjamin Lewis, of Stratford, in 1674, and William Judson of Stratford in 1639. Young Burton's education was obtained at the Stratford Academy. He began his business career as a clerk in the drug store of Joseph Thompson, of Bridgeport, in 1866. The next year he

FRANKLIN BURTON.

entered the drug store of L. F. Curtiss, of the same city. In 1873-74 he served in the same capacity for George H. Peck, of Derby. Previous to this he had a five-years experience in the drygoods business, serving as clerk for Samuel H. Brush, of Derby, from 1868 to 1873, and for Birdseye & Morgan, of Bridgeport, during a part of the latter year. From 1874 to 1883 he was bookkeeper for Osborne & Cheesman, of Ansonia. During 1885–86–87 and 1888 he was teller at the Derby Savings Bank. In 1888 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Savings Bank of Ansonia, which position he at present fills. This position of trust and responsibility is one of the many evidences of the confidence and

esteem which he enjoys among his fellow citizens, and another was his election in November 1897, as Mayor of the city of Ansonia. He was member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1897, and is at present Treasurer of the Ansonia Board of Trade and Treasurer and Director of the Ansonia Library. He has also served as Clerk of the Board of Wardens and Burgesses of the Borough of Ansonia, and Auditor of the city of Ansonia. In politics he is a Republican. He was married January 10, 1884, to Helen Louise Birdseye. They have had four children, two of whom are living: Warren Hamilton (died July 14, 1885); Rodney (died February 15, 1888); Franklin Birdseye; and Ruth Burton.

CADY, ERNEST, of Hartford, Lieutenant-Governor 1893–95, was born in Stafford September 6, 1842, son of Garner and Emily (Greene) Cady. He is descended from Nicholas Cady who lived in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1645, the family later removing to Connecticut. Several of Mr. Cady's ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, among them Isaac Cady who died in the service. His son, Garner Cady, was for many years representative in the Legislature from Stafford. His son, Garner Cady, Jr., was killed in his prime by a runaway horse. Ernest was next to the oldest of six children. While working on the farm and in the factory, Mr. Cady kept up his studies in the public school till he was sixteen when his school days ended with one term at Metcalf's Highland Academy in Worcester, Massachusetts. There was need of his services at home and he promptly responded. He got a position as clerk in the general store in Stafford in which town he remained, with the exception of the time he was in the war, for eleven years. After a five-years business partnership with R. S. Beebe, under the firm name of Beebe & Cady, he started on a tour of the country in 1869 to find some good place to locate, with the result that he chose New England. His second business venture was in 1871 as proprietor of the corporation store of the Norwich Woolen Mills in Norwich, Connecticut, which he conducted most successfully for five years. Selling out at a satisfactory price, he removed to Hartford, which has since been his home. In 1878, with R. N. & F. A. Pratt he organized the Steam Boiler Appliance Company, the Pratt & Whitney Company manufacturing their specialities. Four years later the company became the Pratt & Cady Company, with enlarged capital. In 1883, the first building of the present splendid plant was erected. Their iron foundry is the finest in New England. The capital today is $400,000. In a city of remarkable successes, this concern has been one of the most successful. In March 1896, Mr. Cady was elected to the Presidency of the company, succeeding R. N. Pratt retiring from the company. He also holds the position of Treasurer. In addition to this he is Director of the Society of Savings, Director of the Board of Trade, first Vice-President of the Co-operative Savings Society of Connecticut, and a member of the Board of Water Commissioners.

ERNEST CADY.

He is also a Director in several other corporations. A staunch Democrat, like his ancestors, he never had given much attention to politics, and it was a genuine surprise to him when he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor with Luzon B. Morris, of New Haven, for Governor, in 1892. The ticket was successful; Mr. Cady's majority over his competitor, Colonel Frank W. Cheney, a very popular man, was six thousand one hundred and one. The Senate over which he was called upon to preside was evenly divided between the parties. Yet he discharged his trying duties in a way which won the respect and esteem of all. In 1894, Mr. Cady was nominated for Governor but in the great

Republican tidal wave was defeated by O. Vincent Coffin. He received the full party vote. Mr. Cady had many thrilling experiences during the war. He was on the ill fated gunboat, Westfield, blown up off Galveston by order of Commander Renshaw, and also on the Hatteras, which was sunk by the "290," Commander Semmes. When he was paid off in 1863, he took the money to defray expenses for three-months term at Eastman's Business College, an investment which he counts among the best in his life. He lives quietly and unostentatiously but has established a record as one of the ablest and most gracious business men in the state. January 16, 1871, he married Ellen E., daughter of Ex-Lieutenant Governor Hyde. He has two sons, Ernest H. and Charles W. Cady.

CROTHERS, Thomas Davison, Physician, of Hartford, was born in West Charlton, New York, September 22, 1842. His parents were Robert Crothers and Harriet E. (Smith) Crothers, both of whom are descended from notable stock: the paternal ancestors having been in several cases celebrated physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the maternal having sprung from the Homes family of Stonington, Connecticut, and the Smiths of Westchester, New York, both of which branches were prominently represented in the French and Revolutionary wars. Dr. Crothers prepared for college at Fort Edward, New York, and, previous to his entrance, taught school in both New York and New Jersey. In 1865 he graduated at the Albany Medical College and a year later was created medical cadet in the United States Military Hospital Service. During the same year he took a post-graduate course at the Long Island Hospital and at the Bellevue College and then made his way to Galway, New York, where he began to practice his profession in 1866, and where he remained for the next four years. From 1873 to 1875 he was clinical assistant and lecturer in the Medical College at Albany, New York, and from 1872 to 1876 was on the editorial staff of the Medical and Surgical Reporter, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the latter year he was appointed Assistant Superintendent and Physician of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, Binghamton, New York, and in 1878 was made Superintendent of the Walnut Hill Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1875 he was elected Secretary of the American Association for the study and care of Inebriates which position he holds up to the present time, and the ensuing year was appointed editor of the Journal of Inebriety, where he still continues in the same capacity. In 1880 he became President of the Walnut Lodge Hospital and Medical Superintendent of the same, offices which he still discharges. In 1890 he was elected Secretary of the American Temperance Association and Editor of the Bulletin, published by this society; also he holds a position on the editorial staff of the Journal, the organ of the American Medical Association. Dr. Crothers is identified with many home and foreign organizations of prominence in the medical world, being a

T. D. CROTHERS.

member of the British Medical Association, the French Society for Psychological Research, the English Psychical Society; the Belgium Society of Mental Medicine and an honorary member of the Russian Society of Mental Science, the American Association and others. In 1887 he was one of the American delegates to the International Congress for the study of Inebriety at London. The British Society tendered him a public dinner on that occasion and he was honored with many other testimonies of respect and appreciation. In 1888 and 1889 he delivered a course of lectures before the students of the Albany Medical College and the Vermont University at Burlington, Vermont, and in

1893, he edited a work on Disease of Inebriety, which was published by Treat & Company, of New York city. Dr. Crothers was married in 1875 to Mrs. S. B. Rysedorph of Albany, New York. They have no children.

CURTIS, Jonathan Strong, Physician, of Hartford, was born in Epsom, New Hampshire, June 11, 1821. He was the son of the Reverend Jonathan and Elizabeth (Barker) Curtis, who gave him all the advantages in the way of education that were then available, sending him, after his course in the preparatory schools was finished, to Dartmouth College, where he took his medical degree. Following his graduation from the New Hampshire University he repaired to the metropolis where he entered the New York University of Medicine, from which he took his diploma. He first practiced his profession at Abington, Massachusetts, but after two years removed to Lawrence in the same state, where he built up a large and remunerative practice, which however he resigned in 1849, his intention being to settle permanently in California. After three years of western experience he came East once more, and at his brother's earnest solicitation settled in Hartford, where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred in the early spring of 1897. Dr. Curtis was a well-known figure in Hartford, the city of his adoption. A prominent physician of that town said of him: "He was a very popular physician and surgeon, and for thirty years he stood high in his profession as any man in this part of the state. He has been more frequently called in consultation during the past fifteen years than any other member of the profession in this vicinity. He carried to the bedside of the sick a very ripe experience and unusually sound judgment. He was of marked personality and magnetism and impressed all his patients with his hope and buoyancy. He had the capacity to say the right thing at the right time. He was without the least pretence or vanity, and was always perfectly honest and natural. He was very generous and benevolent and had done a very large amount of charitable work in his profession." The sentiment of the community is voiced in these words. Few men were so respected and beloved. Dr. Curtis was a member of Christ Church of Hartford. During the war he served as Surgeon of the Twenty-second Connecticut Volunteers. He was Surgeon in Hartford of the Consolidated and New England roads for many years prior to his death. He was active in charitable work and was a member of the advisory committee of the Union for Home Work since its inception. He was also deeply interested, with his intimate friend Dr. Francis Bacon, of New Haven, in the Children's Aid Society and the proposed home for incurable children. Dr. Curtis was twice married, his first wife being Lucy Branscombe, of Newmarket, New Hampshire. The children of his first wife were Edward, Assistant Superintendent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in Hartford, and Kate, deceased, who was the wife of the Reverend L. W. Hicks, formerly of Wethersfield. His second wife was

J. S. CURTIS.

Susan Brandt of Belleville, New Jersey, whom he married in 1863. By this marriage there is one daughter, Elizabeth Alden Curtis, a rising young writer.

COFFEY, Charles, Wholesale Fruit-dealer, Granby, was born in that town, May 4, 1852. His education was acquired at the Southwick (Massachusetts) Academy and the Literary Institute, Suffield, Connecticut. He was engaged exclusively in farming until 1887, when he entered the fruit trade as a member of the firm of Stults & Coffey. That concern consolidated later with the well-known New York house of J. H. Kellough & Company and is

today among the few large operators in this state, handling an average of one hundred thousand barrels of apples annually, which are received from the fruit growing states and the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Coffey served as a Selectman of

CHAS. COFFEY.

Granby for three years, was a member of the Legislature for the years 1891–92, entered the State Senate in 1893 and was re-elected in 1895, being assigned to the Railroad Committee in the last-named body. In politics he is a Republican. He is connected with St. Mark's Lodge No. 91, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the First Congregational Church of Granby. He married Mary E. Colton, of Granby, and they have two sons: Charles Harmon, aged fourteen, and Frank William Coffey, aged six years.

CLARK, Charles Hopkins, Vice-President of the Hartford Courant, was born in Hartford April 1, 1848, son of Ezra (died 1896) and Mary (Hopkins) Clark (died 1866). He is descended on both sides from old Colonial families. Mr. Clark was graduated from the Hartford Public High School in 1867 and from Yale in 1871. In that year he went to work upon the Hartford Courant, and has been connected with that journal ever since. In 1887 he was admitted to the firm of Hawley, Goodrich & Company, then its publishers; and when the Hartford Courant Company was organized, in 1891, he was made a Director and Vice-President, positions that he still holds. He has been the editor in charge of the paper since the death of S. A. Hubbard in 1890. Mr. Clark is also a Director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Collins Company; Treasurer of the Hartford Public Library and of the Trustees of the Good Will Club; Trustee of the Wadsworth Atheneum, the Watkinson Library and the Watkinson Farm School; and member of the Sons of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Century and University clubs of New York. He has never been a candidate for any public office. Under Mr. Clark's management the Courant has steadily developed and its fearless honesty, earnest interest in the welfare of the city and state, wide knowledge

CHAS. H. CLARK.

of affairs, and staunch broad republicanism have made the paper what it is, the leading organ of the party in Connecticut. The Courant's editorial page is widely quoted in the country. The weight of the Courant's influence has been cast for pure politics; and the policy to print a high-class family newspaper, able, interesting, reflecting the times

and moulding intelligent opinion, and without sensational features, has been very successful. In 1873 Mr. Clark married Miss Ellen Root, of Hartford, who died in 1895. They have two children: a son, Horace B., and a daughter, Mary H. Clark.

CHURCH, Henry James, Undertaker, Meriden, was born in East Haven, Connecticut, in August 1831, son of James and Huldah (Barnes) Church. His American ancestor was Thomas Church, an Englishman who settled in Plainfield, this state, in 1680, and his great-grandfather located in Haddam.

HENRY J. CHURCH.

His grandfather, who entered the Continental Army during the Revolution and was captured by the enemy, was one of two persons who succeeded in making their escape from the prison ship on which they were confined. His maternal grandfather was also a Revolutionary soldier and served under Benedict Arnold. Henry James Church was educated in the common schools of New Britain and after the completion of his studies he served an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade, following it as a journeyman until enlisting for service in the Civil War, and since 1865 has been engaged in the undertaking business in Meriden. For the past three years he has been a member of the City Council, a member of several societies including the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically he acts with the Republican party. Mr. Church married Elizabeth A. Fosket, a native of Ware, Massachusetts. They have had five children, of whom the only one now living is Louis H. Church.

FLINT, George Washington, Principal Collinsville High School and President of the Collinsville Savings Bank, was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, March 2, 1844, his parents moving to Maine in 1850. Mr. Flint traces his descent back to a certain Gitto de Leon who flourished in 1055, whose family and name were well known in France long before the Conquest. There are many gallant names along the line, Roger de Courcelli, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England and received for his services lands and the Lordship of Churchill, from whom the family of Churchill is descended. John Churchill, the eighteenth generation from Gitto de Leon, was one of the grantees of the Plymouth Colony; his descendant, Ephraim Churchill, fought in the Revolution and received as a pension one hundred and sixty acres of land in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and one-half an acre in the city of Boston where the post-office now stands. It was the daughter of Ephraim, Mary Churchill, who married David Flint the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch. The Flints are of old English stock and settled in Concord in 1638, going to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, about 1771. Captain William Flint (our subject's father) was killed while leading his troops into action in the "Crater" before Petersburg in 1864. Mr. Flint was just entering Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Maine, at the time. He was graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, in 1871, Salutatorian of his class. Immediately after graduation he became Principal of Francestown Academy, Francestown, New Hampshire, where he remained two years, when he accepted the principalship of the Lebanon Academy at West Lebanon, Maine. He was obliged to resign this position on account of illness, but was able to accept another in the Bath High School in 1874 which he held for a short period, until he was elected principal of the Collinsville High School April 1874, which position he still holds. In this school he has fitted for college students of both sexes; Williams, Amherst, Brown, Bates, Yale, Wesleyan, Union, University of New York, Cornell, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, and Mt. Holyoke all being

represented. He holds many responsible positions. In the Congregational Church he is a deacon and also Superintendent of the Sunday School. He is Chairman of the Collinsville Ecclesiastical Society's Committee and President of the Law and Order League. In 1892 he was elected President of the Collinsville Savings Bank which position he still holds. He was initiated into the full rights of Masonry, Free and Accepted Masons, in Village Lodge No. 29, Collinsville, in 1882. In politics he has been a Republican since Grant's first Presidential Campaign in 1868. Mr. Flint was married January 30, 1873, to Mary Elizabeth Monteith of

GEORGE W. FLINT.

Barnet, Vermont. To them have been born the following children: William Ruthven, born April 12, 1875; Harry Monteith, born July 28, 1880; and Georgiana Elizabeth Flint, born September 8, 1882.

FORD, General George Hare, one of New Haven's most notable merchants and business men, a man influential in many departments of the corporate life of the city, a gentleman tracing his ancestry by direct descent to men who were among the founders of Massachusetts Bay and New Haven colonies, a member and Director of many incorporated institutions and President of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, and a number of influential public and private institutions, is the subject of this sketch, a man highly respected for his personal character, marked business ability and for an unwearying public spirit, that has left its beneficial impress already upon the beautiful city which during his business life has been his home. General Ford was born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1848, of pure New England stock on both branches of his ancestral tree, a descendant of Thomas Ford, Sr., who came to New England's shores in the Mary and John in 1632, a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and settled first in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and later being one of the original settlers of Windsor in 1633, he soon being elevated to a high official position in the colony, occupying the post of Deputy under its first governor, John Haynes. His son, Thomas Ford, Jr., was one of the original founders of the town of Milford, settling there in 1639, and General Ford's family line is brought down direct from Thomas Ford, Sr., through (1) Thomas Ford, Jr., (2) John Ford, (3) John Ford, (4) Thomas Ford, (5) Harvey Ford, (6) Merritt, General Ford's father, who died in 1888. On his mother's side, General Ford is a direct descendant of Thomas Tibbals who came to New England on the True Love in 1635. Thomas Tibbals won honor and renown for his invaluable services rendered the brave Captain John Mason in the celebrated war of the struggling Colonists with the Pequots, being honored therefor with a special grant of land from the colony, located in what is now the town of Milford. He with Peter Prudden and forty-two other heads of families under their direction located on this land which was situate on the banks of the Wepowaug river in Milford, where a tablet is erected to his memory by the town. General Ford, directly after graduating from the Milford High School, began his business career with New Haven's then leading jeweler, the late Everard Benjamin, one of the most noted old-time merchants of New Haven, and noted for the purity and excellence of his personal character. General Ford rose rapidly, early displaying the business capacity, foresight, tact and enterprise which have ever distinguished his business career and won for him a high place in the annals of our prominent and leading New Haven merchants and men of affairs. At the early age of twenty-one, such was his usefulness and aptitude for business and his success, that he was associated by Mr. Benjamin in partnership in this old established mercantile house, which was

founded in 1831. In 1873, upon the death of Mr. Benjamin, General Ford became sole proprietor of the business, which under his guiding hand and rare administrative ability has greatly surpassed its former dimensions and attained a fame which has far exceeded the confines of Connecticut, the house being known as one of the most successful in the country as manufacturers of gold and silver and importers of artistic wares. In recent years he became the owner of the Ford building in which his business is located and which he had notably enlarged and improved, and upon the completion of this work the business was merged into a joint stock partnership and still further enlarged, new departments being added until it is now a suitable art as well as a model jewelry emporium of large size and importance, the upper floors of the building being occupied for manufacturing purposes with show rooms and offices on the lower floors. During the past ten years General Ford has travelled extensively in the Old World, and in his various pleasure trips abroad, added extensively to his private collection of antiquities and curios and has become one of Connecticut's largest importers from foreign markets. He has also one of the finest collections of rare old Colonial books in Connecticut. General Ford's wife, a lady most estimable and a most devoted wife and friend, is prominent in New Haven's social life and charitable work, and is a daughter of the late Hon. John Calhoun Lewis of Terryville, who was Speaker of Connecticut's House of Representatives in 1849, and who was a brother of the late Hon. Henry G. Lewis, who for many years most ably and notably served New Haven as its Mayor. General Ford was honored with an election to membership in the New Haven Grays in 1865; was in 1871 appointed Commissary-General of the state on the staff of the late and much lamented Ex-Governor Bigelow, and fills with eminent success the following positions: President of the George H. Ford Company; President of the Grilley Company, manufacturers of screws, saddlery and casket hardware; a Director of the Merchants National Bank; President of New Haven's Chamber of Commerce, the oldest chamber of commerce but one in the United States; a trustee of the New Haven Orphan Asylum; a trustee of the New Haven Yacht Club; member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; hereditary member of the Society of Colonial Wars; President of the Quinnipiack Club, New Haven's leading social club; and President of the Connecticut Jewelers and Opticians Association by successive electors. Recently he was chosen for the second time President of the Chamber of Commerce, of New Haven, his administration of the affairs of the chamber being notably successful and the progressiveness and public spiritedness of that body being, under his leadership and aided by his colleagues, phenomenally brilliant and the accessions to its membership among the greatest in its history. Through General Ford's energetic work and that of his respective colleagues important legislative action has been procured for the benefit of the Chamber of Commerce and for the protection of the public

GEORGE H. FORD.

against fraud by the enaction of the law requiring the proper stamping of gold and silver ware to attest its genuineness and real standard of value. General Ford has devoted largely and generously his time for the benefit of the public, and for the furtherance and support of charitable institutions. His friends are legion, and upon the walls of his sanctum sanctorum at his beautiful store, are to be seen photos of nearly all of New Haven's most famous men of today, and various others of men from other cities, all of whom are among his personal friends. General Ford is singularly happy and fortunate in his physical endowments and vigor, in his great capacity for business and executive

talent, who is surrounding himself with warm friends among the young men of note and also among the seniors in age and counsel. He is a warm and devoted friend, an honest opponent, strong and firm in his convictions, yet ever open to the challenge of friendly criticism or debate, honest and sincere in defence of his cherished opinions, a staunch Republican in politics, yet deferential to the honest differing views of others. He has made a record as a merchant and public-spirited man that does him and his city honor, and that reflects renewed credit upon his honored ancestry, and last but not least among his distinguished qualities are his sterling qualities of head and heart, that win for him the standard friendship and the warmest regard of his fellow citizens.

GOLD, Theodore Sedgwick, West Cornwall, Connecticut, Farmer and Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture and the Storrs Agricultural College, was born at Madison, New York, March 2, 1818, son of Dr. Samuel Wadsworth and Phebe (Cleveland) Gold. He comes of good old Colonial stock, and traces his descent from well-known New England families, such as Wadsworth, Sedgwick, Cleveland, Talcott and Douglas. Major Nathan Gold, of Fairfield, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Talcott, of Hartford, were of the nineteen named in the Charter of Connecticut from Charles II. Major Nathan Gold was a prominent public man and an assistant or member of the Council from 1657 to 1694, the date of his death. His son Nathan Gold succeeded him as Assistant from 1694 to 1723, the latter serving also as Lieutenant-Governor from 1708 to 1723. Nathan Gold, Jr, married Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Talcott. Their son was the Reverend Hezekiah Gold, of Stratford, Harvard 1719, whose son was the Reverend Hezekiah Gold, Yale 1751, and pastor of the Congregational Church in Cornwall from 1755 to 1787. The latter's first wife was Sarah Sedgwick of Cornwall, the mother of four sons, the youngest, Hezekiah, a farmer in Cornwall, his only son, Dr Samuel W. Gold, the father of the subject of this sketch, graduated from Williams in 1814. He returned from Madison, New York, the year after his son's birth and practiced his profession at Goshen and Cornwall. On retiring from practice, in connection with his son he established on the ancestral farm the Cream Hill Agricultural School, which was successfully carried on for twenty-four years. Young Gold prepared for college at the Goshen Academy and was graduated from Yale in 1838. He followed up his college course with studies in natural history and medicine and for a while taught school at Goshen and at Waterbury. He finally chose farming as a business and settled upon the old homestead at West Cornwall, widely known as the Cream Hill Farm. The property has never changed hands except by inheritance, and was originally cleared from the forest by Mr. Gold's ancestor, James Douglas. Mr. Gold was among the promoters of the Connecticut Agricultural Society in 1850 and has been always connected with it

T. S. GOLD.

in some official capacity. The society held its first fair in 1854, and early employed Professor S. W. Johnson to analyze commercial fertilizers, which work was continued until the establishment of the Agricultural Experiment Station. The Connecticut Board of Agriculture was established in 1866 and Mr. Gold has been its efficient Secretary from the beginning. The Agricultural Experiment Station began work in 1875 at Wesleyan University under charge of Professor W. O. Atwater, but in 1877 was established at New Haven, Professor Johnson, Director. From its commencement Mr. Gold has been a member of the Board of Control of the Station. From 1856 to 1861 he was one of the editors

of The Homestead, an agricultural paper published at Hartford by Colonel Mason C. Weld. From 1864 to 1874 he was Secretary of the Connecticut Soldiers Orphan Home located at Mansfield. In 1878 Mr. Gold published the History of Cornwall, much of the material having been collected by his father. He was one of the original trustees of the Storrs Agricultural School at Mansfield which was established by the Legislature of 1881 and was made a college in 1893, and has been its Secretary since 1883. He is also one of the trustees of the Storrs Experiment Station. After the revival of the Connecticut Grange in 1885, Mr. Gold was for four years its Treasurer. He is also Vice-President of the Connecticut Historical Society and a member of many scientific and patriotic associations. Mr. Gold's political affiliations are with the Republicans but he has never sought office. His time and abilities have been generously given to the furtherance of the much neglected science of agriculture. The farmers of Connecticut owe him much for his intelligent efforts in their behalf, and he is widely recognized as a standard authority on agricultural subjects, and a frequent contributor to agricultural papers. He has made a special study of fruit culture and on his Cream Hill Farm takes pride in pointing out an apple-tree still in bearing, that was planted by his great-great-grandmother, Sarah (Douglas) Wadsworth, one hundred and fifty years ago. Mr. Gold has been twice married. His first wife was Caroline E. Lockwood, to whom he was married September 13, 1843, and who died April 25, 1857. Five children, all daughters, were the issue of this marriage: Eleanor Douglas, wife of Charles H. Hubbard, Yale 1867, of Hartford City, Indiana; Mary Elizabeth, born February 2, 1847, died July 11, 1857; Emily Sedgwick, born January 31, 1849, died April 2, 1858; Rebecca Cleveland, born July 29, 1851, wife of Samuel M. Cornell of Guilford; and Caroline Simons, born October 3, 1855, wife of William F. Gibson of San Francisco, California. Mr. Gold's second wife was Mrs. Emma (Tracy) Baldwin who descended from Lieutenant-Colonel John Talcott, to whom he was married April 4, 1859. Four children have been born to them: Alice Tracy, born January 14, 1860, married in 1887 to Franz Ulrich von Puttkamer, of Washington, D. C., deceased December 13, 1890; Martha Wadsworth, born July 20, 1861, wife of Colin Daniel Morgan, of Montreal, Canada; Charles Lockwood, born April 14, 1863, Yale S. S. S., 1883, and still on the farm; and James Douglas Gold, born November 5, 1866, Yale S. S. S., 1888, and New York Medical College 1891, now a physician at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

GOODRICH, Arthur Louis, Treasurer of the Hartford Courant Company, was born in Hartford, May 16, 1849. His parents were James and Jeannette (Skinner) Goodrich. He is the sixth generation removed from William Goodrich who was born in the County Suffolk, England, and was one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. The family name has always been prominent in the

A. L. GOODRICH.

state. William Goodrich's wife was Sarah Martin of the neighboring town of Hartford, whom he married in 1648. The date of his death was 1676. Arthur Louis Goodrich, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the Hartford High School, where the training is equal to that of many colleges. On leaving the High School, though only fourteen years of age, he entered at once into active business life. His first position was with the large wholesale drug firm of Lee, Sisson & Company, of Hartford, where he remained eight years and gave early indication of the qualities of frankness, whole-heartedness and shrewd discernment that were to stand him in such good stead in the future and to make

him so many friends. On March 13, 1871, he entered the business department of the Hartford Courant, where he has remained ever since, becoming one of the owners, a Director, and the Treasurer since January 1, 1892. His sound judgment, his care for details and his progressiveness, together with his kindly manner, have contributed largely to the remarkable success of the paper since he has been connected with it. The one thing outside of business in which he has taken a special interest is military affairs. Calculated by physique and temperament to make a good soldier, he served for twenty-one years in the Connecticut National Guard, being now on the retired list with the rank of Brigadier-General. His first enlistment was on April 6, 1866, in Battery D, known as the Hartford City Guard. This battery may be called the foundation rock of the present splendid First Regiment of the Connecticut Guard, an infantry regiment which, however, long clung to the artillery style of uniform of old Battery D of glorious record. The battery became Company F of the Regiment and has always maintained its high position. General Goodrich served through the various non-commissioned grades and held commissions in the First Regiment as Adjutant, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, from which last-named position he was appointed Quartermaster-General with rank of Brigadier-General on the staff of Henry B. Harrison, Governor of Connecticut from 1885 to 1887. While General Goodrich has never sought political office, he has always been interested in the success of the Republican party. He married Emma Caroline Root of Westfield, Massachusetts, September 11, 1871.

HAMMOND, Allen Park, Treasurer of the New England Company, Rockville, was born in Vernon, Connecticut, June 24, 1835, son of Allen and Orra (Park) Hammond. The family dates its origin from England in the year 1066, its Norman progenitor having been a follower of William the Conqueror, and its American ancestor, who arrived in New England in 1636, settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. At a later date some of the family moved from Hingham to Bolton, Connecticut, being among the original proprietors of that town, and Elijah Hammond, the grandfather, located in Vernon. Allen Park Hammond attended the public schools of Rockville, a private school in Ellington, and completed his studies at a polytechnic school. His business training was begun in the New England Mills, in which he worked four years for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of the business; and he then entered the office, where he became familiar with the financial department under the direction of his father, who was Treasurer of the concern from 1837 to 1864. When the present company was organized (1879), he was elected Treasurer, a position for which he was superabundantly qualified both by ability and experience, and he has since been retained at the head of the financial department. He is President of the Rockville National Bank, the Water and Aqueduct Company, and the Rockville Building and Loan Association; a

A. PARK HAMMOND.

Director of the Rockville Railroad and the Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Hammond was elected to the City Council for three years in 1894, was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1895–96, Representative to the Legislature in 1869, and in politics is a Republican. He is connected with the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar, a member of Washington Commandery No. 1, and is also a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut and Burpee Post Grand Army of the Republic. He served during the rebellion as Captain of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. The first of his two marriages was contracted December 7, 1859, with Lois Cone Bissell. They

had three children: Allen, George Bissell and John Park Hammond, deceased. On August 27, 1873, he married for his second wife, Augusta Sophia Bissell.

JAMES, Herbert Llewellyn, Manufacturer, Rockville, was born in Willington, Connecticut,

H. L. JAMES.

January 13, 1842, son of Elisha Benjamin and Mary Ann (Thomas) James. His father was born in Union, Connecticut, in 1814 and his mother at Willington in the same year. His great-great-grandfather, Benjamin James, came from England in 1665 and settled on Prudence Island in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. Benjamin James, his son, settled in Ashford, Connecticut; Benjamin James, third of the name and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived in Union, Connecticut, was born in 1771, and died in 1848. On the maternal side his great-great-grandfather was Benjamin Thomas who came from Wales in Great Britain, in 1680. His great-grandfather was also Benjamin and his grandfather Rowland G. Thomas. Herbert L. James received his education at the Bacon Academy at Colchester, Connecticut, and in the High Schools of Middletown and Rockville, Connecticut. His business career began with his employment in the Florence Mills at Rockville, where he remained from 1857 to 1881, for ten or twelve years as clerk and afterwards as Treasurer or Agent of the Company. He accepted his present position as Treasurer of the Rock Manufacturing Company, April 1, 1881. He is a Director in the First National Bank and the Savings Bank of Rockville, a Director in the Rockville Water & Aqueduct Company, and President of the Rockville Railroad Company. In politics he has been a Republican since he first became a voter. He was married October 10, 1865, to Ann Francis Leavitt, who died February 10, 1890. They had three children: Howard Kellogg James, born July 20, 1867, and two daughters who died in infancy. He was again married, March 24, 1896, to Ella Reed Cruttenden (née Reed).

PAIGE, Allan Wallace, Lawyer, and Ex-Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, Bridgeport, was born in Sherman, Connecticut,

ALLAN W. PAIGE.

February 28, 1854. He comes of good old New England stock, and is the son of John O. and Cornelia (Joyce) Paige. He first attended the common schools of his native town, and was next a student at the Russell Collegiate and Commercial Institute at New Haven, after which he attended the Hopkins Grammar School in the same city. He graduated

from the Yale Law School in 1881. He settled at Bridgeport, and his subsequent career has been that of a successful lawyer, with well deserved political honors that have followed as the logical sequence of his abilities and the esteem of his fellow citizens. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and has been for many years a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Mr. Paige was chosen Assistant Clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1883, and was regularly advanced to the position of Clerk of the House in 1884, and Clerk of the Senate in 1885. He was elected Representative from his native town, Sherman, in 1882, and from the town of Huntington in 1890. During the latter session, the famous dead-lock session, he served with great distinction as Speaker of the House. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York, and of nearly all the local societies and clubs of Bridgeport. Mr. Paige was married November 15, 1886, to Elizabeth D. Downs, of Huntington. They have two children, Marian D. and Aline E. Paige.

PICKETT, James Andrew, Ex-Mayor of New Britain, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, March 9, 1829, son of Albert and Mary R. (Roberts) Pickett. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and in private schools in Bridgeport, Connecticut. The subject of this sketch came to New Britain in 1851, and accepted a position as bookkeeper in the office of A. North & Son, manufacturers of saddlery hardware. In 1855, Mr. Pickett, jointly with L. F. Judd, bought a half interest in the establishment now known as the North & Judd Manufacturing Company, and for twenty years held the position of Treasurer of the company. In 1876, he was elected President of the large and well-known cutlery and hardware manufacturing company, Landers, Frary & Clark, which responsible office he held until his resignation in 1889. For many years, Mr. Pickett was Vice-President and Director of the Shelby Iron Works in Alabama, Vice-President and Director of the New Britain National Bank, and also President of the Union Manufacturing Company, another important hardware firm. Today Mr. Pickett is a Director in the Mechanics' National Bank, the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company, the New Britain Savings Bank, the American Hosiery Company, and the Stanley Rule and Level Company. The holding of these various important financial posts is an indication of Mr. Pickett's standing as an able and successful man of business and shaper of mercantile and manufacturing interests. But they by no means stand for the full statement of his activity. He has also been one of his city's most influential citizens in all matters of reform and improvement, and has occupied leading positions. When the sewerage system was adopted in New Britain, he was appointed one of the Sewer Commissioners, and held the office for eight years. He has been both Town Assessor and City Auditor, and in 1883–84–85 was successively elected Mayor.

JAMES A. PICKETT.

He represented the town in the State Legislature in 1884, and was Chairman of the Committee on Insurance on the part of the House. He is a prominent member of the Centre Church in New Britain, and has been conspicuous for his unostentatious charity there and through general social channels. In the civic and other offices held by Mr. Pickett, he has won high regard in his own community as a representative citizen. Personally he is modest and most lovable in character. Few New Britain men have a more honored place than he, whether in public estimation or private social life. Mr. Pickett has been twice married; in 1857,

to Caroline E. Stanley, by whom he had one daughter, Anna, now Mrs. Rockwell, of Enfield, Connecticut; and in November 13, 1878, to Emma C. Lawrence.

HICKS, Captain Ira Edward, of New Britain, Treasurer and Manager of the Central New England Brick Exchange, also Past Junior National Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Past Department Commander, Department of Connecticut, was born at Rehoboth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, September 22, 1840.

IRA E. HICKS.

He is the son of Ira Warren and Mary (Martin) Hicks. The family trace their line back to Ellis Hicks, knighted by the Black Prince for bravery at the battle of Poictiers. The first ancestor in this country was Thomas Hicks, of Scituate, Massachusetts, who came from London to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1621 in the ship Fortune. Ephraim Hicks went to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1712. His son James died in 1780, the latter's son James in 1840, and Ira W. Hicks, the father of the subject of this sketch, in 1841. Young Hicks was sent to the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from Bristol Academy. After graduation he was in the Taunton, Massachusetts, Post-office for four years, then moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and there engaged in manufacturing. At the commencement of the War, he left a prosperous business and on September 9, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Colonel Terry, afterwards General Terry, in command. He was appointed Second Lieutenant and was mustered into the service four days after enlistment. He was promoted First Lieutenant March 1, 1863, and continued with his regiment until near the close of the War, participating in all its battles and sieges, twenty-two in number. He was wounded at the battle of James Island, South Carolina, June 16, 1862. At the battle of Morris Island, he was acting Adjutant when four companies of his regiment led the assault on Fort Wagner, July 11, 1863. Of the two hundred and eight men and eleven officers who went into the engagement, only seventy-three men and four officers escaped, Lieutenant Hicks one of the four. After this battle General Strong appointed him Provost-Marshal of the Island, commanding the balance of the detachment. In 1864 the regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe to take part in the attack upon Richmond. Lieutenant Hicks was ordered to report to General Berney, commanding the Tenth Army Corps, and he remained upon his staff until General Berney's death. The latter, in recognition of the services rendered by Lieutenant Hicks at the Battle of Deep Bottom, recommended him for promotion in the regular army. But his health which had become impaired by his wounds prevented his acceptance. After receiving promotion as Captain of Infantry he was mustered out December 4, 1864. Captain Hicks is one of the charter members of Stanley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and has held the office of Commander of the Post for four terms. He was also Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Connecticut, and Junior Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States. He was appointed Postmaster of New Britain by President Harrison in 1889, and has also served as Alderman, Councilman and Assessor of the city. He has been Superintendent of the New Britain Malleable Iron Works, and at the present time is the capable Treasurer and Manager of the Central New England Brick Exchange. For twenty-five years he has been a vestryman of St. Mark's Church. Captain Hicks is a Free Mason and a member of the New Britain Club. In politics he is a staunch

Republican. His wife's maiden name is Margaret Elizabeth Adams, to whom he was married September 14, 1860. Two daughters have been born to them: Margaret and Lydia Hicks.

RADEL, ANDREW, President of the Bridgeport Traction Company, Bridgeport, was born in Newark, New Jersey, March 2, 1862. He comes of sturdy German parentage and is the son of John and Catherine (Brueckner) Radel. His father was at first a grocer, but subsequently made a brilliant record as an operator in street railways. He was a man of

ANDREW RADEL.

great force of character, remarkable foresight and well rounded abilities. Young Radel received a common school education, finishing with a two-years course at St. Benedict's College. When he was sixteen years old his father purchased from Eugene Kelly & Company, the Newark and South Orange Horse Railway. The road was then for the third time in the hands of a receiver and the wise-acres shook their heads at this purchase by the German grocer of this "streak of rust," as it was derisively called. The road consisted of four miles of track, four regular cars and an equipment of sixty-eight poor horses, from which, without making a cash payment, the elder Radel agreed to pay $35,000 within ten years, giving real estate as security for the same. The shrewd business foresight of this purchase was soon demonstrated, and though surrounded by powerful rivals the Newark and South Orange Company soon secured the right to build a four-mile extension into the centre of the city's traffic, before its competitors had realized what had been done. Andrew Radel had entire charge of this road, and so successful was his management that in seven years the purchase price had been paid, many improvements made and the road placed on a handsome dividend paying basis. In 1892 the road was sold for one million and a half dollars to a syndicate of which Mr. Radel was the leading member. In the autumn of the same year the road was equipped with electricity. Mr. Radel supervised the construction and thus gained for himself an enviable reputation as a thorough and competent railway contractor. He still retains his position as Superintendent of the company. He is also a Director and Vice-President of the New Brunswick, New Jersey Traction Company. This company was organized by Mr. Radel, his father, brother, and Judge Krueger of the New Jersey Supreme Court being associated with him. Mr. Radel first came to Bridgeport in order to supervise the changing of the Bridgeport Horse Railway into an electric system. So impressed was he by the opportunities offered by the city that he has made Bridgeport his permanent residence and has become one of the city's most prominent and respected citizens. As President of the Bridgeport Traction Company he occupies a most important position, and the development of this enterprise into one of the most progressive and prominent electric systems of this country is largely one of his executive force and distinguished abilities. The Bridgeport Traction Company originated in a consolidation of the Bridgeport Horse Railway Company and the East End Railway Company. This important consolidation was accomplished through Mr. Radel's efforts and he was also organizer and President of the Shelton Street Railway Company. Mr. Radel is not a politician. In 1889 he was, however, elected a Democratic Alderman of Newark, in one of the strongest Republican wards. His business required him to decline a renomination. He is a member of the Jefferson Club and Joel Parker Association of Newark, the Transportation Club of New York, and in Bridgeport of the Algonquin, Seaside, Seaside Outing, Camp Woodbine and Bridgeport Yacht clubs. Mr. Radel was married December 29,

1892, to Miss Bena J. Berg. They have two children: Andrew Radel, Jr., and Margaret Catherine Radel.

RICHARDS, Francis Henry, Mechanical Engineer, Hartford, was born in New Hartford, Litchfield county, October 20, 1850, son of Henry and Maria S. (Whiting) Richards. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Richards who came from England and settled in Hartford prior to 1637. On the maternal side he is seventh in descent from William Whiting, a merchant whose name is mentioned in the histories of this country as early as 1632, and who was chosen treasurer of the Connecticut Colony in 1641, retaining the office for life, his son Joseph being elected to succeed him at his death. Joseph's son John served in the same capacity when his father, after thirty-nine years of duty, died, and John himself held the same post but seven years less than his predecessor. Such a notable ancestral record is well worthy of preservation and is interesting, not alone as an evidence of the esteem in which the family was held in earlier years, but as a significant testimony to the superior inherited endowment of the subject of this sketch. To quote from an article in Cassier's Magazine of May 1896: "Descended from a race of American farmer-mechanics, he exemplifies in a marked degree that self-reliant spirit of the early American pioneers, who never hesitated to attempt what needed to be done. . . . Mr. Richards' inventive genius was, in a large part, inherited from his ancestors who taught and practiced the theory that a farmer should always be able to make his own tools. At the early age of fifteen he began building machinery of his own invention, and has been actively engaged in the development of mechanical industries since that time." Mr. Richards spent his earlier years, in part, in the home of his grandfather, Marquis Richards, on the ancestral estate established by his great-great-grandfather, Aaron Richards, during the war of the Revolution. His school life began at New Haven whither his father, Henry Richards, removed with the family in 1855, and where Francis attended the then celebrated "Eaton" graded school. The eight years following 1857 were spent on his father's farm near Bakersville in New Hartford, where the boy gave his attention to agriculture during the summer, and to his books during the winter seasons. He first attended the village school, later the Academy and supplemented these ordinary advantages by energetic study with a private tutor. In April 1865, the family removed to New Britain where for a few months he attended the High School, but the following year, being offered the choice of a course in a technical college or an immediate introduction to the more practical methods of the machinist's trade, he unhesitatingly declared for the latter and therewith began his mechanical and inventive career in the factories of the Stanley Rule and Level Company, under the supervision of his father, an ingenious mechanic and inventor in charge of the machinery department of the extensive establishment. Here, by persistent work and systematic study extending over a period of eight years, he acquired both a practical and a theoretical knowledge of the trades of machine building, wood working, forging and all their allied branches. During this time, also, he made frequent extended tours throughout the county for the purpose of critically observing machinery and manufacture, and, beginning the study of patent law, was soon able to satisfactorily and successfully bring out and operate numerous inventions of his own in the shape of labor-saving machines. Since 1882 Mr. Richards' business associations have been in Hartford, principally with the Pratt & Whitney Company with which he was identified from 1883 to 1886. He

FRANCIS H. RICHARDS.

only retired from this connection to establish an office of his own in the same city. The indexes of the United States Patent Office show that, up to the present writing, over five hundred patents of his own inventions have been issued to him, thus ranking him second in the list of American Patentees (he is foremost in the list of his own state). In addition to these he has invented a great many valuable machines and devices for which he has never applied for a patent. Among his inventions may be mentioned an envelope machine, which prints, folds, gums, counts and bands, automatically, eighty thousand letter envelopes per day, greatly exceeding any other machine in its capacity. Among his more noteworthy recent inventions is a new automatic weighing machine, which is rapidly coming into general use for a wide range of purposes. This machine is of the single bucket class, very sensitive in action and rapid in operation. An important feature is the system of interlocking safety-stops, modelled upon the well-known block signal system, by which the operation of the valve and bucket mechanisms is made positive and reliable under all conditions, thereby attaining an object not previously reached in this class of weighing machinery. This machine is used for weighing and registering all kinds of granular materials. Mr. Richards also, in 1873, invented and patented the fundamental features of the air-cushion door-springs that have since come into such general use. He has been among the foremost in developing manufacturing enterprises based upon patents, and, during his connection with manufacturing, has worked in all capacities, from apprentice to supervising engineer and proprietor. In his business career he ranks among the ablest, and is recognized as one of the most reliable mechanical engineers of the day. He has been unusually successful in his business which consists in developing and patenting mechanical improvements and inventions, and he is consulting engineer and adviser for several manufacturers of the United States. In 1889, in company with his wife, he visited Paris, France, as a member of a touring party of American engineers, including scientific men representing all the leading industries of America. Mr. Richards is essentially a man of progress, interested in all that pertains to the development of his profession and to the improvement of its resources. It has been demonstrated that he is possessed of unusual power of intellect, having not alone the fine ingenuity of the inventor, but the instinct of business of enterprise as well. These two in combination place him among the most successful and conspicuous men of note in the East and he is easily one of our foremost authorities in his particular line. Mr. Richards conducts in Hartford and New York extensive engineering and patent offices, employing a large corps of assistants. As a solicitor of patents and expert in patent cases he has made it his aim, and has succeeded in his determination, to attain the highest position. He has been a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers since its organization in 1881. He is also a member of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, Ohio, the Engineers' Club of New York city and the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers. In January 1897, he succeeded Dr. Richard J. Gatling, of Gatling Gun fame, as President of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers. Mr. Richards was married in October 1887 to Mrs. Clara V. Dole (née Blasdale), of Springfield, Massachusetts

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STANTON, Lewis Eliot, Lawyer, Hartford, was born in Clinton, Middlesex county, Connecticut, son of John and Caroline (Eliot) Stanton. His father was a prosperous country merchant of that place. His grandfather came from Rhode Island, but he was a descendant of Thomas Stanton, one of the founders of Hartford whose name appears on the monument in the Centre Church burying-ground, though he is interred in Stonington. His mother was also of Clinton, and on the maternal side he is descended from Rev. John Eliot who came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1663, and later preached in Natick of the same state. Mr. Stanton acquired his early education at the village school of his birthplace, in the schools of Norwich, and later prepared for college at the Bacon Academy, in Colchester. He entered Yale in 1851 and at once applied himself with diligence to his studies, proving an apt and conscientious student and taking various prizes for ability in debate, and was subsequently graduated with honor in a distinguished class. But his course of study did not end with the four years at the university. After leaving college he returned to his books with determination, having decided to make the law his profession. But while preparing for the bar he accepted the position of teacher at the Shaw Academy in East Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for nearly a year. In July 1856 his health became impaired and he was forced to relinquish his school, which he did with much regret. But

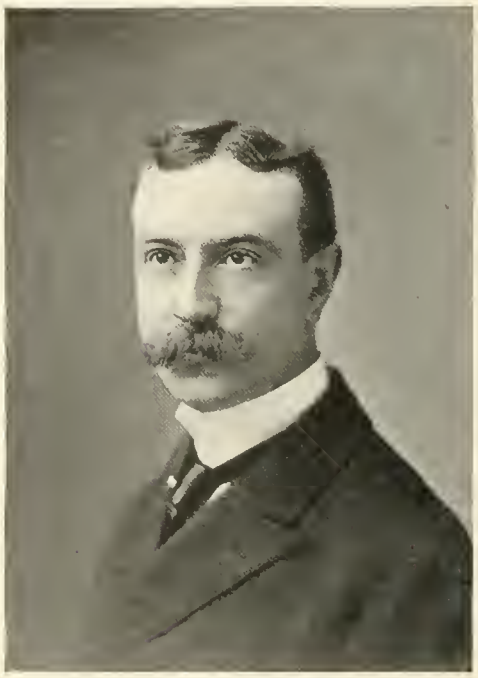
his own studies were not interrupted, and a year later, in May 1857, he entered the Yale Law School and received legal instruction from Governor Henry Dutton and Professor Thomas B. Osborne. In February 1859 he entered the law office of John S. Beach, of New Haven, where he remained until his admission to the Bar in that city in April 1859, not returning to his home until November of the same year, and then locating in Norwich where he attended school as a boy. Mr. Stanton remained in Norwich until September 9, 1865, being assistant clerk of the Superior Court of New London county from June 1863 to July 1864, and recorder of the city of Norwich from July 1864 to the time of his departure. He then went to Hartford and formed a law partnership with John C. Day which was maintained for six years, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Stanton continued the practice in his own name. In 1870 he was appointed assistant to United States Attorney, Calvin G. Child, and attended to the federal business of Hartford county serving under attorneys Child and Daniel Chadwick. On the death of Mr. Chadwick in 1884, he was appointed United States Attorney for the district of Connecticut, his commission, which was dated December 19, being signed by President Arthur. For over three years, until April 1888, he continued in that office, serving the government in all for a period of seventeen years, and being engaged in trying criminal and civil cases for the United States, wherein he gained more than ordinary experience. Since that time Mr. Stanton has devoted his time to civil cases and the law of corporations. The Hartford Post says of Mr. Stanton: "He inherited a strong memory and a natural gift for public speaking, and much of his success has been due to his facility of expression, coupled with hard work and a remarkable scholarship. During the early years of his practice he was fond of stump speaking and did a great deal of it in eastern Connecticut, making speeches in all campaigns, both state and national, from 1860 to 1870. One of the memorable events of his early career in Norwich was when Abraham Lincoln came there and made his great speech, soon after the famous contest with Douglas for the Illinois senatorship. The next morning Mr. Stanton sought a long interview, which, to his great delight, Lincoln gave him. In that conversation the Illinois statesman repeated what he had said in public: 'Young man, this country cannot remain half slave and half free. Slavery will be abolished or it will extend over the country." Soon after that, Mr. Stanton said on the stump that Abraham Lincoln exhibited such undoubted genius that it would not be at all surprising to see him President of the United States. He was nominated at the next convention. In politics Mr. Stanton has always been a staunch Republican. He has never run for office but once and has no fondness for it, though taking a great interest in the welfare of his party. In the fall of 1880 he was nominated for the House of Representatives and was elected, and made House Chairman of the Judiciary Committee with his classmate, Lyman D. Brewster, Senate Chairman. In 1871

LEWIS E. STANTON.

the Morgan School, a magnificent charity, was established in Clinton. Afterward the grounds were decorated with statues and Mr. Stanton was called upon for a speech. His subject was upon the wealth of Connecticut, and he gave facts and statistics at great length, asserting that this wonderful advance was due really to the education of the people, and that if any state desires to be rich it must first educate the young. The latter remark is significant and characteristic of the man, who is a constant reader and student. Mr. Stanton is a member of the Centre Church and is deeply interested in its prosperity. "He leads [to quote the Post once more] a quiet domestic life. He is fond of hard

work and eminently satisfied with his profession." He has delivered many lectures upon literary and historical subjects and is altogether a man of unusual gifts and peculiar sagacity. His own personal character, and the eminence he has won in his profession, place him in the front rank of the country's notable men, and he holds an enviable position in his immediate community, being esteemed and honored as a man of strict integrity and sterling scholarship.

SMITH, Oliver Cotton, M. D., of Hartford, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 29, 1859, son of William B. and Virginia (Thrall) Smith. His ancestry is of the best Connecticut families. His father was for more than forty years an active business man of Hartford, his later years being devoted to the management of his stock farm and particularly to the breeding of fine horses. He was a man beloved for his benevolent spirit, his sterling integrity and love of truth. His mother was educated at the Hartford Female Seminary and Mt. Holyoke College. She was for sixteen years the City Missionary of Hartford, and is distinguished among the most enlightened philanthropists of the day As a boy Dr. Smith attended Hartford's West Middle Grammar School and Public High School, and later took a course in Hannum's Business College. At the age of nineteen he was prostrated by a serious illness, and during his convalescence he was encouraged by Dr. James H. Waterman to begin the study of medicine. He soon after entered the office of Dr. Waterman, of Westfield, Massachusetts, remaining there eighteen months. In 1880 he entered the Long Island Medical College and was graduated on the roll of honor, standing third in a class of eighty men, taking the Atkinson prize, and being President of his class. The second year of his course he won the position of Ambulance Surgeon, in a competitive examination before the Brooklyn Board of Health, serving one year. In his second year he was substitute interne on the staff of the Long Island Hospital. During the vacation of 1881 he sailed as Surgeon on the steamship City of Para to Rio Janeiro. Dr. Smith began practice in Hartford in 1883 in the office of the late Dr. Jonathan S. Curtis. He rapidly gained a large, general practice, including surgery and obstetrics; in the latter his work perhaps exceeds that of any physician in the state. He is characterized by his excellent judgment, abundant resource and successful decisive action in emergencies. His many appointments abundantly testify to the confidence placed in his ability. He is surgeon, at Hartford, of the New York & New England Railroad Company, and also of the Consolidated Railroad Company; a member of the surgical staff of St. Francis Hospital; local medical examiner for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York; as well as for a number of other life and accident insurance companies. Dr. Smith is a member of the Hartford City and County Medical societies, the Connecticut State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, having been called upon to read several interesting



OLIVER C. SMITH.

papers on important subjects before the societies. He is a Republican in politics, but his profession has proved so absorbing that he has never taken active part in that field. Dr. Smith was married in 1886 to Clarabel, the accomplished daughter of Dr. James H. Waterman, of Westfield. Her death occurred in 1896. The two children (twins, Oliver Harrison and Clarabel Virginia) born to them in 1887 are living. Dr. Smith is a member of the Park Congregational Church of Hartford and of the local Young Men's Christian Association. He enjoys today a large and growing practice and has the respect of the community as an able young physician and a man of modest bearing and high character.

SIMONDS, William Edgar, Ex-Congressman, and Ex-United States Commissioner of Patents, Hartford, was born in Collinsville, Connecticut, November 25, 1841. His early education was obtained in his native village. Thrown upon his own resources through the death of his father, he went to work at the age of seventeen in the shops of the Collins Company. Out of the small wages received for his services he managed to save enough to allow him to attend the Connecticut State Normal School at New Britain where he was graduated in 1860. He taught school for two years, and in August 1862 enlisted as a private in Company A of the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers. He was soon advanced to the grade of Sergeant-Major, and at the battle of Irish Bend, Louisiana, April 14, 1863, was promoted Lieutenant of Company I for "gallantry on the field," in which action the regiment performed the difficult feat of forming a regimental line under fire. Lieutenant Simonds was mustered out with his regiment August 26, 1863, and on the next day was entered as a student in the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1865. He began the practice of law at Hartford, January 8, 1865, and has there built up a most lucrative and successful practice. He has confined himself to patent and trade-mark law and in that branch is widely recognized as one of the most eminent authorities in this country. His practice is drawn from all parts of the United States and he is counsel for many of the most important cases on the docket of the United States Supreme Court, as well as the Circuit Courts of the United States in the Northern, Southern and Eastern states. Besides a large number of magazine articles and memorial addresses he is the author of the following books which are regarded as standards by the legal profession: "Law of Design Patents," 1874; "Digest of Patent Office Decisions," 1880; "Summary of Patent Law," 1883; and "Digest of Patent Cases," 1888. Mr. Simonds has also contributed several noteworthy addresses and essays on the subject of agriculture and political economy, in which he displays the same comprehensive grasp of his subject which characterizes his writings on patent law. He has been a Trustee of Storrs Agricultural College since 1885, and of late years its presiding officer. Mr. Simonds was a member of the Connecticut Legislature of 1883, when he served as chairman of the Committee on Railroads. He at once took rank as a leader in the House and was the originator of the short-hand railroad statute, the bill for the elimination of railroad grade crossings and a bill for the purification of the caucus. On his re-election to the Legislature in 1885 he was the unanimous choice of the Republican party for the position of Speaker, which office he filled with the utmost impartiality and to the satisfaction of members of both parties. Mr. Simonds has continued to take an interest in Connecticut legislation; the oleomargarine and pure vinegar laws were enacted into laws precisely in the shape in which they came from his pen, and he was also the author of the first corrupt practices act introduced into the Legislature. His election in 1888 as a member of Congress from the First

W. E. SIMONDS.

District was the logical sequence of his career as a state legislator. He was elected over the Democratic sitting member, and marked his congressional service by procuring the passage of the copyright law which had been unsuccessfully agitated in various congresses ever since the days of Henry Clay. For this service the government of France made him in 1891 Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Simonds during this session also did valiant work for the Connecticut farmers in protecting their interests in the tobacco schedule of the McKinley tariff. He was unanimously re-nominated for a second term in 1890 but was defeated in the overwhelming Democratic land-slide of that

year. He was appointed Commissioner of Patents by President Harrison in 1891, and served until after the expiration of President Harrison's term in 1893. Soon after his nomination he ordered the issue of the famous Berliner patent which had been pending for fourteen years. Since his retirement from the patent office commissionership he has continued in the active practice of patent law. From 1884 to 1894 he was lecturer on fraternal law at the Yale Law School, from which university he received the honorary degree of M. A. in 1890. During his residence at Washington he was also a lecturer on the same subject in the Columbia University of Washington. He was married October 17, 1877, to Sarah J. Mills, daughter of Honorable Addison C. Mills, of Canton, Connecticut. He has had three children, only one at present surviving, Caspar Simonds.

SMITH, James Dickinson, of Stamford and New York, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, November 24, 1832, son of Reverend John and Esther Mary (Woodruff) Smith. He is of the seventh generation in direct descent from Lieutenant Samuel Smith who with his wife Elizabeth arrived at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and in 1635 moved to the Connecticut River, where he founded Wethersfield, Connecticut, removing in 1659 to Massachusetts and founding the town of Hadley. The subject of this sketch received an academic education, and gained his early experience in practical business as clerk in a country store at Ridgefield, Connecticut. From 1847 to 1862 he was engaged in the drygoods business in New York. In 1863 he became a stockbroker and has ever since been actively engaged in that business, which at present he carries on under the firm name of James D. Smith & Company. Mr. Smith has a national and international reputation as a yachtsman, and is best known all over the world as Commodore James D. Smith. He has been for the last twelve years Chairman of the America Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club, during which time the sloops Mayflower, Volunteer, Vigilant and Defender have held the cup in America against English challenges. Mr. Smith was Treasurer of the State of Connecticut in 1882, served as Representative to the Connecticut Legislature in 1881, and in 1894-97 inclusive was President of the City Council of Stamford. He was President of the New York Stock Exchange in 1885–86, and is President of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association of New York at the present time. He was also for six years President of the New York Club, was Commodore of the New York Yacht Club in 1882–83, is a member of the Union League, New York and Players' clubs of New York, the Stamford Yacht Club and Suburban Club of Stamford, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Whether as broker, yachtsman or social figure, Commodore Smith is one of the well-known Americans whose name means much and whose achievement indicates character and ability. He is a Republican in politics. He was married in

JAMES D. SMITH.

1857, to Elizabeth Henderson, of New York city. They have two sons and two daughters: Mary, Archibald Henderson, Helen Woodruff and Dickinson Woodruff Smith.

TWEEDY, Samuel, of Tweedy, Scott & Whittlesey, Attorneys, Danbury, was born in Danbury, April 21, 1846, son of Edgar S. and Elizabeth S. (Belden) Tweedy. He acquired his early education in the public schools and private school in Danbury, and prepared for college at Professor Olmstead's School in Wilton, Connecticut. Graduating from Yale College in 1868, he studied law and was

admitted to the Bar at Bridgeport, April 22, 1871, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He was in partnership under the firm name of Brewster & Tweedy, until July 1878, then as a member of the firm of Brewster, Tweedy & Scott until September 1892, and since then as senior in the firm of Tweedy, Scott & Whittlesey, a firm of high standing. The family name of Tweedy is one commanding universal respect in Danbury and beyond it, and Samuel Tweedy is a worthy representative. In politics he is a Republican. He was married July 16, 1879, to

SAMUEL TWEEDY.

Carrie M. Krom, daughter of Ira and Ada M. Miller of Ellenville, Ulster county, New York. They have one child: Maude D. Tweedy.

ALLEN, Jeremiah Mervin, of Hartford, President of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, was born at Enfield, Connecticut, May 18, 1833. His parents were Jeremiah V. and Emily (Pease) Allen, the former of whom was descended in direct line from Samuel Allen, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632. The family stock is sturdily Puritan, General Ethan Allen of historic memory being one of its distinguished members, as were both Samuel and John Allen of Colonial fame. In a biographical sketch of Mr. J. M. Allen this paragraph appears: "A taste for science and mechanics seems for a long period to have been transmitted from father to son. One was an astronomer at a time when the appearance of 'Allen's New England Almanac' was welcomed as a notable event of the year. Another was one of the earliest in this country to engage in the manufacture of telescopes and microscopes. Others were contractors and builders." Mr. Allen was educated at the Academy in Westfield, Massachusetts, and the profession toward which his inclination then pointed was that of civil engineer. He was a conscientious and intelligent student, and on completing his course at the aforementioned institution turned at once to teaching, meanwhile continuing his own reading and study and making the most of every opportunity for self-improvement and cultivation. In 1865 he was made general agent and adjuster of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, and subsequently he accepted a similar position in the Security Fire Insurance Company of New York, attending to his duties with a fidelity that attracted attention in insurance circles. In October 1867 Mr. Allen succeeded Mr. E. C. Roberts, the temporary president, to the Presidency of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, an organization that was in anything but a flourishing condition at the time. To convince steam users of the utility of the system, he made frequent and arduous journeys, often travelling by night in order to have more time for work during the day. Says an article concerning the subject: "A change, complete and universal and having its sources in this early missionary work, has taken place since then. Regular inspections are now regarded as hardly less indispensable than fuel and water. Mr. Allen's methods are rigidly scientific. He has prepared many formulæ that express with mathematical precision the rules of construction and criticism constantly observed. Love of their chief, born of fatherly courtesy and kindness, explains in good part the loyalty of employees to the company. Outside of his profession Mr. Allen has been of great service to the public by his skill in applying scientific principles to practical affairs. He is often called upon to discover hidden causes of trouble, and to find a remedy. He has written much and delivered many addresses on scientific subjects." He holds many positions of trust, being a Director in the

Security Company, the Connecticut River Banking Company, the Orient Insurance Company and the Society for Savings. He is Associate Executor and Trustee of the estates left by John S. Welles and Newton Case, amounting together to more than one million five hundred thousand dollars, as well as of the Hartford Theological Seminary. Touching his association with the latter institution we quote from a sketch in a report for 1893 of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. P. H. Woodward, one of the city's representative men: "When the institution first moved to the city, it occupied rented quarters on Prospect street. It now owns modern and

J. M. ALLEN.

spacious buildings in a choice location. Its finances have improved correspondingly. January 18, 1893, the Case Memorial Library was dedicated, Mr. Allen delivering the historical address. . . . The building as a whole and in detail originated in the brain of J. M. Allen, whose scientific knowledge and varied skill in handling force and matter have found embodiment in many diverse and widely scattered forms." When the Hartford Board of Trade was organized in 1888, he was elected President, which office he has ever since honorably held. He is a non-resident lecturer of Sibley College, Cornell University, and a member of several scientific, literary and historical societies, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Mechanical Engineers, the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia), the American Association (Washington, District of Columbia), the Connecticut Historical Society, and numerous other organizations of importance and standing. It will be seen that Mr. Allen is a man of rare force of character and intellect, whose gifts are varied and genuine. He is essentially progressive, interested in everything that makes for improvement and ready to lend his hand to whatever may serve as an opportunity for the furtherance of the public welfare. Being so heavily loaded with responsibilities it is not to be wondered at that he has preferred to accept but few municipal offices, and has only been prevailed upon so far because he felt it possible by taking the reins himself to be better able to carry on certain matters of public welfare in which he was deeply concerned. Mr. Allen was married on April 10, 1856, to Miss Harriet Griswold, daughter of Hermon C. Griswold, Esq., of Ellington, Connecticut. They have two children: Elizabeth Turner (wife of C. E. Roberts, Manager of the Northeastern Department of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company), and William Hermon Allen, Assistant Manager, with offices in Boston, Massachusetts.

ADAMS, HENRY, Manufacturer, Rockville, was born in Van Deusenville, Massachusetts, May 20, 1837, son of Washington and Laura (Seely) Adams. He is a lineal descendant of William Adams of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who came from England to this country in the early part of 1600, and whose great-great-grandson, John, served his country as a soldier in the Revolution and his town (Northbridge, Massachusetts) as Selectman in the year 1781. An interesting little fact connected with the maternal branch of Mr. Henry Adams' family is to the effect that it was his mother's forefather, Abraham Seely of North Haven, Connecticut, who made the first brick ever manufactured in the state. Another of her forebears was Martin Hart of Farmington, Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Adams' training for active life was a severe one. His father was the proprietor of a cotton-goods mill in Adams, Massachusetts, and into this he introduced his son, following the latter's removal from school. The boy rose every morning at dawn in order to begin his work at five o'clock,

and he was never free to leave the mill until eight at night when his hours were considered over. But despite (I had almost said because of) these rigid regulations the young man acquired a thorough knowledge of the industry which has stood him in good stead since. After seven years' apprenticeship

HENRY ADAMS.

in his father's mill, Henry removed to Pittsfield where he learned the machinist's trade, going from there to Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, to take a responsible position with the Indian Orchard Company, a cotton-goods manufacturing concern, with which he remained for five years. The enterprise upon which he next ventured was the building of two mills in Housatonic, Massachusetts, and in order to aid in the erection of these he repaired to that place, leaving it in the fall of 1869 for Rockville, Connecticut, where he established the Adams Manufacturing Company. It was not long before he bought out the above organization, running the business under his own directorship and name, and incorporating it, in April 1891, as the Rockville Warp Mills Company. In politics Mr. Adams is a Republican. He was married on January 18, 1869, to Esther Davison Langdon, daughter of Albertus Badger Langdon, and a descendant of Lieutenant Paul Langdon, a soldier of the French and Indian War and of Captain Paul a soldier of the Revolution. Their children were Harry Langdon and Frank Mark Adams. Mrs. Adams died on December 20, 1895. He was married a second time June 22, 1897, to Edith S. Cowan, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRASTOW, Lewis Orsmond, Professor of Practical Theology at the Yale Divinity School, was born in Brewer, Penobscot county, Maine, March 23, 1834, son of Deodat and Eliza (Blake) Brastow. His paternal ancestors were English, while those of his mother were both English and French, she having been a descendant of the DuPee family, members of which served in the American Revolution. The paternal grandparents and great-grandparents were parishioners of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, and the early home of the Brastows and Blakes was in Franklin and Wrentham, Massachusetts, whence they removed in the latter part of the last century to East Brewer, now Holden, Maine. Lewis Ors

LEWIS O. BRASTOW.

mond Brastow fitted for college in Brewer and Bangor in part under the Reverends Jotham Sewall, late Head Master of Thayer Academy, and Horatio Q. Butterfield, late President of Olivet College. Entering Bowdoin College in the fall of 1854, he was graduated in the summer of 1857 during the latter part of the Presidency of Leonard Woods,

and among the instructors at that time were: Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock, subsequently of Union Theological Seminary; Charles C. Everett, now of Harvard University; Joshua L. Chamberlain, afterward President of Bowdoin College; and Egbert C. Smyth, now of Andover Theological Seminary. After teaching school for three months he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in the class of 1860, and on January 10, 1861, he was installed as Pastor of the South Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, to which he had been called while still a student. From September 1862 to July 1863 he was Chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and after being connected with the church in St. Johnsbury for nearly thirteen years, he in 1873 accepted a call from the First Congregational Church, Burlington, Vermont, where he continued as pastor until June 1884. The year 1869 was spent in study and in travel through Europe and Palestine. In March 1885 he was appointed by the corporation of Yale University to his present Professorship in the Divinity School, which he has filled with distinguished ability. Professor Brastow was a Delegate to the Vermont Constitutional Convention in 1870, and Workingmen's candidate for Representative to the Legislature the same year; was formerly a Republican in politics but now votes independently. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi college societies, of various ecclesiastical and philanthropic organizations, and a literary club in New Haven. Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A., and Bowdoin College that of D. D. On May 15, 1872, he married Martha Brewster Ladd of Ramsville, Ohio. They have three sons: Lewis Ladd, Edward Thayer and George Blake Brastow.

BARNUM, William Milo, Lawyer, New York city, was born in Lime Rock, Connecticut, January 25, 1856, son of William Henry and Charlotte Ann (Burrall) Barnum. On both sides he is descended from early settlers, the paternal branch having descended from one of the first of our colonists who established himself in or near Danbury, Connecticut. While upon the maternal side, Charlotte Ann Burrall was a lineal descendant of the Hon. Governor Bradford. Mr. Barnum acquired his early education at a private school in Lime Rock and prepared for college in the same place. He entered Yale with the class of 1877 and gained admission to the Bar of New York in June 1879. During the same year he was in attendance at the Columbia Law School and received the degree of LL. B. from that institution. For six years following his admission to the Bar he acted as law clerk in the office of Alexander & Green of New York city, retiring from this association to form, on January 1, 1884, a partnership with John W. Simpson and Thomas Thacher under the firm name of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, an alliance which is still maintained. Mr. Barnum has been in active practice in New York city since his admission to the Bar and has succeeded in establishing a reputation for thorough ability and absolute integrity. He counts among his clients some of the most prominent men in the city. Mr. Barnum is a member of the University, Century, Yale, University Athletic, and Lawyers' clubs as well as the American Historical Society and the New York City Bar Association. He does not bind himself politically to any blind partisanship but necessarily takes the sincerest interest in all questions touching our civil or national government. He was married June 2, 1879, to Miss Anne Theresa Phelps, daughter of Walter and Eliza Ann (Schenck) Phelps. They have four children: Laura, William Henry, Walter and Phelps Barnum.

W. M. BARNUM.

BURRALL, George Beach, Banker, of Lakeville, Litchfield county, Connecticut, was born in Canaan of the same state on July 18, 1826. His father, Captain Charles Burrall, married Lucy Beach of Hartford, a descendant of Governor William Bradford, and his ancestry on both the maternal and paternal sides is notable as recording the names of many who figured prominently in our history of early Colonial and Revolutionary times. Mr. Burrall was educated at Dr. Reed's private school in Richmond and early entered upon what has proved a most successful business life. He was a pioneer in the field of pocket cutlery manufacture in this

GEO. BEACH BURRALL.

country and was for thirty years Treasurer of the Holley Manufacturing Company and its predecessor in Lakeville. He is a charter member of the Salisbury Savings Society of Lakeville, organized in 1848, and for thirty-six years has been its President. He is well known in banking circles, and is now the senior partner in the private banking firm of Robbins, Burrall & Company, established in 1874. Mr. Burrall's acknowledged public spirit has won for him the esteem of his community and their appreciation has been evidenced in their selection of him as their candidate for many important trusts. He has served in various town offices and has long been President of the Board of Education; is Trustee and member of the Governing Board of the Hotchkiss Preparatory School and is also President of the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles. He belongs to the Order of the Sons of the American Revolution and is a warm advocate of all measures tending to the cultivation of patriotism in the public mind. He takes an active interest in all rural improvements, tree-planting, water supply, good roads, etc., and is ambitious for the best good of the community in every direction. Politically Mr. Burrall is a Republican and is an earnest advocate of a protective tariff policy that shall advance the highest interest of American labor. He is a member of the Congregational church and a faithful worker in its behalf. Mr. Burrall married Miss Malinda Martin in 1847. Their only daughter, Harriet Everest, is now the wife of Thomas L. Norton of Lakeville. In 1857 Mr. Burrall married Miss Mary R. Bostwick, the eldest daughter of Robert Bostwick, of Lakeville.

BARNES, Charles Dennis, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Southington Lumber & Feed Company, Southington, was born in that town, January 12, 1843, son of Dennis and Caroline (Sage) Barnes. His father was a native of Southington which has been the home of the family for six generations, and his mother was born in Torringford, Connecticut. Charles D. Barnes was left an orphan previous to his sixth birthday, and after completing his studies at the Meriden High School he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. On June 24, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B Fifteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to Sergeant and served continuously until wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Kingston, North Carolina, March 8, 1865, and was released from Libby Prison one week previous to the surrender of General Lee. He subsequently resumed his trade in Southington, following it until 1872, when he took charge of the shipping department of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Bolt Works, remaining in that position two years. In 1874 he engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he carried on until selling out in 1895 in order to devote his attention to the more important interests with which he had become connected. In 1881 he established the lumber and feed company of which he has since been Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager; he has been a Director and one of the Loan Committee

of the Southington Savings Bank since 1875, was elected Vice President of the Southington National Bank in 1880, and President in 1890; is a Director of the Southington Cutlery Company, and for a number of years has been President of the Oak Hill Cemetery Association. His public services cover a period of nearly twenty-five years dating from 1873 when he was elected to the Board of Selectmen, and a Grand Juror, and from 1874 to 1896 he served continuously with the exception of one year as Town Clerk and Treasurer, Registrar and Treasurer of the School Fund, declining a re-election to those offices. When the Borough of Southington was

CHAS. D. BARNES.

formed he was named as Warden upon the only ticket in the field, an honor which he also declined, but was persuaded to become one of the Burgesses, and served for two years as Chairman of the Committees on Sewers, Highways and Streets. As a member of the Deadlock session of the Legislature, 1891, he served as Clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, and in 1893 was House Chairman of the same and a member of the Committee on Banks. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Barnes was one of the organizers of Trumbull Post No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was the first Commander, is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, the Merchants' Club of Southington, and of the First Congregational Church. He contracted the first of his three marriages September 27, 1865, with Sarah H. Hamlin, who died June 11, 1869; his second on December 21, 1870, with Sarah H. Gridley, who died April 14, 1893; and his third on July 2, 1895, with Margaret H. Taylor. To his first union were born two children: Frank Hamlin, born October 4, 1866, now in business with his father; and Marion J. Barnes, born November 27, 1868, who died aged two months.

BURR, Alfred Edmund, of Hartford, Senior Editor and Proprietor of the Hartford Times, was born in that city on March 27, 1815. The name of Burr is one that has figured conspicuously in the history of the state for over a generation and the present capital, especially, claims in certain bearers of this name some of its most distinguished citizens. Upon the monument in the Centre Church burying-ground of Hartford is recorded the name of Benjamin Burr, a noted ancestor of the subject of our sketch, who, with a company of colonists, came to Hartford from Newtown (Boston) in 1635, and thus became one of its earliest settlers. Alfred Edmund Burr's descent from this sturdy pioneer is lineal through four generations, and undoubtedly it is from the same lusty forebear that he inherits his robust qualities of heart and brain. His parents were James Burr and Lucretia (Olcott) Burr, the latter being a daughter of Jonathan Olcott of Hartford, who was allied in direct descent to John Marsh, another of Hartford's earliest settlers, who came to that town in the year 1635. Alfred Edmund received his first instructions in the schools of his native place. But upon abandoning these and entering upon an apprenticeship to a trade, he by no means permitted his education to be neglected His subsequent career has testified to the fact that he has at no time allowed his mind to lie fallow but has always kept it spurred to the spirited pace of the times, and on occasions, has even pressed it beyond the actual course of events by the keenness of his perception and the soundness of his ratiocination. He had but barely attained his majority when he first associated himself with the Hartford Times, the paper with which he has ever since been identified and which bears so unmistakably the stamp of his powerful personality and undoubted genius. His eager love for journalism had led to his purchasing a half-interest in the organ and his strong

political convictions from the start were unfalteringly proclaimed (and in no uncertain voice) from its columns. One of Mr. Burr's biographers has said that by all the tests which can be applied he is entitled to rank with such born editors as Horace Greeley, Samuel Bowles and Henry J. Raymond; and we would add that if indeed the pen is mightier than the sword, then the comparison may be extended into another field and Mr. Burr be classed with such born warriors as Grant, Sheridan and Sherman, for in intrepidity he has matched them all in the use of the quill. Whatever have been his opinions he has never spoken from anything less than a conscientious belief in their righteousness. His convictions have always been born of careful thought and deep study, and the political principles of The Times have been, and are, consistent and unvarying. The paper was founded on January 1, 1817, but previous to his becoming its proprietor Mr. Burr had been engaged in the printing office of the old Whig and Federal sheet, the Connecticut Courant, a popular daily edition. The publishers, contemplating retirement, offered the organ to Mr. Burr, making the inducements considerable but attaching certain conditions that he could not bring himself to accept. Therefore he turned his back upon the Courant and in January 1841 he purchased the remaining interest in The Times and became its editor and sole proprietor. For nearly fourscore years he has been its controlling spirit, and it, in turn, has been the leading exponent of Democratic principles in the community. "Its special historic renown lies in its championship of needed reforms; in having caught and strengthened the spirit of the times, and in leading on progressive lovers of liberty to eventual victory." "Its first campaign," to quote from an article in "The Representative Men of Connecticut," "was against the old Connecticut system of Church and State. All the citizens were taxed for the maintenance of the 'Standing Order,' the Congregational Church. The elections held in 1817 resulted in the downfall of the dominant Federals and in calling the convention which framed the present Constitution in 1818. Godly and learned ministers strove in vain to avert the inevitable. They really believed that everything would go to destruction in case of any material departure from the old order of civil and churchly affairs. The Hartford Times was in the van of the Tolerationists who succeeded in incorporating with the Constitution three sections which were intended for the protection of religious freedom." Necessarily the recollection of that crusade has passed from the minds of all but the most retrospective veterans, but the catastrophes which were so confidently expected never eventuated, and the cause of true religion and morality has steadily advanced. In 1883 The Times once more constituted itself the champion of liberty in vehemently demanding the repeal of "an obnoxious and illiberal statute which denied to every believer in universal salvation of the human family the right to testify in a court of justice." "Whenever and wherever the rights of the people were threatened the voice of The Times was raised in their behalf and it sel-

A. E. BURR.

dom spoke in vain." In 1853 Mr. Burr was elected to the House of Representatives and served for one session, and in 1866 he was again elected to the State Legislature, on both occasions discharging the duties of his office with conscientious faithfulness, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Subsequently, however, when pressed to accept further political honors, he refused absolutely, declaring his preference for journalism over any gubernatorial or congressional distinction, and he doubtless felt that he could exert the greatest influence and attain the highest good for the greatest number by working within the bounds of his

own profession. That he never permitted his public zeal to flag is proved by the fact that he was active and untiring in his protestation against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, standing almost alone and holding to his views in the face of most bitter opposition. He warned his party that if the plans of the ambitious Stephen A. Douglas were carried out, the overthrow of the Democratic party would be the result, and that the consequent sectional organizations would probably involve the country in civil war. His predictions were not seriously considered at the time, but subsequent events have confirmed them and proved his sagacity and foresight. In 1860 The Times supported the candidacy of Breckenridge and Lane. Mr. Burr took strong grounds against the Know-Nothing party. He sent reporters into the Lodges in Hartford and gave their proceedings to the public. Publicity proved fatal to their power and the party waned and became extinct under repeated exposures. Foreseeing the possibility of a civil war Mr. Burr used The Times as a weapon to combat such a calamity, and when it was fairly upon us he expended all his energy in the cause which he considered the righteous one. He vehemently scored the Republicans who, at the end of the war, declared certain states to be excluded from the Union in order to effect the adoption of war amendments to the National Constitution. The circulation of the Weekly Times steadily increasing, a daily edition was established on March 2, 1841, and this met with instant success and is now one of the foremost organs in the state, while its veteran editor is said to be the oldest active journalist in the country. To his remarkable native powers have been added the experience of half a century, and it is small wonder that his pen exerted an influence second to none in the country. A sketch of him written some years ago says: "The Hartford Times is as much Alfred E. Burr as the New York Evening Post was William Cullen Bryant or the New York Times was Henry J. Raymond. It is Alfred E. Burr, speaking his deep-seated convictions on matters of importance to locality, state and nation, and that with a candor and ability which command universal respect. For thirty years his counsels have been potent with his political party in Connecticut and have not infrequently been the means of its victories at the polls. In local affairs he has always exhibited the keenest interest. He is the advocate of Progress and the exponent of broad and wise plans of public usefulness. To him more than to any other editor, and indeed in opposition to some, the establishment of the excellent High School in Hartford is due. He pleaded for and pressed the construction of the City Water Works and the introduction of pure water from the mountain, six miles west of the city. The beautiful Bushnell Park is also largely indebted to him for existence. His too was the project of buying the thirteen acres of ground, together with the buildings, owned by the corporation of Trinity College. The Reverend Dr. Bushnell declared that purchase was finally accomplished through the efforts of The Times and its senior editor, Alfred E. Burr. The price paid to Trinity College was $600,000. The ground was then tendered to the state for the site of its new Capitol. Mr. Burr was appointed President of the commission, under the law of the state, to the satisfaction of the citizens, and also of the Legislature, which passed resolutions of compliment to the commissioners. In all local improvement, beneficent undertakings and public-spirited measures, that tend to the promotion of civil order and welfare, he has been conspicuous, and has infused the same spirit into his associates. Personal character and eminent ability have always commanded for him the profound respect of his fellow citizens, while sterling honesty in all private and public relations has conducted him to gratifying and assured prosperity." Mr. Burr occupies various positions of responsibility and trust in the commonwealth. He was one of the original members of the State Board of Health, which was established in 1878; President of the Board of Pardons, established in 1883, and he still maintains his association with the latter. He is a member of the permanent state commission of art and sculpture; President of the Dime Savings Bank of Hartford, and is identified with other committees and commissions under the municipal government of the city. Of late years Mr. Burr has evinced a decided interest in Spiritism, and has devoted much of his time and consideration to the study of the same. He was married on April 18, 1841, to Sarah A , daughter of Abner Booth, of Meriden, Connecticut. Six years ago the couple celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding. Their children are Edmund Lewis, born February 1842, died October 1845; Willie Olcott, born 1843, and now of the firm of Burr Brothers and the successful business manager of The Times; and Ella Burr McManus, the wife of Dr. James McManus of Hartford, and a regular weekly contributor to her father's notable journal.

BRADLEY, General Edward Elias, President of the New Haven Wheel Company, New Haven, was born in New Haven, January 5, 1845, son of Isaac and Abigail Knowles (Hervey) Bradley. He traces his ancestry back to William Bradley, an officer in Oliver Cromwell's army, who emigrated to this country and took the oath of fidelity at New Haven in 1644. On his mother's side he is descended from Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Dibblee, a Missionary of the Church of England before the Revolutionary War. General Bradley obtained his education in the Lancasterian Public School, New Haven; the public school and Brown's Academy, West Haven; and the Robbins Commercial School, New Haven, where he completed his studies in 1860. He entered the employ of the New Haven Wheel Company, the oldest manufacturers of vehicle wheels in America, April 5, 1860, as junior bookkeeper, becoming head bookkeeper the latter part of that year. Six years later he was elected Secretary and Treasurer, continuing till 1887, when, on July 1, he was elected President, an office which he still holds. He is also President of the Boston Buckboard and Carriage Company, having been elected in 1886; of the Charles W. Scranton Company of New Haven, investment brokers, since 1891, and of the News Publishing Company of New Haven, publishers of the Daily Morning News. He has been a Director and Treasurer of the Fort Bascom Cattle Raising Company of New Haven, with a large ranch in New Mexico, since 1884. He is also Director in the New Mexico Land and Irrigation Company, which has extensive property in New Mexico; a Director in the New Haven County National Bank; and Incorporator of the New Citizens' Trust Company of New Haven, a member of the Connecticut Local Board of the New York Life Insurance Company; a member of the Executive Committee, and a Director of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President and Director of the Young Men's Institute of New Haven and a Director of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. He served on the Board of Burgesses of the borough of West Haven, and also on the Union School District Committee of the Town of Orange for five years. Twice he has been elected a member of the House of Representatives, in 1882 and 1883, and once a member of the Senate, in 1886. For nine years he has been one of the New Haven public Park Commissioners, a board which has charge of the city's splendid park system. He was Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1886, and though he had about two thousand more votes than his leading opponent, yet he was debarred from taking office by the Constitution of the State, which requires a majority over all opposing candidates. He was also the candidate of the Gold Democrats of New Haven, for Mayor, in 1896, but was defeated because of the party split on the gold and silver question, though he ran sixteen hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He is well-known as a military man, having given much of his time to the service of the state in this way. He enlisted in the New Haven Grays in 1861, became corporal in 1862, Lieutenant of Company F, Second Regiment,

EDWARD E BRADLEY.

Connecticut National Guard, in 1863, was Captain from 1865 to 1867, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment in 1868, and Colonel from 1869 to 1871. In 1877 he was appointed Paymaster-General with the rank of Brigadier-General on the Staff of Governor Richard D. Hubbard, and in 1893, Adjutant General with rank of Brigadier-General on the Staff of Governor Luzon B. Morris. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a Vestryman of St. Paul's Church, New Haven, a Director of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, and a Trustee of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, at Cheshire, founded in 1794. He is a loyal son of New Haven, being deeply interested in all which con-

cerns its welfare. Starting out for himself at the age of fifteen, with no capital but brains, energy and good health, he has made a success of whatever he has undertaken, and has won a position in the front rank of the progressive men of New England. On April 20, 1871, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Nathaniel Kimberly of West Haven. They have three daughters: Edith Mary, Bertha Kimberly, and Mabel Louise Bradley.

BREWER, John Milton, an enterprising Druggist of Norwich, an ex-member of the Connecticut

JOHN M. BREWER.

Legislature and a Civil War veteran, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, October 7, 1843, son of George and Fanny (Stevens) Brewer, both of whom were descendants from the earliest settlers of this country who were actively engaged in the heroic struggles of the Colonists during the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. His common school education was supplemented by courses at East Hartford Academy and the Lewis Academy, Southington, Connecticut. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of Williams & Hall, wholesale druggists, Hartford, with whom he remained until enlisting in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, in July 1862. He participated in the Battle of Antietam, after which he was Acting Hospital Steward until the spring of 1863, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. Soon after his return he engaged in business at Manchester Green, Connecticut, where he remained until 1868, and then moved to Norwich, where he has since carried on an apothecary establishment for a period of nearly thirty years. Politically Mr. Brewer is a Republican and, although he is earnestly devoted to the principles of that party, he has many warm, personal friends among the other political factions, which accounts for his being frequently chosen to preside at town and city meetings. He was a member of the City Council for the years 1886–87, of the Board of Aldermen in 1888–89, Representative to the Legislature in 1895–96, and a member of the Town Committee for three years. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Norwich Branch of the Co-operative Building Bank, and is deeply interested in all measures which tend to advance the general welfare of the community. In Masonry he is prominent, being a member of St. James Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Franklin Chapter, Franklin Council, Columbian Commandery Knights Templar, and Sphinx Temple Order of Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Army and Navy Club, the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association and the Sedgwick Post. He has served as Commander of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, three years, and has been Junior and Senior Vice-Commander, and finally Commander of the Department of Connecticut in 1895. He is also an Ex-President of the Arcanum Club and National Croquet Association. On January 23, 1866, Mr. Brewer married Ellen Florinda Roberts, daughter of Jason and M. Eliza Roberts, and has two daughters: Florence E. and Nellie R. Brewer.

BURR, Richard Ogden, Carriage Manufacturer of New York city, is a scion of noted Connecticut stock, being eighth in direct descent from Jehu Burr, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who came over with Winthrop's fleet in 1630. The line is through Major John Burr of Fairfield, son of the immigrant, Jehu Burr, of Fairfield, son of Major John; Colonel Andrew Burr, son of the third John, and commander of the Connecticut Regiment in the Cape Breton (Louisburg) Expedition of 1744; Oliver Burr, of Danbury, son of Colonel Andrew; William Hubbard Burr, of Danbury, son of Oliver and grand-

father of the subject of this sketch. Richard Ogden Burr was born in New York city, August 31, 1859, son of Edward White and Catherine Ann (Cape) Burr. He received his education in the public schools, and his training for active life in farming in

RICHARD OGDEN BURR.

Northern New Jersey, mining in Mexico, and clerkships in New York in the carriage business. In 1892 he established himself in that business in New York, in which he has since continued. His residence is in Haworth, New Jersey. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat when such a party existed, but voted for McKinley in 1896. Mr. Burr was married in April 1889, to Anna L. O'Connell, of New York. They have two children: Charles Carrington, born January 30, 1890, and Richard Ogden Burr, Jr., born March 13, 1891.

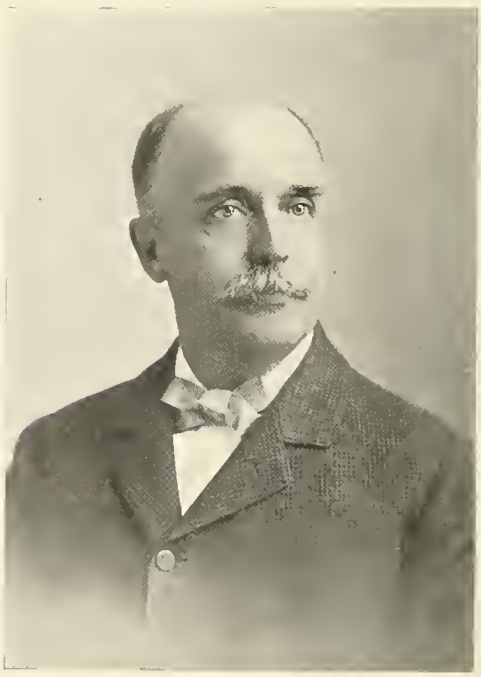
BROWN, ORLANDO, M. D., Washington, was born in Groton, Connecticut, April 13, 1827, son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Middleton) Brown. He is a lineal descendant of the Rev. Chad Brown, who on account of religious intolerance left Massachusetts in 1636 to become an Elder of the Baptist church in Providence, Rhode Island, and of Elder William Brewster, the Mayflower Pilgrim. His early education was acquired in the common schools and at William H. Potter's Academy, Mystic, and he pursued his professional studies at the University of New York, and at Yale Medical College, graduating in 1851. Entering upon the practice of his profession in Warren, Connecticut, he resided there until 1855, when he moved to Wrentham, Massachusetts. In 1861 he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and in December of that year was made Surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, with which he served until the latter part of 1862, when ill health compelled him to resign. Upon his recovery a few months later he reentered the service as a Contract Surgeon, in which capacity he was appointed Inspector of Hospitals and Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital at Newport News, and in the autumn of 1863, on account of his great interest in the condition of the Freedmen, he was given charge of the welfare of those people south of the James River, and was

ORLANDO BROWN.

soon afterward appointed Assistant Quartermaster of United States Volunteers. In 1865 he was made Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, United States Colored Troops, and appointed on a commission with Generals Thomas, Howard and Swayne to meet in Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of organizing the Bureau of

Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and, as one of the ten Assistant Commissioners of the bureau, was given the management of its affairs in the state of Virginia. In 1866 he was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious services during the war, and resigned his commission in 1869. He then resumed the practice of his profession in Washington, Connecticut. There he has long been a marked figure, a man whose geniality of character, strong personality and nobility of life make him a fine example of the ideal old-time country doctor, reminding one of Balzac's famous creation in the novel of that name. Dr. Brown has been several times President of the Litchfield County Medical Society, was elected Vice-President of the Connecticut State Medical Society in 1888, and the following year became its President. In 1852 he married for his first wife Frances Tallmadge, daughter of George P. Tallmadge, of Warren, and she died in 1853, leaving one son: George Tallmadge Brown, M. D., now a practicing physician in Margaretsville, New York. In 1855 he was again married, to Martha Pomeroy, daughter of David Chester and Mary (Cogswell) Whittlesey, of Washington. They have three children: Fannie Pomeroy; Mary Whittlesey, wife of J. R. Perkins, of New Britain; and David Chester Brown, M. D., of Danbury, Connecticut, a rising young physician of that city.

CAREY, Frank Sumner, Secretary of the Hartford Courant Company, was born in Hartford, April 3, 1854, son of George B. and Ann (Havens) Carey. His ancestry goes back in direct line to the Reverend John Robinson, the first pastor of the Pilgrims, and Captain Abner Robinson of the Revolutionary War. The sturdy trait and sterling qualities of those ancestors are to be found in the subject of this sketch. He received a fine education in the common and high schools of Hartford which rank among the most perfect in the country. After leaving the High School he entered the large drygoods commission house of Collins, Fenn & Company of Hartford, rising to a very responsible position and remaining there seven years. When that successful house retired from business in the year 1877, Mr. Carey became identified with the Hartford Courant with which paper he has been connected for the past twenty years. His earnest zeal, his indefatigable energy, his never-failing courtesy and his strict conscientiousness made him of great value to the paper from the start, and his qualities have been recognized and appreciated not only by his immediate associates but by all who have had dealings with him in business or private life. When the late William H. Goodrich retired as publisher, in 1892 Mr. Carey became part owner of the Courant, having bought one half of Mr. Goodrich's interest in the company. Since that time he has been one of the active managers who have raised the paper to an even higher plane than it had known before in its existence of over a century and a quarter. He is a Director and holds the office of Secretary. His associates in ownership and on the Board of Directors are United States



FRANK S. CAREY.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Charles Dudley Warner, Charles Hopkins Clark and Arthur L. Goodrich. February 3, 1880, Mr. Carey married Ella L. Bissell, daughter of Hiram Bissell, of Hartford. They have two sons: Hiram Bissell and Harold Dearborn Carey. It is worthy of note that the only two concerns with which Mr. Carey has been connected are Collins, Fenn & Company and the Hartford Courant Company, both of which were established more than a century ago and both of which have stood among the oldest and most reliable concerns in the country. The Hartford Courant with which he is at present connected is the oldest paper in the

country of continuous publication. It was established in 1764 and has been published since that time without interruption.

CHAFFEE, Charles Elmer, Manufacturer, Windsor Locks, was born in Monson, Massachusetts, June 30, 1818, son of Freborn and Betsey (Leonard) Chaffee, the latter a native of Stafford, Connecticut. After following a course of study at the district school in his birthplace, Charles Elmer Chaffee, at the early age of seventeen, was apprenticed as wool-sorter (then an important branch of the industry) in the mill of Holmes & Reynolds. It was arduous labor, but while engaged in its performance the boy received valuable training for his future business life. In 1838 he went to Rockville, Connecticut, where he was engaged by the parties running the Rockville and New England Mill. After six years of this employment, sickness compelled his return to his old home and he went there with the hope of recuperating and building up for himself a new stock of health. An idle life being, however, impossible to this energetic young man, he turned his attention to agriculture and for two years lived the wholesome, vigorous life of a farmer, discovering at the close of that term that his hope had been fulfilled and that he was physically fully restored and entirely able to take up again the trade he had been obliged to resign. His next move was to Thomsonville, Connecticut, where he engaged as wool-sorter in the Enfield Stockinet Mill. At that time Mr. W. G. Medlicott was the agent of the company, Mr. Chaffee acting as buyer and seller of wool, but in 1863 Mr. Medlicott bought a small shoddy mill at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, and Mr. Chaffee joined him in the enterprise, his judgment being, in fact, so valuable to the new proprietor that he was the one chosen to go to Nottingham, England, for the purpose of selecting and purchasing machinery for the manufacture of full-fashioned underwear, a commodity the mill still continues to produce. In 1869 Mr. Medlicott became involved in financial difficulties and it was necessary to reorganize the business. A new company was therefore formed and Mr. Chaffee took advantage of this opportunity to invest in a considerable portion of the stock. The same year saw his retirement from active association with the company and his engagement in mercantile business in Windsor Locks, where he proved most successful. In 1876 the company failed and Mr. Chaffee, being a Director, was appointed assignee. He subsequently formed a new company, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars capital, Mr. Geo. Watson Beach of Hartford being chosen President. The old stock and plant were bought and to these many large additions and improvements were made and Mr. Chaffee was created Treasurer and Manager of the new enterprise, it is unnecessary to say, no less to the advantage of the company than to his own. Mr. Chaffee holds many positions of influence and is highly esteemed among his business associates for his tact, ability and integrity. He is a

CHARLES E. CHAFFEE.

Director in the J. R. Montgomery & Company mill, at Windsor Locks; for five years was Assessor, and for four terms Selectman of the town, and while a resident of Monson was identified with its militia. Mr. Chaffee is a man of large charity. The Soldiers' Memorial Hall (a beautiful stone structure) at Windsor Locks, costing about thirty thousand dollars, was built by him, and in addition to this he has aided materially in the building of the town's large library. Such munificence is rare and wins the highest recognition, appreciation and esteem for Mr. Chaffee, on the part of his grateful townsmen. He was married in 1839, to Abilena, daughter of

Cyrus and Chloe Dunbar. Mrs. Chaffee died in 1896 having borne her husband three children, all of whom are deceased.

CASE, ALBERT WILLARD, the well-known paper manufacturer of South Manchester, was born in Manchester, Connecticut, October 30, 1840, son of Charles and Mary Ingalls (Clough) Case. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of John Case, of Aylsham, England, who arrived in Connecticut at an early date in the Colonial period, and the line is traced from him through John, Richard first,

A. WILLARD CASE.

Richard second, Joseph, David, Uriah, and Charles, to the subject of this sketch. Albert Willard Case acquired a public school and an academic education in his native town and for some time after the completion of his studies he assisted his father in carrying on the homestead farm. Being desirous of entering upon a business career and believing that success in any line is only attainable through a practical knowledge of its various details, he at the age of twenty years availed himself of an opportunity offered him by Messrs. W. & E. Bunce, paper manufacturers, to enter their service for the purpose of learning the business. He succeeded so well in mastering the elementary principles and methods of paper-making that in less than two years he started in business with his younger brother, F. L. Case, under the firm name of W. & F. Case, and later his twin brother, A. Wells Case, who had been in the paper and stock business in Hartford, was admitted to the firm which was thereafter known as Case Brothers. Their business has steadily increased on account of the high standard of quality which has characterized their out-put from the first, and by the aid of improvements of their own invention, including a machine for finishing heavy papers in the roll, patented by A. Willard Case, they are able to compete with any concern in the country. Mr. Case devotes his whole time to the practical part of the industry striving constantly to develop the resources of the plant in order to meet the increasing demands made upon the product, owing to the various uses to which paper is now being put, and by so doing is able to keep abreast of the times. The Case Brothers received awards at the Paris and Melbourne Expositions for the superior excellence of their goods, and so steady have been the sales of their products that the mills were almost continuously in operation during the recent business depression. Mr. Case is deeply interested in his business, together with all subjects relative to its progress and development, and is a member of the Home Market Club of Boston. Politically he is independent, preferring to use his own judgment as to casting his vote, rather than allying himself with any party. On June 24, 1868, he was married in New Bedford, Massachusetts, to Marietta F. Stanley; they have three children: Maytie Alberta, now Mrs. Albert L. Crowell, of Boston; Laura Mabel, a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts, class of 1894; and Raymond Stanley Case, who completed his education at the East Greenwich (Rhode Island) Seminary, and is now connected with the Case Manufacturing Company's plant at Unionville, in the town of Farmington, Connecticut. The oldest daughter, Mrs. Crowell, who was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, in 1892, is now organist at the Winthrop Street Methodist Church, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

COPELAND, MELVIN BLAKE, President of the Middletown National Bank, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 7, 1828, son of Melvin and Lucinda (Blake) Copeland. His early educational advantages were confined to the public schools, and his training in financial and banking methods was

obtained as clerk in the Exchange Bank of Hartford, and as teller in the City Bank. In 1855 he was appointed cashier of the Middletown Bank, Middletown, performing the duties of that responsible position with accuracy and faithfulness for a period

M. B. COPELAND.

of nearly thirty years, and becoming so closely identified with the interests of that institution as to cause his election to its Presidency in 1883. As a financier he occupies an important position among the leading bankers of the state, with whom his long experience gives him a prestige accorded to but few of his contemporaries. Personally he is a courteous gentleman of quiet, refined manners and cultivated tastes, who is not only respected but beloved by the community. Mr. Copeland has been Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane from its foundation, and is an honorary member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. On December 17, 1885, he married Mrs. Anna P. Sanford McCrackan.

COOGAN, Joseph Albert, Physician of Windsor Locks, was born in that place September 14, 1849, son of James and Elizabeth (Byrne) Coogan, who were both natives of County Dublin, Ireland, but were married in Brooklyn, New York, in the year 1840. Dr. Coogan's education was received in the common school of his native place, and later in the Holy Cross College and St. John's College, Fordham, New York. He entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1873 and after a full three-years course graduated among the Honor men of his class. The next ten years he spent in following his profession in Hartford, where he succeeded in building up a large and remunerative practice. But failing health, the result of two severe attacks of pneumonia, obliged him to abandon his work and devote himself to recovering his shattered strength. To this end he took a European trip and subsequently spent a winter in Los Angeles, Southern California. The ensuing year he spent in New York city, where he again renewed his old association with Bellevue, this time under the direction of his friend, the noted Professor Edward Janeway. Having obtained this additional experience he determined to bestow the benefit upon the town of his birth and the home of his early manhood, and in April of the year 1888

JOSEPH A. COOGAN.

he began to practice in Windsor Locks. During his residence in Hartford he was a member of the High School Committee as well as of the Board of Health Commission, and physician and surgeon to all the Roman Catholic institutions in the city, including St. Augustine's College and the Old People's Home of West Hartford. He was Presi-

dent of the order of the Knights of St. Patrick; Surgeon of the First Company of Governor's Horse Guards; and Chairman of the Democratic City and Town committees. He is at present a Censor of the Hartford County Medical Society and Health Officer of the Town of Windsor Locks. For two successive years Dr. Coogan was a Fellow of the State Medical Society. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Connecticut Catholic in its infancy, and wrote for the published History of the Ancient Town of Windsor its article on the early Irish settlers and settlements. Dr. Coogan was married in New York city September 28, 1882, to Margaret E. Brady, a former classmate in the schools at Windsor Locks. They have had four children, the eldest of whom, Mary Laurentia, is deceased. Those still living are Joseph Thomas, Margaret Brady and John Byrne Coogan.

CULVER, Moses Eugene, Lawyer and Prosecuting Attorney of the City of Middletown, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, July 10, 1856, son of the late Judge Moses Culver and Lucinda (Baldwin) Culver. His maternal grandfather was David Baldwin, and his father's mother's father was Titus Hall, a quarter master under General Washington. His father, the well beloved and eminent Judge Moses Culver, was at the time of his death, in October 1884, Judge of the Superior Court and one of Middletown's most prominent and respected citizens. His career was a happy illustration of that sure reward which follows diligence and persistent well-doing. Born in Wallingford he studied law in the office of Honorable Ely Warner, of Chester, Connecticut. He removed to East Haddam where his son Moses Eugene was born. He represented that town in the Legislature in 1846, also served as Judge of Probate, while living in East Haddam. From 1856 until his death he resided in Middletown. The son was educated in the public schools of Middletown, and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1875. He traveled in the West for several months after graduation, and on his return commenced the study of law under the personal supervision of his father. He was admitted to the Bar of Middlesex county, March 13, 1878, and has been in the practice of his profession, at Middletown, continuously since that time. For a year he held the office of prosecuting agent for violations of the liquor laws. He was elected to his present position as Prosecuting Attorney for the city and town of Middletown in April 1883, and has been elected to the same office by the Common Council every two years since that date. He was clerk of the South Congregational Church for thirteen years but declined a re-election some three years since. In

M. EUGENE CULVER.

politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Culver was married June 10, 1896, at Mankato, Minnesota, to Lizzie Huntington Sparrow.

CHAPMAN, Leander, a prominent business man of Colchester, was born in Montville, Connecticut, May 18, 1829, son of Joseph Lee and Phebe (Wickwire) Chapman. His American ancestor was William Chapman, who arrived from England in 1637 and settled in Saybrook, Connecticut. The grandparents were Zebulon and Ann (Latimer) Chapman, and Joseph Lee Chapman, the father, was an industrious farmer. Leander Chapman attended the common schools of his native town, where he resided until nineteen years of age. He located in Colchester in 1848, and has been identified with the rubber business for the past fifty years. With the exception of six years he has been Warden of the Borough since 1869, was Representative to

the Legislature in 1876, has held various town offices, and is First Selectman at the present time. In politics he is a Democrat of the Jacksonian type. Mr. Chapman contracted the first of his two marriages May 18, 1851, with Emily E. Lamphere, and

LEANDER CHAPMAN.

on October 3, 1888, he married for his second wife Harriet J. Clark.

DONOHUE, John, Superintendent of Dr. Rose's Sanitarium, located at South Windham, was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, June 3, 1858, son of Daniel and Mary (O'Connell) Donohue. He is descended from an illustrious family, his father, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, having been one of the wealthy and influential family of that name and whose members have in so many instances figured conspicuously in Parliament. His mother was also a member of a family distinguished for its activity in public life. Mr. John Donohue received his early education in the common schools, but when he was still a lad was compelled by the premature death of his mother to abandon his books and turn his attention to the sterner duties of business life. At the age of thirteen he left home and began to rear his own fortune. His first position was that of watchman on the Lakes, but his efficiency soon raised him to quartermaster, and after following the Lakes for three years he returned home with the intention of skilling himself in the mason's trade under the able direction of his father. Subsequently he was made foreman of the work at different points on the West Shore Railroad in which position he remained until 1883 when he repaired to Utica and located there, purchasing a home and accumulating considerable property. Contracting first engaged his attention but later this was abandoned for a connection with a fire and life insurance enterprise. In 1890 Mr. Donohue entered the law office of M. H. Sexton, a prominent attorney of Utica, and under his tutelage read Blackstone for two years, although he never engaged actively in the profession for any length of time. His knowledge of Dr. Rose's treatment commenced with his personal use of the cure. He was made Superintendent

JOHN DONOHUE.

of the Sanitarium at Saratoga under the original company controlling the institution. South Windham was selected as an eligible site for an establishment of this kind, and as soon as the buildings were completed the business was set in operation, Mr. Donohue being, as before stated, Superintendent, and later, the management undergoing a change,

becoming proprietor. The business of the cure has increased under his direction to such an extent that an additional room has become necessary. It has been found expedient also to open an office in Providence, Rhode Island. No institution of the kind in the United States has met with more marked success, and the patronage and results abundantly testify to the efficiency of the system. Mr. Donohue has been at the head of this noted institution for two years, but during that time has introduced many reforms in its management and is one of the most popular men in the place. Although such a comparatively new comer he is widely known and commands the respect and confidence of the best people of the community. He possesses the requisite energy and ability that are needed in his undertaking and is in every respect a pleasant and genial gentleman. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians and other popular organizations. He is a Democrat and was reared in the Roman Catholic Church, being a devout member of that faith. Mr. Donohue was married to Miss Sarah J. O'Neal of Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, New York, in February 1881. They have had seven children: Annie, John, Willie (deceased), Thomas, Willie, the second of that name, James and Sarah Donohue.

DICKERMAN, Watson Bradley, of Mamaroneck, New York, was born in Mount Carmel, Connecticut, January 4, 1846, son of Ezra and Sarah (Jones) Dickerman. His father was of Mount Carmel and his mother of Wallingford, Connecticut. The subject of our sketch is a lineal descendant in the fourth generation of Isaac Dickerman of New Haven, and the ancestors from whom each line is descended were settled in New England prior to 1660. Mr. Dickerman attended the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, during the three years, 1861, 1862 and 1863. He received his training for active business life in the banking house of J. Bunn of Springfield, Illinois, where he was a clerk from 1864 to November 1866. Following his retirement from this position he came to the East and settled in New York city, was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange in November 1868, and two years later formed a stock brokerage firm, with W. G. Dominick, under the style of Dominick & Dickerman. This partnership still continues and the business has its office at 74 Broadway. Mr. Dickerman was a Governor of the Stock Exchange from 1875 to 1882; was elected its President and served in that capacity twice, in 1890 and 1891. Was again made Governor in 1892 and retains that distinction at the present writing. He is also a Director of the Long Island Loan and Trust Company and is President of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company. Mr. Dickerman is associated with some of the most popular social organizations in the city. He is a member of the Metropolitan and the Union League clubs, the Century Association (all of New York), the Brooklyn Club, the Country Club (Westchester, New York) and the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Dickerman resided in

W. B. DICKERMAN.

Brooklyn from 1867 until 1885 and since the latter date at Hillanddale Farm in the vicinity of Mamaroneck, New York, where he has a charming home. He was married February 18, 1869, to Miss Martha Elizabeth Swift, daughter of the late Samuel and Mary Phelps Swift, of Brooklyn, New York. One son was born to them in 1871, whom they lost when he was but two years of age.

DANAHER, Cornelius Joseph, a graduate of the Yale Law School and a rising young attorney of Meriden, was born in that city, August 10, 1870, son of John and Margaret (Sullivan) Danaher.

His early education was acquired in the public schools, and after reading law in the office of Hon. O. H. Platt, he entered the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. Since his admission to the Bar he has been connected

C. J. DANAHER.

with the well-known law firm of O. H. & J. P. Platt, and as his practice calls him into many cases of importance in New Haven county, he is a well-known figure in the various courts. From 1893 to 1895 he was Assistant City Attorney of Meriden and was Liquor Prosecuting Attorney for New Haven county during the same period. In 1895 he was elected Secretary of both the City and County Democratic Committees and is a prominent factor in local politics. He is President of The Catholic Club of Meriden, and was Business Manager of the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society in 1892. On June 30, 1897, Mr. Danaher married Ellen Jane Ryan, of Meriden.

ELLSWORTH, Lemuel Stoughton, Manufacturer, Simsbury, was born in East Windsor, January 9, 1840, son of Abner Moseley and Lucy Wetmore (Stoughton) Ellsworth. His first ancestors in this country, both paternal and maternal, early removed from Massachusetts, Josias Ellsworth having settled in Windsor about 1646 and Thomas Stoughton about 1640. Lemuel Stoughton Ellsworth was educated at the common schools of his native state, and the earlier years of his life were spent upon a farm. But such a life as this was not to the mind of the enterprising young man and he soon left the East and agriculture for the more stirring experiences of business life in California. In the year 1867 he became associated with the firm of Toy, Beckford & Company, manufacturers, and represented them in the West. Four years later he again turned his face eastward, and entered into trade in Hartford with his brother, maintaining the association for sixteen years; then in 1887, he connected himself with Ensign, Bickford & Company, in Simsbury, of which he is still a partner. Mr. Ellsworth is highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen for his sound judgment and ability in commercial affairs, as well as for his admirable personal qualities and keen

L. S. ELLSWORTH.

interest in whatever promises to benefit the community. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society and is regarded as an acquisition by the several other organizations with which his name is associated. His political views are those of a Republican and he is an active and interested member of that party. He was married October 17, 1866, to Miss Anna Jane Toy of Simsbury, Connecticut.

They have had five children, two of whom are deceased: Lucy Stoughton, George Toy, Annie Stoughton, Henry Edwards and John Stoughton Ellsworth.

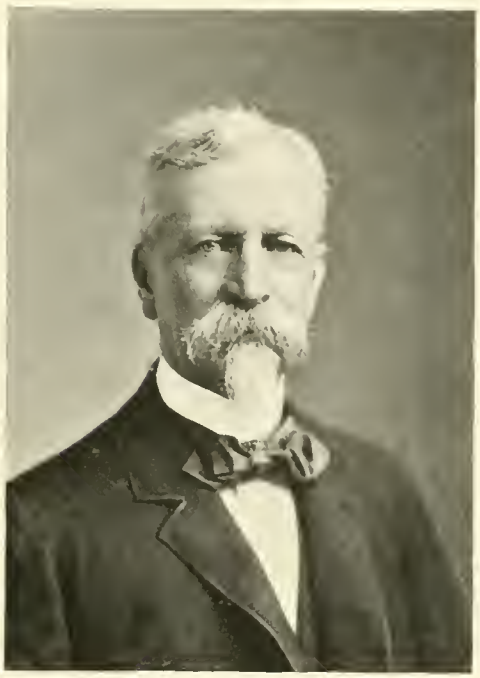
EGGLESTON, Arthur F., State's Attorney, Hartford county, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, October 23, 1844, son of Jere D. and Louisa (Carew) Eggleston. He is a direct descendant of Begat Eggleston, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and removed to Windsor Connecticut, in 1635. Mr. Eggleston prepared for college at Monson Academy, Monson, Massachu-

ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON.

setts. At the age of seventeen, he entered the Union Army, enlisting in the forty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. In 1864 he entered Williams College, and was graduated in the class of 1868. Mr. Eggleston early developed a fondness for the legal profession. Anyone knowing him today would say of him, "He is a lawyer by nature." After studying in the office of Strong & Buck, in Hartford, he was admitted to the bar in 1872, endowed with a good physique, indomitable energy, an active brain and sterling common sense. Today he is a member of the firm which succeeded that one, now known as Buck & Eggleston, and his abilities have contributed largely to the success which has attended it from its inception. The senior member of the firm is Ex-Congressman John R. Buck. Mr. Eggleston won the familiar title of "Judge," by which he is everywhere known, by his six years of service as Judge of the Police Court of Hartford. He received his appointment as State's Attorney of Hartford county in 1888, and has held the office continuously to the present time. Few State's Attorneys in the history of the state have attained such a record as he has for being a terror to criminals. His keen eyes see to the very bottom of intricate cases; all mere verbiage is swept away and the jury finds itself in the possession of the hard, cold, unalterable facts. Mr. Eggleston loses no time in coming to his point; he studies up every detail carefully before he enters the court room, and is frequently able to anticipate his adversary, however clever. If there are even the smallest loopholes in the defense, Mr. Eggleston is sure to find them, and once an opening made, he pushes on rapidly and relentlessly till justice is satisfied. While Mr. Eggleston is a busy man, he does not fail to take an interest in all that is going on around him, and particularly in politics, where he is to be found always on the Republican side. He was Treasurer of Hartford county for ten years and Police Commissioner of Hartford for three years. On March 1, 1870, he married Mary Isabel Abbe, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut They have no children.

ENSIGN, Ralph Hart, of the firm of Ensign, Bickford & Company, manufacturers of safety-fuse, Simsbury, Connecticut, was born in that town, November 3, 1834, son of Moses and Martha Tuller (Whiting) Ensign. He is descended on both sides from original proprietors of Hartford. The paternal ancestors were James, David, Thomas, Moses, Isaac and Moses Ensign, and the maternal line, which started from William Whiting, was continued through Joseph, Colonel John, Allyn and Elijah Whiting. Moses Ensign, the father, was a prosperous farmer of Simsbury. Ralph H. Ensign attended the schools of his native town, the Suffield Literary Institute, and the Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He resided at home assisting his father upon the farm until twenty-one years of age, and for the next few years was engaged in various occupations, mostly mercantile. In 1863 he entered the employ of Toy, Bickford & Company, the safety-fuse manufacturers of Simsbury, was admitted to partnership in 1870, and when the firm of Ensign,

Bickford & Company was organized in 1886, he succeeded to the general management of the concern. He is a Director of the Hartford National Bank, and the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a Trustee of the Dime Savings



RALPH H. ENSIGN.

Bank of that city. Politically he generally acts with the Democratic party, by which he was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1876, and at the present time he is allied with the Gold Wing of the party. Mr. Ensign is a member of the Masonic Order and the Hartford Club. On July 22, 1863, he married Susan Toy, of Simsbury, daughter of Joseph Toy. They have three children living: Joseph R., Susan A. and Julia W. Ensign.

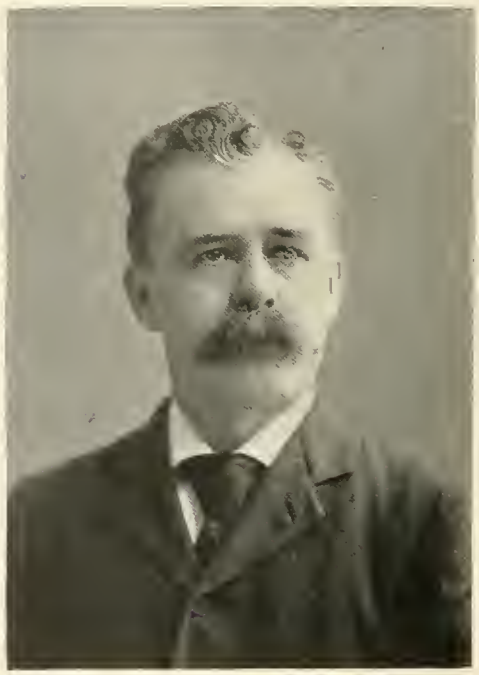
EARLE, William Henry, Hotel Proprietor, of New York city, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on August 16, 1837. He is the son of William Pitt Earle and Elizabeth Pinney, and possesses honorable record of ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides. His father was a lineal descendant of Edward Earle, the youngest member of that family who took such a prominent part in the parliamentary struggles in England, his brother, Sir Walter Earle, being the originator of the Habeas Corpus Act, and another brother, Sir Michael Earle, being killed on the Welsh marshes during a night attack. Other ancestors on the paternal side are such men as Judge Earle, Judge Vreeland, Abraham Pinto, a Revolutionary hero; Dr. Johannes de la Montagne, a Huguenot, and for nineteen years a member of the Councils of Governors Kieft and Stuvesant; John Montagne, William Morris, one of the organizers and one of the first vestry of Trinity Church; Jesse de Forrest and Corneles Swits, all names identified with the early history of New York and the New Netherlands. On the maternal side Mr. Earle is equally fortunate in the matter of ancestry, his mother, Elizabeth Pinney, being the daughter of Judge Benjamin Pinney of Ellington, Connecticut, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a descendant of Humphrey Pinney of Broadway, Somersetshire county, England, who was one of the first settlers of Connecticut and who came from England in the ship Mary and John in 1630. The names given are but a few of an illustrious many, but space will not

WM. H. EARLE.

permit of further specification. The forefather of the subject of our sketch, Edward Earle, came from England to the Barbadoes Islands, where he stopped a short time with relatives before sailing for Baltimore, Maryland, marrying there Hannah Baylis. In 1676 he removed to New Jersey and purchased the Island of Secaucus in Bergen county and thus

became the parent of the Earle family in New Jersey. Mr. William Henry Earle received a good business education. Early in life he entered the employ of Earle & Company, wholesale grocers, in Front street, New York city, only leaving to take a position as clerk in his father's hotel in Park Row. In 1861 he entered into a partnership with his father, opening Earle's Hotel in Canal street, a hostelry noted for many years as a popular resort for men of affairs, commercial and political. In 1872, having amassed a handsome competence, he sold his interest in the hotel and bought a country residence in Norwalk, Connecticut, retiring from active business thereupon. In 1886 he made some excellent investments in real estate in and about Colorado Springs, Colorado, which have since yielded him large returns, Mr. Earle having forestalled the silver panic in his sale of the property. In 1890, wishing to start his sons, Arthur G. and Howard de Forest Earle, in business, he leased the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, from the estate of A. T. Stewart. The hotel was built by the late Mr Stewart at a cost of three million dollars, but having been run by managers for the estate it proved unsuccessful and Mr. Earle, after a general renovation and many alterations involving an expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and by giving his experience and personal attention to all the details of the enterprise, has brought it to the high standard of excellence it has attained. It has proved a profitable investment, though, unfortunately, neither of his sons lived to enjoy its success; Arthur G. Earle dying in 1894 and his brother, Howard de Forest Earle, but two years later. Mr. Earle is rather retiring in disposition, a lover of home and his family circle and has never taken an active part in politics though often urged to accept responsible public trusts. He married Miss Alice A. Peers, daughter of the late Colonel Thomas F. Peers, and they have had four sons, none of whom are now living

ELLSBREE, George Lyman, Druggist and Manufacturer, Meriden, was born in Palmer, Hampden county, Massachusetts, November 1, 1851, son of George H. and Emeline (Pierce) Ellsbree. After acquiring a practical education in the common schools he learned the drug business, and in March 1877, he purchased the apothecary establishment in Meriden, formerly conducted by N. B. Welton, at 6 Palace Block. In 1888 he engaged in the manufacture of lacquers and varnishes with W. R. Mackay, and has built up a flourishing business in that industry. He was a member of the Common Council in 1888–89, of the Board of Education in 1893–94 and 1895, and was first Selectman and town agent in 1894–95 and 1896, in all of which he rendered valuable and efficient service. He is a member of Pacific Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Amherst, Massachusetts, Keystone Chapter Royal Arch Masons, St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar, The Royal Arcanum, Chosen Friends, and the Home Club, all of Meriden, and the Republican League Club of New Haven. On



GEO. L. ELLSBREE.

November 21, 1876, Mr. Ellsbree was married in Amherst, Massachusetts, to Lizzie M. Russell, and has one son: Edward C. Ellsbree.

GOODWIN, Ralph Schuyler, M. D., Thomaston, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, July 24, 1839, son of Charles and Jane Ann (Guilford) Goodwin. His boyhood and youth were spent in New York state, he having resided ten years in Binghamton and four years in Albany, from which city he removed to Brooklyn. He was fitted for college at the Binghamton Academy, but abandoned the college course, to take up the study of medicine.

From 1861 to 1863, he taught elocution and English at the State Normal School, Albany, and from 1863 to 1865, he was a teacher in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. He pursued a full course of medical instruction at the College of Physicians

R. S. GOODWIN.

and Surgeons, New York city, and for the past thirty years has practiced his profession in Thomaston with gratifying success. He has held various local and state offices, including Town Health Officer and Acting School Visitor. He has been, during the last twelve years, a member of the Connecticut State Board of Health, and was elected President of the Connecticut Medical Society at its annual meeting in May 1897. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and of the American Public Health Association, in which he now holds a prominent office. In politics, Dr. Goodwin acts with the Republican party; and is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a Past Grand of the local lodge. In religion he is a Congregationalist. On Feb. 28, 1867, he married Miss Jeanie Edith Irvine, a native of New York city. They have two children; Dr. Ralph S. Goodwin, Jr., now practicing in New Haven, and Grace Goodwin, a graduate of Vassar College of the class of 1895.

GROSS, CHARLES EDWARD, Lawyer, was born in Hartford August 18, 1847, son of Mason and Cornelia (Barnard) Gross. Among his ancestors are some of the leading men in the history of the Commonwealths of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Prominent among them are Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower, Governors John Webster and Thomas Welles of Connecticut, Gov. Thomas Prince, of Plymouth Colony, Captain Joseph Wadsworth who hid the Charter in the Charter Oak, Richard Treat, one of the patentees named in the Charter of 1662, and Captain John Barnard who served in the French and Indian Wars, was a captain through almost the entire Revolutionary War and was present with Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Mr. Gross was graduated at the Hartford Public High School and at Yale College in the class of 1869. He was admitted to the Bar, September 22, 1872. He studied law first with the

CHARLES E. GROSS.

Hon. Charles J. Hoadley, State Librarian, and subsequently in the office of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde where he remained after being admitted to the Bar. Gifted with the qualities which go to make a good lawyer he was made a member of the distinguished firm January 1, 1877. On the death of the senior member, Judge Loren P. Waldo, in 1881, the firm

style was changed to Hubbard, Hyde & Gross, the senior member being Governor Richard D. Hubbard. On March 1, 1884, after the death of Governor Hubbard, the firm name became Hyde, Gross & Hyde, William Waldo Hyde having been admitted. The senior member then was the Hon. Alvan P. Hyde on whose death the name of the firm was changed in February 1894 to Gross, Hyde & Shipman. Mr. Gross is a man of wide business experience as is attested by the number of leading corporations with which he is officially connected. He is a Director in The Ætna Insurance Company; The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company; The Society for Savings; The Smyth Manufacturing Company; the Western Automatic Machine Screw Company; the Wadsworth Atheneum; the Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad Company; and in 1893 he was a Director of the New York & New England Railroad Company. He is a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati; the Connecticut Society of the Colonial Wars and of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is President of the Hartford Yale Alumni Association and was the first President of the City Club. Another position he holds which is of great responsibility is the Presidency of the Board of Park Commissioners. For six years he was a member of the Board of School Visitors. On October 5, 1875, he married Ellen Clarissa, daughter of the late Calvin Spencer of Hartford. Their children are: Charles Welles, a student in Yale University, William Spencer (deceased) and Helen Clarissa Gross.

HILL, Norman Newton, Bell Manufacturer, East Hampton, was born in that village, October 4, 1863, son of Claudius L. and Olive S. (Pease) Hill. He received a common school education and at the age of seventeen began work in a cotton mill at fifty cents a day. Thus he remained until the spring of 1882 when he accepted employment in the finishing department of a bell factory. He worked at the bench until the summer of 1884 when he was given a position as travelling salesman for the firm. This position he retained until December 1888, when he resigned and in the following month with a capital of eight hundred dollars saved from his daily wages of the past years, started in the manufacture of bells on his own account. The business was first conducted in a small room barely twenty feet square, but within six weeks the business was moved to a two-story building about twenty by thirty feet, which was destroyed by fire with all its contents on July 15, 1890. Within two months Mr. Hill was again established in a new factory, and from this time on the business has increased with phenomenal rapidity. Within eight years, starting on an insignificant scale, an enterprise has been developed which is today the largest exclusive bell plant in the world. Mr. Hill is the sole proprietor. The plant occupies three large brick buildings and has today a capacity for over fifty thousand bells per day. The catalogues of the N. N. Hill Brass Company show a wide variety of sleigh bells, call bells, toy bells and bicycle bells. The little village

N. N. HILL.

of East Hampton has long been known as the home of the bell industry. A greater number of bells are here manufactured than in all the remainder of America combined, and the N. N. Hill Brass Company is the largest single establishment. The unprecedented demand for bicycle bells in the last few years has added a new impetus to the industry and orders for the goods have continually come in faster than the manufacturer could supply. Mr. Hill is still a young man but has won the respect and admiration of his fellow townsmen for his abilities and unprecedented business success. His native town has shared in his prosperity and has accorded him the recognition which his career so well de-

serves. Mr. Hill is a Republican in politics but his business duties have prevented him from accepting office. He was married August 14, 1890, to Annette Barton, a daughter of one of the well-known bell manufacturers of East Hampton. They have two children: Wyman N. and Evelyn B. Hill.

HUNGERFORD, Frank Lewis, Ex-Judge and Attorney of the Hartford firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman, was born in Torrington, Connecticut, in 1843, son of John and Charlotte (Austin) Hungerford. Mr. Hungerford traces his descent

F. L. HUNGERFORD.

from Thomas Hungerford, of England, who settled in Hartford about 1639. He was educated, first, at the Torrington common schools, supplemented by private study which prepared him for college. In 1860 he entered the University of Vermont, but after two years of study in that institution, he went into the office of that distinguished lawyer and statesman, Senator George F. Edmunds, at Burlington, Vermont, to begin his legal work. Admitted to the Bar in Burlington, in 1865, he soon returned to Connecticut and began his law practice in Torrington the next year, remaining there four years; then removing to New Britain where for nearly thirty years, 1869 to 1897, he was engaged in a successful professional career. During all this time Charles E. Mitchell was his law partner and in 1893 the firm became Mitchell, Hungerford & Bartlett. Upon the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Hungerford came to Hartford in 1897 to form the firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman, for the general practice of the law, bringing to this new connection a wide reputation and the ripe experience of many years. In addition to his active duties as a lawyer, Mr. Hungerford has served in the past as Judge of Probate at Torrington and at New Britain, and for the latter city acted for several years as both City Attorney and Corporation Counsel. But of late years the demands of a large business have kept him closely confined to law practice. He is a Republican in politics but has never sought or held office. Mr. Hungerford is one of Connecticut's able lawyers, who has been active in many leading cases; the estimation in which he is held by his professional brethren is evinced in the placing of his name at the head of the well-known Hartford firm above mentioned. The University of Vermont has conferred upon him the degree of M. A. When Senator Edmunds was elected to the United States Senate, his opinion of Mr. Hungerford was so high that he wished to place his own extensive practice in the young lawyer's hands, an offer only declined because Mr. Hungerford wished to return to his native state. He married Sarah A. Churchill, of New Britain, in 1869, and they have one son: William C. Hungerford, also a lawyer and a member of his father's firm.

HOLLISTER, David Frederic, Lawyer, of Bridgeport, was born in Washington, Connecticut, March 31, 1826. His father, Gideon Hollister, was a well-to-do farmer of sterling integrity and of much influence in the community in which he lived. When his son was sixteen years of age Mr. Hollister removed with his family to Woodbury, Connecticut, where in accordance with his father's wish, the boy remained with him for several years. But while thus at home on the farm he had (to quote from a biographical article) "the fortune, good or bad, to cut his foot so severely as to interfere with active duties for many months, and he finally obtained the consent of his father to prepare for college. He then determined to enter Yale in the class of 1851, though there were then but eleven months before the commencement of the term. He made the best use of his time and at the commence-

ment of the term presented himself for examination without having completed, however, quite two-thirds of the preparatory course." In spite of this he gained admission to the class, having by pluck and intelligence passed his examinations satisfactorily, and proved to the faculty that he was a man of ability and discrimination. In his Junior year he was elected from his class to represent and advocate the claims of the Litonian Literary and Debating Society in its then annual contest with the "Brothers in Unity," and in his Senior year he was elected first President from his class of the same Literary Society, an honor which was then esteemed second

D. F. HOLLISTER

to none in college life. Prior to entering the university he had studied law for a time, and immediately after graduation he entered the law office of his brother, the late Gideon H. Hollister of Litchfield, author of the "History of Connecticut" and graduate of Yale class of 1840. In the December following his graduation (1851), he was admitted to the Bar of Litchfield county, and opened an office for the practice of his profession in Salisbury, Connecticut, where he had removed. Three years later he repaired to Bridgeport, where he settled permanently and where he still maintains a successful and lucrative practice. Soon after moving to Bridgeport he purchased several tracts of land in and about the city, and devoted his leisure time to opening up and developing the property that has since proved one of the most attractive sections of the town. In 1866 he received the degree of M. A. from his Alma Mater. He has always been identified with the public institutions and improvements of his adopted city, and has been a member of its government. In 1858 he was elected Judge of Probate for the District of Bridgeport and was re-elected in 1859. On August 15, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Connecticut, and after the consolidation of the Second and Fourth Districts in October 1873, he was appointed Collector of the Consolidated District by President Grant, which office he held continuously until September 1, 1883, when upon the consolidation of all the districts in the state, with office at Hartford, he retired from the public service, having worked in its interest for over twenty-one years and having served under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. Mr. Hollister was an ardent supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion, and although not a subject for military duty by reason of the injury already referred to, and from which he never fully recovered, he procured and sent to the front two good substitutes to represent him on the field, while at home he assisted in various ways in rendering those important services which were so essential to the success of the cause. At the close of his official life he formed a copartnership with William H. Kelsey of Bridgeport (who served in his office as Deputy Collector for several years), under the name of Hollister & Kelsey, and the firm is still engaged in an extensive practice in the various branches of law business. Mr. Hollister is prominently associated with many of the most prominent organizations in the state. He is a member of the St John's Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Board of Trade and of the Seaside Club. It is through his influence and energy that many charters of public interest have been granted to the city, such as that to the Boys' Club, The Young Men's Christian Association, the Citizens' Water Company, now consolidated with the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, the Bridgeport & West Stratford Horse Railroad Company, of which he was President for several years, but which is now consolidated with the Bridgeport Traction Company, the Stratford Land and Improvement Company, and the City Savings Bank, of which he is now the President. Upon attaining his majority Mr.

Hollister cast his first vote with the old Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party, under the presidential leadership of the famous Pathfinder, John C. Fremont, he espoused the interests of that party and has ever since been an earnest advocate and supporter of its principles and policy. On moving to Bridgeport, he united with the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and has been ever since an active member of the same and alive to all its interests and its welfare. He has been an Elder of the church for over thirty-five years and is now its Senior Elder and Treasurer, and one of the Society's Committee. He has also been connected with the Sunday School and a teacher of an adult Bible class for over thirty-five years. Mr. Hollister was married in September 1852, to Miss Mary E. Jackson, of Brooklyn, New York, a graduate of Packer Collegiate Institute. She is deceased.

HUNTINGTON, James, Senior member of the law firm of Huntington & Warner, of Woodbury, Litchfield county, and Judge of Probate, was born in Coventry (South Parish), Tolland county, June 4, 1833, son of Edward Guy and Eliza (Clarke) Huntington. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Huntington, who was a son of the Reverend Joseph Huntington, D. D., was born in Coventry, September 13, 1767, and was graduated from Dartmouth College. Soon after his admission to the Tolland county Bar he went South, settling in Washington county, Georgia, where he practiced law until April 1794, when he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, and died in August of that year. In 1788, he married Mirza Dow of Coventry, a sister of Lorenzo Dow, a noted itinerant Methodist minister, traveller, and writer of that day, and she died in South Coventry, January 30, 1856, aged eighty-four years. Edward Guy Huntington, the father, was born in Washington county, Georgia, October 22, 1792, and died in Coventry, September 15, 1857. His wife was a native of Coventry and a daughter of John Clark, born in Lebanon, this state, and after serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, he purchased a farm at the head of the pond in Coventry, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 5, 1847, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He married Lucy Hammond, of Hampton, Connecticut, and she died October 24, 1848, aged eighty-eight years. James Huntington attended the common schools, the Wilbraham (Massachusetts) and the Charlottesville Academies, and was graduated from the state and National Law School of Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1857. His legal preparation was finished in the office of Waldo & Hyde, in Tolland, where he was admitted to the Bar, on April 6, 1859, and he immediately located in Woodbury, where he has since been in active practice. He has been associated with Arthur D. Warner since 1883, was Judge of Probate continuously from 1861 to 1895 and re-elected in 1896, was State's Attorney for Litchfield county for twenty-two years from 1874 to 1896, and has been Chairman of the Litchfield County Bar, and President of Bar Library Association since 1891. Politically Mr.

JAMES HUNTINGTON.

Huntington is a Democrat. He filled the office of Representative to the Legislature during the years 1894–95, and was elected Senator for two years from the Sixteenth District in 1876. He has served as Worshipful Master of King Solomon's Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, of Woodbury, and also as Secretary and Treasurer. On January 6, 1863, he married for his first wife Rebecca Huntly Hurd of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, daughter of Edward and Annistine (Huntly) Hurd. She died February 28, 1865, aged twenty-eight years, leaving an infant daughter, Rebecca Annistine Huntington. On June 11, 1868, he wedded for his second wife Helen Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Norman and Eunice

(Thompson) Parker, and to this union were born two daughters: Eunice Eliza, born July 19, 1873, and Lucy Hammond Huntington, born June 21, 1875, who died September 21 of the same year.

HOLDEN, John, Lawyer, New York city, is of sterling Connecticut stock, his ancestors on both

JOHN HOLDEN.

sides having lived in the neighborhood of Norwich, Connecticut, for many generations. He is a son of Isaac and Esther (Stead) Holden, and is ninth in descent from Elder William Brewster. After graduating from the Bridgeport High School, he entered Yale College where he won a number of literary prizes, and graduated in the class of 1884. Subsequently he took a course at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1888. For two years after leaving college he was with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and following this period was engaged in newspaper work on the New York Tribune, New York Herald and San Francisco Examiner. From the date of his admission to the Bar he has practiced law with success in New York city, since about 1892 in partnership with F. Sturges Allen, a classmate and roommate at Yale. Mr. Holden has also been President of the Liberty Cycle Company for the last two years. He is a member of the New York Bar Association, the Yale Club of New York, the New Rochelle Yacht Club and many minor clubs and organizations. In politics he is an Independent Democrat. He was married November 22, 1892, to Florence Heywood. They have two children: Heywood and Arthur Ballou Holden.

HARRIMAN, Patrick Henry, M. D., a prominent physician of Norwich, was born in Calais, Washington county, Maine, March 17, 1860, son of Patrick and Bridget (Ryan) Harriman. His parents were natives of Ireland and both emigrated to the United States when young. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Winchendon, Massachusetts, was graduated from Holy Cross College, Worcester, with the class of 1881, taking the highest honors and receiving the bachelor's degree. He pursued his first course in medicine at

P. H. HARRIMAN.

the Dartmouth Medical School, was graduated from the University of New York in March 1884, and in the following June was honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of A. M. After a few months as Assistant Physician at Sanford Hall, Flushing, Long Island, he located in Norwich, where he has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice

and is highly commended for his ability as a general practitioner. Dr. Harriman is visiting physician to the William W. Backus Hospital, and lecturer at the Training School for Nurses. He is a member of the State, County, and City Medical associations, the Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Foresters of America and several other benevolent societies. In politics he is an active supporter of the Democratic party and as candidate for Alderman in 1896 he ran ahead of his ticket by several hundred votes, lacking but seven ballots of being elected. On September 30, 1890, he married Bertha A. Congdon, youngest daughter of the well-known contractor, Gilbert C. Congdon. Mrs. Harriman died July 3, 1895.

HARRIS, Samuel, D. D., LL. D., Professor in the Yale Theological School, New Haven, was born in East Machias, Maine, June 14, 1814. He is the youngest of nine children of Josiah Harris and Lucy (Talbot) Harris. His father was a native of Boston, and on his mother's side he is descended from Peter Talbot, one of the first settlers of East Machias. He was fitted for college at Washington Academy in his native town, and was graduated from Bowdoin College with the degree of B. A. in 1833. For two years after graduation he was Principal successively of Limerick Academy, in Limerick, Maine, and of Washington Academy, in East Machias, Maine. He then entered the Theological School, Andover, Massachusetts, where he completed the course in 1838. He was then again Principal of Washington Academy three years. In December 1841, he was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Conway, Massachusetts, where he continued until 1851 when he was called to the pastorate of the South Congregational Church, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in the Theological School at Bangor, Maine, where he also served jointly with Professor George Shepard, D. D., as Pastor of the Central Church of Bangor. From 1867 to 1871 he was President of Bowdoin College, also filling the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in the Yale Divinity School. He retired from active work in instruction in 1896, and is now Professor Emeritus. He is the author of the following books: "Zaccheus, the Scriptural Plan of Systematic Benevolence" (a prize essay); "Christ's Prayer for the Glorification of his Redeemed, a Gift for Mourners"; "The Kingdom of Christ on Earth," lectures before the Andover Theological Seminary; "The Philosophical Basis of Theism", "The Self Revelation of God"; "God the Creator and Lord of All." He was married April 30, 1839, to Deborah Robbins Dickinson, of Amherst, Massachusetts. After her death he was married, October 11, 1877, to Mary Sherman Fitch, of New Haven, Connecticut.

SAMUEL HARRIS.

HOUSE, James Alford, Inventor, President of the House Corset Machinery Company, Bridgeport, was born in New York city April 6, 1838, son of Ezekiel Newton and Susanna (King) House. He inherited his faculty for invention. His paternal grandfather was James N. House, one of whose sons, Royal E. House, made the House name famous by inventing the first printing telegraph. That was in 1845 and the instrument was named after him. His name is also known in the history of other inventions, notably the telephone. James Alford House studied in schools in Little Meadows, Pennsylvania, and Oswego, New York. Soon he took up the study of architecture and then of mechanical engineering, in both of which he became proficient. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing

Company, of Bridgeport, being on the lookout for bright men, he readily found a position there where he remained for ten years. The great concern was then devoting its attention to making sewing machines which were improved from year to year,

JAMES A. HOUSE.

and here his inventive genius found full play. Mr. House devised button-hole and sewing machines together with other articles, taking out in all over three hundred patents. With one thing in particular did Mr. House show himself a leader in this progressive age, indeed, he may be said to have been in advance of his time. As early as 1866 he, with his brother Henry A. House, made a horseless steam carriage which they ran in and about the city of Bridgeport for months. There was no hill this carriage could not climb and it attained a speed of thirty-six miles an hour, or over one mile in one minute and forty seconds. He received permission from the city of Bridgeport to run it within the city limits. Today he is President of the House Corset Machinery Company of Bridgeport which was organized by him in 1884. In the Masonic Order he belongs to Corinthian Lodge, Jerusalem Chapter and Hamilton Commandery, No. 8. For two years he served his city as Alderman, in 1873 and 1874. In politics he is a Republican and his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. His wife whom he married in 1860, was Mary Francis Dimond. He has one daughter, Gertrude, who is the wife of Dr. James Douglass Gold, of Bridgeport.

JOHNSON, Cyril, Woolen Manufacturer, Stafford Springs, was born in West Stafford, Connecticut, December 17, 1831. He comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry and is the son of Cyril and Clarissa (McKinney) Johnson. His early education was obtained entirely in the schools of his native town where he proved himself an apt pupil. At the age of sixteen he began his life work by accepting employment in the card room of the Staffordville Woolen Company. After several years' service in this position he went to work at Fox's Mill in the same town. He remained with the latter mill for two years, but his previous good record caused his recall to the Staffordville Woolen Company, where he entered the finishing department and was soon

CYRIL JOHNSON.

promoted to be head of the department. In 1870 Mr. Johnson became part owner and Superintendent of the Phœnix Woolen Mill at Hydeville. After eleven years of successful business experience at Hydeville, he, with others, organized, in 1881, the Riverside Woolen Company at Stafford Hollow. Within a year he was elected President and agent

of the company, which offices he continues to hold. In 1888 he was the leading spirit in the organization of the Central Woolen Company. The Granite Cotton Mills property at Stafford Springs was purchased and transformed into a woolen mill and Mr. Johnson also became agent and President of this company. There are no more desirable mill properties in the State than those of the Riverside and Central Companies. Their substantial stone and brick buildings are provided with modern machinery and thoroughly equipped for the manufacture of high grade kerseys, meltons, cassimeres, cloakings, coverts and other woolen fabrics. The product of these mills is widely and favorably known, and the success which has been attained is directly attributable to Mr. Johnson's capable and intelligent management. In addition to his supervision of these companies he has lately been persuaded to accept the Presidency of the Warren Woolen Company at Stafford Springs. In the reorganization of this company Mr. Johnson's advice and business standing have been of very great value. Mr. Johnson takes an active interest in all public matters in his native town and has been a liberal promoter of every worthy object. He has, however, resolutely refused to accept political honors. He is a member of the Home Market Club of Boston, and a loyal defender of protection and the Republican doctrines. He belongs to the New York Wool Exchange and is a Director in the First National Bank of Stafford Springs. He was married May 21, 1857, to Julia C., daughter of Daniel Pinney, of Stafford. Their hospitable and attractive home is located at Stafford Hollow. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are greatly interested in the Stafford Public Library, whose building was presented by Mrs. Johnson to the Library Association. As has well been said of him, his peculiar genius in directing the policy of his mills has made him successful where others would have failed. During the recent business depression his mills were the only ones in his vicinity which were not shut down for a protracted period, and during the entire hard times, the wages of none of his employees were lowered, but were maintained as they were during the highly prosperous years of 1891–92. His relations with his employees have always been of the most cordial nature, and he has their respect and sincere affection. Although nearly seventy years old he looks at least fifteen years younger. His genial manner, sympathetic nature, generous disposition, frank and business-like methods make him unusually esteemed by all who have the privilege of his acquaintance. He is especially beloved by the many young men to whom his guidance and assistance have been of lasting benefit.

KELLOGG, Minot Crofoot, Vice-President of the Patterson Hardware Company, New York, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, December 17, 1834, son of Matthew and Electa (Crofoot) Kellogg. He is a descendant of Daniel Kellogg, born in 1638, was an early settler in Norwalk, Connecticut and a Selectman in 1670, and died in 1713.

M. C. KELLOGG.

He had a son, Samuel Kellogg, born in 1673, and the line continues through the latter's son, Gideon Kellogg, born in 1717. Isaac Kellogg, son of Gideon and grandfather of Minot C. Kellogg, rendered able service to the cause of American independence as a soldier, and his name appears upon the pension rolls. Matthew Kellogg, the father, who was born September 22, 1792, was a prosperous farmer of New Canaan and lived to the advanced age of ninety years. Minot Crofoot Kellogg was reared upon the homestead farm and acquired such education as was afforded by the town schools. At the age of nineteen he went to New York city where he entered the employ of Patterson Brothers, hardware dealers,

commencing as office boy and working his way forward, step by step, to the position of senior clerk, and at length to an equal partnership in the business. In 1884 the concern was incorporated under its present style and he was elected its Vice-President. Mr. Kellogg is President of the Co-operative Building Bank of New York, a position formerly occupied by the late Hon. James W. Wyatt, of Norwalk, and among its directors are several prominent Connecticut men including Ex-Governor Lounsbury and the present Lieutenant-Governor of New York, Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff. Mr. Kellogg is also Vice-President of the Bank of Mount Vernon (New York), a Director of the East Chester Bank, and of various other institutions, is one of the managers of the Mount Vernon Hospital and President of the Board of Trustees of the First Methodist Church. His business interests necessitated his removal from Connecticut in 1874, and since that year he has resided in Mount Vernon, New York. The moral and religious institutions of the community in which he lives have in him an earnest and a liberal helper, and the only organization in the Metropolis with which he is said to affiliate is the Hardware Club. Politically he is a Republican. On September 24, 1863, Mr. Kellogg married for his first wife Emily E., daughter of Charles E. and Abigail Ann Disbrow, of Norwalk. They had two sons and two daughters of whom the latter survive: Mildred C., the oldest, married Samuel W. Bertine, October 24, 1893, and has one son, Edwin Wilbur, born August 1, 1897; and the younger daughter is attending the Mt. Vernon High School. His first wife died February 8, 1889, and on January 7, 1891, he married Mary L., daughter of the late William H. Tallmadge, of New Canaan, Connecticut.

KEENEY, George Edward, of Somerville, Paymaster-General on Governor Cooke's staff, was born in Manchester, Connecticut, March 22, 1849, son of Rockwell and Leonora (Gowdy) Keeney. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Alexander Keeney, who was made a Freeman in Wethersfield in 1667 and died in 1680, and from him the line is traced through Joseph, Ashbel 1st, Ashbel 2d, and Ashbel 3d, to Rockwell Keeney. George E. Keeney attended the common schools until he was thirteen years old, at which time he began work in a woolen factory, and was thus employed about five years. After a year's course at the Cheshire Military Academy he became associated with his father in the woolen business and has been identified with the trade since 1868. He was a member of the State Senate for the years 1889–90 and 1893–94, was appointed to his present position on the Governor's staff in 1897, and in politics he is a Republican. Mr. Keeney was made a Mason in 1870. On August 13, 1873, he married Ellen Denison of Mystic, Connecticut. They have two children:

GEORGE E. KEENEY.

Elizabeth E., a graduate of Smith College, class of 1897; and Raymond G. Keeney, a student at Yale University, class of 1900.

KENT, John Bryden, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Putnam, Connecticut, was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, November 16, 1845, son of Alexander and Olivia (Archibald) Kent. His paternal ancestors came originally from Alloa, Scotland, settling first in New England and later in Nova Scotia, and his mother's family, the Archibalds, who were English, arrived in that province in 1762, locating in Truro, where she was born. John Bryden Kent attended the public schools, graduated at the Truro Academy, and fitted for college at a private preparatory school for boys. His professional studies were pursued at the Harvard University Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1869. In 1887 he took a private course of practical instruc-

tion in gynecology at Bellevue Hospital, New York, spent the winter of 1890 and 1891 studying pathology and bacteriology at the University of Berlin, Germany, his time being occupied in laboratory work, clinics and lectures, and in 1896 he took a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic School of Medicine, New York. In 1896 he located in Putnam where he has practiced medicine continuously, and has become closely identified with the city and its public institutions. Dr. Kent is Examining Physician or Deputy-Coroner, was United States Pension Examiner under the Harrison Administration, was for two years a member of the State Board

JOHN B KENT.

of Medical Examiners appointed by the Connecticut Medical Society, is examining Surgeon for most of the leading life and accident insurance companies, Post Surgeon of the Connecticut National Guard, and Physician and Surgeon to the Day-Kimball Hospital. He is connected with the American and State Medical societies, of Israel Putnam Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Arcanum Club and other similar organizations, and is a member of the Baptist Church. He has served with ability upon the School Board for fifteen years, and is a member of the High School Committee, and in politics is a Republican. On September 5, 1872, he married Helen Abbie Manning, only daughter of Hon. James W. and Emily Manning of Putnam. They have one son: James Manning Kent, born August 14, 1876, and now in his Junior year at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

LOGAN, Walter Seth, Attorney-at-Law, New York city, was born in Washington, Connecticut, April 15, 1847, son of Seth Savage and Abigail Serene (Hollister) Logan. His ancestors were among the first settlers in ancient Woodbury, the original settlement in Litchfield county. They came first to Watertown, Massachusetts, thence to Wethersfield, Connecticut, thence to Stratford, thence to Woodbury. In each case the movement was a religious one, the church dividing on some doctrinal point and the minority moving off to form a new settlement. The ancestors of General and Senator Sherman were in all these migrations and their names are found in the cemetery at Woodbury. On the maternal side Mr. Logan's genealogical record is quite complete. He is the seventh generation from Lieutenant John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister. Lieutenant Hollister was born in 1612, and died in April 1665. From there the line descends to Stephen and Abigail (Treat) Hollister, to Gideon and Rebecca (Sherman) Hollister, to Captain Gideon and Patience (Hurd) Hollister, to Sherman P. and Sarah (Ford) Hollister, to Sherman and Patty (Nettleton) Hollister, the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Walter S. Logan's father, Seth S. Logan, who died in 1887, was prominent in Democratic politics and for more than twenty years was a member in one branch or the other of the Connecticut Legislature, and was an intimate friend of many of Connecticut's most famous public men, who were frequent visitors at his house. Mr. Logan thus considers that he has inherited both his political and his liberal religious views, as he is a descendant of the Reverend John Hollister of Wethersfield whose trial for heresy is noted in the histories of the state. Young Logan received his early education at The Gunnery at Washington, Connecticut, going from there to the Fort Edward, New York, Institute, thence to the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1870. He then studied law at the Harvard Law School where he was graduated in 1871, and in the following year took the degree of B. L. at the Columbia Law School. He is probably the only

graduate to hold a sheepskin from the three great universities of Yale, Harvard and Columbia. The circumstances of his coming to New York are related here in his own words: "It was in September 1871 at Cambridge. I had graduated at the Law School in July of that year, but came back intending to spend another year in a post-graduate course. I arrived a day or two after the beginning of the term. I had enjoyed during the year the special friendship of Professor C. C. Langdell, Dean of the Law School, a formerly distinguished practicing lawyer of New York and associate of Mr. James C. Carter. When I reached my room in Cambridge in September 1871, I found a note from Professor Langdell asking me to call at his room at once whether it was night, day, or Sunday. I took him at his word, and aroused him from his bed within ten minutes after I had received his note. He said to me that his friend, Mr. James C. Carter, had lately visited him and desired him to select from the graduates of the law school some person to fill a particularly important and delicate position in his office in New York. Professor Langdell added, 'I have held this position for you and it is yours if you will take it, but you must decide at once; Mr. Carter is waiting. You know how much I would like to have you with me for another year, but this is an opportunity which I do not think you can afford to lightly pass over.' I said, 'I will take it.' This was eleven o'clock at night. I had not unpacked my trunk and took a carriage, paid the Jehu an extra dollar and caught the midnight train for New York. The next morning at nine o'clock, I met Mr. Carter in his office in New York and went to work with Mr. Carter and Mr. O'Conor on the famous Jumel case, which occupied for several years thereafter so much of the time and attention of the New York courts. I was able to do good work in that case and through it to make for myself a position in the New York Bar; but more than all else, I was able to win the intimate and enduring friendship of Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr. James C. Carter, the thing which in my whole career I have valued most." Since that time Mr. Logan has been in the active practice of his profession and has been entrusted with much important litigation. Among the well known cases in which he has been retained are the Wirt and the Waterman Fountain Pen cases, the Chesebrough Estate and the Phelps Estate litigations, the Andrew J. Davis will case, the Myerle vs. the United States suit, the Van Ingen libel suits, and the water right controversies in the South West. These latter suits have brought him much business in Mexico. He has become a student of Mexican politics and is now engaged, as a pastime, in writing a history of Mexico. His practice frequently also takes him to Washington in the arguing of cases before the United States Supreme Court, and he is widely recognized as an advocate of rare ability. On commencing the practice of law he was for a time associated with Alfred C. Chapin, and later with Horace E. Deming and Salter S. Clark. His present firm of Logan, Demond & Harby has offices at 58 William street, New York city, Marx E. Harby and Charles M. Demond being the other members of the firm. He finds time to do quite a little literary work, and has published the following papers: An Argument for an Eight Hour Law, Nationalism, Needed Modifications of the Patent Laws, A Working Plan for an International Tribune, Peonage in Mexico, The Siege of Cuautla, the Bunker Hill of Mexico, and a Mexican Law Suit. He is also an orator of no mean reputation and is in frequent demand on public occasions. This year (1897) he delivered the oration before the literary societies of Washington and Lee University on the Mission of the Saxon Scholar. His paper delivered before the Social Science Association on the intricacies of

WALTER S. LOGAN.

the Latin Code, showed wide research and brought him many appreciative letters from prominent members of the Bar. Not less appreciated and comprehensive was his report as Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Law of the American Bar Association at Cleveland in 1897 on the subject of A Broader Basis of Credit, while his address in 1896 as Vice-President of the New York State Bar Association was an eloquent plea for international arbitration, and elicited universal commendation, among others a special letter from Sir Julian Pauncefote of the British Embassy. In his friendships and his social relations Mr. Logan has been particularly fortunate. On the occasion of his fiftieth birthday, in April 1897, he was given a happy surprise in the presentation of a very handsome loving cup engraved with the names of the givers, among which are such well-known names as John Fiske, Ex-Postmaster-General Wilson, Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister to the United States, General Horace Porter, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and Judges Daily, Truax and Bartlett of the Supreme Court of New York. Mr. Logan is a member of many clubs, as is most natural in one of so wide a circle of friends to whom he is known as a prince of good fellows. He is one of the founders of the Lawyers' Club and the Reform Club and is also a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Lotos, Nineteenth Century, New York Yacht, New York Athletic, Colonial, Marine and Field, and Adirondack League clubs of New York, Cosmos Club of Washington, Hamilton of Brooklyn, and Fort Orange Club of Albany. He also belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Founders and Patriots, Geographical Society, Historical Society and Academy of Sciences. He is Vice-President of the New York State Bar Association, and of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married April 13, 1875, to Eliza Preston Kenyon of Brooklyn. Three children have been born to them: Hollister, Janette, and Walter Seth Logan, Jr.

MacLAREN, William Stevenson, M. D., Litchfield, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, January 1, 1866, son of Chaplain Donald, United States Navy, and Elizabeth Stockton (Green) MacLaren. His paternal ancestry were originally members of a clan of Scotch Highlanders whose principal seat was upon the shores of Loch Voil. His great-grandfather, Finlay MacLaren (born 1750, died in 1810 at Manlius, New York), of Balquidder, married Margaret Campbell, of Calander, Scotland. They had ten children: Mary, died in infancy; Margaret, born September 1, 1787, married Oliver Ripley Strong, died April 15, 1827, at Onondaga, New York; John, died in infancy; Janet, died in infancy; Christine, born May 6, 1792, married Hon. James R. Lawrence, of Syracuse, New York; Donald Campbell, D. D., born October 3, 1794, died May 7, 1882; Mary; Malcolm McNeil, D. D., born 1798, of Auburn, New York; William; and the Reverend John Finlay MacLaren, LL. D., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, father of the Rt. Rev. William E. MacLaren,

WILLIAM S. MacLAREN.

Bishop of Chicago. Donald Campbell MacLaren, the grandfather, was born in New York city, October 3, 1794 (died May 7, 1882), was graduated from Union College in 1813, and was a student of astrology under Reverend John Mason in New York city. He married Jane Stevenson, born in 1803, daughter of William and Mary (McNeil) Stevenson, and had a family of ten children, namely: Finlay, born 1831, died 1862; Malcolm M., born 1838, died 1861; Reverend William S., born 1824, died 1874; James, born 1841, died 1861; Margaret, born 1826, died 1863; John; General Robert W., born 1828, died 1886; Mary, born 1836, married Edward Richardson; Jeanie, married Reverend R. Kirby; and

Donald MacLaren, born 1834. The father was born March 7, 1834, and became a Chaplain in the United States Navy in 1863, retiring from active duty March 7, 1896. He married Elizabeth Stockton Green, born January 14, 1838, daughter of Jacob, M. D., and Ann Eliza (McCulloch) Green, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Green, born in England in 1606, and died in Malden, Massachusetts, December 19, 1667. Lieutenant Henry Green, the next in line, was born in 1638, and died September 19, 1717. He married Esther Hasse, and his son, Jacob Green, who was born May 10, 1689, and died in Malden, July 19 1723, married Dorothy Lynde, July 8, 1713. Jacob Green, D. D., who was born in 1721, and died in 1790, was a graduate of Harvard University and was the founder and Pastor of a Presbyterian church in Hanover, New Jersey. While Pastor of the small country church at Hanover he increased his income in various ways. He opened a small school; held the public office of Proctor; and as there was no physician in the place, he read a little medicine and practiced "physick." He also bought the country mill in connection with which was a small distillery. On this account one of his waggish Philadelphia friends having occasion to write him, addressed the letter, "To Jacob Green, Preacher, Teacher, Proctor, Doctor, Miller, Distiller, Hanover, New Jersey." He was one of the original members and for many years President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University. On October 19, 1757, he married Elizabeth Pierson. She was a daughter of John Pierson, who was son of Reverend Abram, 2d, and Abigail (Clark) Pierson, and grandson of Reverend Abram, 1st, and Anne (Cartwright) Pierson. Reverend Abram Pierson, 1st, was an Englishman who graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1632, and arrived at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1640. Reverend Abram Pierson, 2d, was born in Lynn in 1641, and died in 1707. He with several others originated the idea of founding an institution of learning to be located not further east than Saybrook, nor further west than New Haven. He was selected to be its Rector or President, and in his letter of acceptance he said that he durst not refuse such a service for God and his generation, but submitted himself to take the charge. He was President of Yale University from 1701 to 1707. Reverend Jacob, D. D., and Elizabeth (Pierson) Green were the parents of Reverend Ashbel Green, D. D., LL. D., who was born in 1762 and died in 1848, was graduated from Princeton in 1783 in the presence of General Washington and the members of the Continental Congress, and was Valedictorian of his class. He was the first Chaplain of one of the houses of Congress, holding office until the Capitol was removed to Washington, and was President of Princeton University from 1812 to 1822. His first wife was Elizabeth Stockton, his second Christina Anderson, and his third was Mary McCulloch. To his first union were born two sons: Jacob, M. D.; and James Sproat Green, LL. D., who married Isabella McCullough and was the father of Hon. Robert Stockton Green, M. C., and Governor of New Jersey. Jacob Green, M. D., maternal grandfather of Dr. MacLaren, was Professor of Chemistry at Princeton University, and one of the founders and Professor of the same department of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Reverend Donald and Elizabeth McLaren had a family of seven children: Donald Campbell, born in 1859; Anna Green, born in 1861; Elizabeth Stockton, born in 1826; William Stevenson, M. D., the subject of this sketch; Malcolm McNeil, born in 1869; Alice McMurrin, born in 1872; and Isabella Williamson, born in 1874. William Stevenson MacLaren fitted for college at Professor Hastings' West Philadelphia Academy, and was graduated from Princeton with the degree of A. B. in 1886 receiving his Master's degree in 1889. He completed his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1889, and after serving upon the staff of the Fourth Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital from April of that year until April 1891, located in Litchfield, where he has since been in practice. He is a member of the County and State Medical Society and the American Medical Association; also of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital and non-resident member of the New York State Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican. On June 14, 1892, he married Louisa Cobane of New York, and she died July 13, 1896, leaving two children: Lydia Cobane, born June 2, 1894; and William Stevenson, Jr., born June 16, 1896.

McCOLLUM, Fenelon, Manufacturer of Church Organs, Rockville, Connecticut, was born in Rockville, October 5, 1841, of Scotch descent, son of Erastus and Harriet (Bosworth) McCollum. About 1835 Erastus McCollum moved from Manchester to Rockville, and built the first house on Brooklyn street, and also erected a barn in the rear of what is now Rock Mill. It was in this barn in 1841 that

the first church organ was set up by his sons, Seldon, Julius and Henry, all the different parts of the organ being made by them in their father's workshop. The brothers grew to be experts in organ building, and made a name for themselves as reed makers and voicers of rare ability. The services of the McCollum Brothers were in great demand by various organ manufacturers among whom were the firms of Hook & Hastings of Boston, Johnson & Son of Westfield, Massachusetts, and the Mansfield Organ Pipe Works at Mansfield. The youngest of the McCollum Brothers, Fenelon, received his education at the Rockville High School and later

FENELON McCOLLUM.

followed in his brothers' footsteps. He conceived the idea of making the manufacture of the organ pipes a separate industry, and in 1871 started this independent business. He and his brother Henry carried on this industry in the Milliard Mill at Merrow, supplying action work as well as pipes to builders. In 1876 the business was removed to the ell part of the Brigham Mill, at Mansfield Depot, and the firm name of the Mansfield Organ Pipe Works was adopted. The business soon demanded more room and the whole mill was leased, later in 1889, the whole mill property, tenement houses as well as mill, became the property of Mr. McCollum and also in 1892-93 a new four-story factory was erected to accommodate the rapidly growing business. In 1890 Henry McCollum was obliged to retire from business, and died soon afterwards. In 1896 the mills were burned down, but with his energy Mr. McCollum erected new ones, and equipped the factories with the latest improvements in machinery. Mr. McCollum is an inventor and patentee himself and has made special machinery for some of the work. The factories are the best equipped in the country for the manufacture of organ pipes, and constitute the largest manufactory of wood pipes in the world. About four hundred thousand feet of the best Michigan pine is used a year. The skill and care with which each part of the work is attended places them at the head of their industry. Mr. McCollum has always been active in religious and moral affairs, and the result of his labors is very apparent in the section of the town occupied by his industry. Mr. McCollum is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workman. In politics descended from old Whig stock, he has always been identified with the Republican party, and greatly interested in political issues, even as a boy taking an active part in the Fremont campaign, but he always refrained from holding office. He was married December 15, 1870, to Mary Elizabeth Carpenter of New Britain, Connecticut, who died some twenty years later. He again married in 1896 Minnie Louise Bowers, of Mansfield, Connecticut, where he at present resides. There are no living children from either union.

ROBINSON, Henry Cornelius, LL. D., Mayor of Hartford 1872-74, was born in Hartford, August 28, 1832, son of David Franklin and Anne (Seymour) Robinson, both of whom were descendants from the Puritans. On his father's side there are in the family: Thomas Robinson who settled in Guilford in 1667; David Robinson, one of the founders of Durham, and Colonel Timothy Robinson, one of the leading promoters of the Revolutionary War, besides the Coes, Roses, Johnsons and Millers. Through his mother he descends from Elder William Brewster, of Plymouth Colony, Captain George Denison, Governor John Webster, Richard Treat, Colonial Patentee in the Charter of 1662, and Richard Seymour who came to Hartford in 1639 and is said to be of noble descent. Mr. Robinson was fitted for college in the Hartford Grammar School and the Hartford Public High School. On his graduation at Yale in 1853 he received the degree of A. B.

which has since been supplemented with those of A. M. and LL. D. Taking up the study of law in his brother's office, he was admitted to practice in 1855. Three years later he founded a partnership with his brother Lucius F., which continued till his brother's death in 1861, after which time he managed his fast increasing business alone till his sons returned from college and law school, when they were taken into partnership one after the other. The firm is known far beyond the confines of the state. With all his regular business requirements Mr. Robinson has found time for the cultivation of science and literature. To him belongs the credit

HENRY C. ROBINSON.

of first making an intelligent study of fish culture in the state and he was an original fish commissioner, appointed by Governor Hawley in 1866. The first artificial hatch of American shad, now such an important industry, was made under his direction. Mr. Robinson was made Mayor of Hartford, usually a Democratic city, in 1872. His administration was notable for its purity and efficiency; business principles prevailed and the interests of the taxpayers were well cared for. In 1879 he was chosen Representative in the General Assembly. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he was recognized as his party leader in the House. He has been a Republican since the party was established. Three times he has been nominated for Governor by acclamation, once in the spring of 1876, again in the fall of that year and the third time in 1878; the last nomination he declined. He was a member of the National Convention in Chicago in 1880 when he took an active part in framing the platform. He was Commissioner for Connecticut at the Constitutional Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1887. He is a Director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of the Pratt & Whitney Company, of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, and of the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance & Inspection Company; a Trustee of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company and a member of the Hartford Board of Trade. He is a member of the Hartford Tract Society, and a trustee of the Wadsworth Atheneum and of the Hartford Grammar School. He is also the Vice-President of both the Connecticut Bar Association and of the County Bar Association; Ex-President of the Hartford Yale Alumni Association and one of the founders of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution. His grace and power as an orator have caused him to be called upon to make many memorial, welcome and dedication addresses. He was the memorial orator at the local obsequies of both President Garfield and General Grant, and has delivered eulogies upon such prominent members of the Bar as Judge Storrs, Ex-Governor R. D. Hubbard, Judge L. P. Waldo and C. E. Cole. His orations at the unveiling of two Putnam statues alone entitle him to a high position among men of eloquence, while a number of his Memorial Day addresses have received wide circulation. He married Eliza Niles, daughter of John F. Trumbull of Stonington, August 28, 1862. His children are: Lucius F., Lucy T., wife of Sidney T. Miller of Detroit; Henry S., John T. and Mary S. Robinson.

ROBERTSON, George Eustis, Assistant Secretary of the American Real Estate Company, New York city, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 23, 1858, son of James Thomas and Mary Jane (McClelland) Robertson. He comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry, his grandfather on the paternal side coming to this country from Edinburgh in 1810. His father was born in New York city in 1818, and his mother was a native of Paisley, Scotland, coming to America in 1822 at the age of four. Young Robertson was sent to the public school in

New Haven, and later attended the Eaton Grammar School and the Hillhouse High School of New Haven. While still a schoolboy he served as an errand boy in stores, and at the age of eighteen became a clerk in a retail hat store in New Haven Here he remained seven years, and in 1883 became a wholesale hat salesman in New York city. Thus he remained for another seven years when he became private Secretary to Professor William R. Harper, then professor at Yale. On the latter's election to the Presidency of University of Chicago, Mr. Robertson went to Chicago, and there served President Harper in a similar capacity. From 1890 to 1893 he was Cashier

GEO. EUSTIS ROBERTSON.

and Business Manager of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, and from 1893 to 1895 was Cashier and Assistant Registrar of the University of Chicago. During a part of 1892 and 1893 he was a special student in the Chicago University, and from 1890 to 1895 was the Secretary of the American Publishing Society of Hebrew. In 1895 Mr. Robertson became interested in social questions concerning co-operative forms of business, and in that year resigned from his position of trust at Chicago, and accepted his present office as Assistant Secretary of the American Real Estate Company at New York. The distinct success of this company has justified the foresight and wisdom of his decision. The company has developed the beautiful suburban property at Park Hill, overlooking the Hudson, and, with its system of co operation and combination of the capital of small investors, offers a most safe and profitable form of accumulative investment. Mr. Robertson is a member of Hiram Lodge No. 1 Free and Accepted Masons of New Haven, Lincoln Council, National Union of Chicago, "O. O." Chapter, Sigma Chi Fraternity, and has been a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven, of the Sons of Connecticut of Chicago, of which he was Secretary, the Blaine and Review clubs of Chicago, and the Park Hill Country Club, of Yonkers, New York. While in New Haven he was clerk of the First Baptist Church of New Haven, and in Chicago served in the same capacity at the Hyde Park Baptist Church. Mr. Robertson was married June 22, 1887, to Agnes Eugenia Smith, of New Haven. They have two children: George Percival, born July 12, 1889, and Agnes Eugenia Robertson, born January 11, 1892.

REYNOLDS, James Bronson, of New York city, is a son of Reverend William T. Reynolds, for thirty years Pastor of the Congregational Church at North Haven, Connecticut. His mother was Sarah Maria Painter, daughter of Alexis Painter of West Haven, Connecticut. The ancestors of both parents had lived in West Haven over a hundred years. He was born in Kiantone, New York, March 17, 1861, and received his early education at the village school in North Haven, Connecticut. After preparing for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, he pursued an academic course at Yale college, graduating in the class of 1884. He then took a theological course, graduating from the Yale Divinity School in the class of 1888, which study was followed by one year of further graduate study at Yale in philosophy and theology. The next four and a half years he spent abroad, visiting universities in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association and occupied himself with studies in social science and European higher education, during which time he was in every country in Europe except Spain and Portugal, and met leading university men and practical reformers in all the countries visited. On his return from Europe he was offered a university position as Lecturer in Pedagogics and Manager of University Extension. But after a year in California for the

benefit of his health, he entered the University Settlement in New York city, and in May 1894 accepted the position of Head Worker of the University Settlement and Fellow of Sociology at Columbia College. This position he still holds. The University Settlement is an educational institution which seeks to bring men and women of the educated classes into contact with those less fortunately circumstanced, for mutual instruction and improvement, and for the good of the entire community. Mr. Reynolds was a member of the Committee of Seventy in the New York Municipal Campaign of 1894, and was a member of the Committee of Fif-

J. B. REYNOLDS.

teen to draw up plans for the campaign of 1897. Subsequently he was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, which carried on the independent campaign in behalf of Hon. Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York. The only office he ever held was that of School Trustee in the Tenth Ward of New York. After holding this for a year, he united in a successful attempt to secure the passage of a law abolishing the office of Ward Trustee throughout the entire city. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Century, Social Reform and the City clubs and the National Municipal Reform League. He is unmarried.

STERLING, John William, Attorney-at-Law, New York city, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, May 12, 1844, son of Captain John William and Catherine Tomlinson (Plant) Sterling. His ancestors on the paternal side number many honorable and distinguished names, and were prominent in the history of Stratford and Bridgeport. His mother was the daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Plant. Young Sterling received his early education at the Stratford Academy, where he was graduated valedictorian of his class. He then entered Yale College where he was graduated with high honors, taking one of the Townsend prizes, and becoming a member of the Skull and Bones Society. After graduation he spent a year in a special course of study in English literature and history under President Porter of Yale. He entered the Columbia Law School in 1865 and was graduated with the class of 1867, for the second time in his career having the honor of delivering the valedictory address of his class. He was at once admitted to the Bar and in October of the same year entered the office of David Dudley Field, the distinguished leader of the New York Bar, as his youngest clerk. He left this office in May 1868 to take the position of managing clerk in another office, but in December of that year returned and was taken into full partnership with the firm of Field & Shearman, of which David Dudley Field was the senior member. He immediately engaged in active practice. The firm did a business of immense volume and importance and was widely recognized as one of the leading law firms of the United States. Mr. Sterling sprang at once into prominence and rose in his profession with a rapidity rarely equalled in the history of the Bar. In September 1873 Mr. Field retired from the firm and left for a journey around the world Mr. Sterling and Thomas G. Shearman then formed a partnership under the name of Shearman & Sterling, which has continued until the present time. The firm has been continuously engaged in important litigation and has achieved distinguished success. In 1876 they were retained in the numerous suits which grew out of the gold panic of 1869. Perhaps the most famous of their cases was the defence of Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, of which they had entire charge. Messrs. William M. Evarts, Benjamin F. Tracy and other famous men were also associated with them as counsel but every detail of the case was under the personal supervision of Messrs. Shearman and Sterling. The proceedings which began in 1874 and were

finished in December 1876, resulted in the defeat of Mr. Beecher's adversaries, and their payment of costs. In the last few years Mr. Sterling's time has been largely employed as counsel for trust estates and large corporations. He has been retained in the formation, foreclosure or reorganization of many important railroads and corporations, including the International & Great Northern Railroad Company of Texas in 1879, the New York & Texas Land Company in 1880, the South Carolina Railroad Company in 1881, the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1881, the Chicago, St. Louis &

JOHN W. STERLING.

Pittsburg Railroad Company in 1882, the Great Northern Railroad Company in 1890 and the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad Company in 1896. He has also been retained as counsel for many British corporations and investors including the City of Glasgow Bank, the Arizona Copper Company and some of the great cattle companies. In the management of the affairs of these extensive interests Mr. Sterling has shown not only legal acumen and research but a genius for organization and a business ability of rare quality. These qualities have made his services invaluable to a long list of individual clients and he has frequently been called upon to act as trustee for important interests. Mr. Sterling is known as a lover of books, and besides a very complete law library has an extensive collection of rare and valuable volumes. He has always taken a loyal interest in his Alma Mater and a few years since devised and superintended the erection of Osborn Hall, the gift of one of his clients to Yale. He has a taste for building and improvement and is now busy in the projecting and carrying out of extensive plans for the foundation of benevolent institutions, although uniformly avoiding publicity in his work. In 1893 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale, but he has always avoided political office or public prominence of any kind outside of his profession. He is a member of the following clubs and societies: Metropolitan, Union League, Union, University, Lawyers, Down Town Association, New York Yale Club, Riding, Tuxedo, New England Society, American Fine Arts Society, Alpha Delta Phi Society and Phi Beta Kappa Society. Mr. Sterling has never married.

SPAULDING, Jay Ellery, General Manager of the New England Pin Company, Winsted, was born in Northampton, New York, August 15, 1846, son of Lockwood and Mary Ann (Spaulding) Spaulding. He acquired a common school education, and in 1866 became a clerk in a hardware store in Winsted, later associating himself in business with J. J. Whiting, and S. F. Dickerman, a partnership which lasted two years. Going to Grand Rapids, Michigan, he was for the succeeding two years connected with The Old National Bank in that city and upon his return to Winsted he purchased an interest with J. G. Wetmore in the New England Pin Company, first acting as general office man, later as Secretary, and since the death of Mr. Wetmore he has had the entire management of the concern, which is one of the principal business enterprises in Winsted. He is President of the Morgan Silverplate Company, stockholder and director in several other business enterprises, is agent of the estate of his late associate, J. G. Wetmore, and is regarded as one of the most able and successful business men in Litchfield county. He was a member of the committee which had charge of the water improvements, and is a Trustee of the Memorial Park and Soldiers' Monument associations. For many years he has been Burgess and Warden of the Borough of Winsted, Treasurer of the Town of Winchester for the past seven years, and was a member of the Legislature

in 1895, serving upon the Committee on Incorporations and as Clerk of the Litchfield County Representatives. In politics he is an active supporter of the Republican party. He is prominently identified with the Fire Department and one of the Vice-Presidents of the State Association; and also belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Spaulding has married twice: his first wife, whom he married May 9, 1872, was Eliza R. Wetmore, who died February 11, 1890, leaving two children: Louisa W. and John W. Spaulding, who died March 27, 1895. On June 30, 1892, he was again married to Grace

J. E. SPAULDING.

W. Hopkins. Louisa W. Spaulding was married in June 1895, to James W. Husted, of Peekskill, New York, son of the late J. W. Husted, the Bald Eagle of Westchester county.

SKIFF, Paul Cheseborough, M. D., Homœopathic Physician, New Haven, came from Kent in Litchfield county where in the old Skiff homestead, occupied for generations by his ancestors, he was born October 4, 1828. This venerable house, now owned by Dr. Skiff, replaced in 1766 the log structure erected by his great-grandfather, Nathan Skiff, who journeyed from Tolland into what was then the wilds of Connecticut, and located there in 1761, purchasing a large tract of land, a part of which is still known as Skiff Mountain. Dr. Skiff comes from Puritan stock, his parents being Luther and Hannah (Comstock) Skiff. On his father's side he is descended from James Skiff, first of the name in America, whose name appears among the records of Plymouth in 1636, and who was one of the founders of Sandwich and a Deputy from that town to the General Court. From this original ancestor the line descends to Nathan Skiff, who married Hepsibah Codman, to Stephen Skiff, whose wife was Elizabeth Hatch and who settled in Tolland in 1720, to Nathan Skiff, whose wife was Thankful Eaton, and who first settled in Kent, to Nathan Skiff, Jr., the grandfather of Dr. Skiff. Through his grandmother, Abigail Fuller, Dr. Skiff is lineally descended from Edward Fuller, one of the Mayflower pilgrims, and through his mother, Hannah Comstock, he traces his descent from Christopher Comstock of Fairfield 1661, and from Richard Platt of Milford, and a long line of Platts among which may be mentioned the founder of Plattsburgh. Young Skiff's boyhood was spent upon the old homestead at Kent. He attended the Academy at Kent, but at the age of fifteen having been offered an opportunity for a liberal education he took a four-years course at the Grand River Institute, Western Reserve, Ohio. On his return to Kent he began the study of medicine, but was obliged for several years to combine it with teaching and with managing the farm. He was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1856, and afterwards took a course in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he was under the instruction of the distinguished Professors Mutter, Pancoast, Meigs, and Dunglison, in a post-graduate course. Although educated in the principles of the Allopathic School his attention was early called to homœopathy and after a thorough and conscientious study of both schools of medicine he was led to embrace the tenets of the latter school. To this conclusion he was largely influenced by Dr. Herring of Philadelphia and his cousin Dr. Charles Skiff, one of the earliest homœopathic physicians of New Haven. Dr. Skiff began the practice of medicine in New Haven in 1859, where he has since continued in active and most successful practice. The qualities which have contributed to his success in his chosen profession have thus been summarized: "He combines skill in the healing art with prompt judgment, admirable foresight, inexhaustible good temper and an independent atti-

tude toward all theories of practice. Few people possess in such an eminent degree that personal magnetism which immediately attracts and retains the confidence of the invalid, that gentleness and promptness of relief which lingers so gratefully in

PAUL C. SKIFF.

the memory of the patient, and, more than all else, that charity which the doctor, above all men, is called upon so frequently to exercise towards his fellows in the humbler walks of life. Thousands of patients, young and old, rich and poor, bear testimony that Dr. Skiff possesses all these qualities and many others which are important factors in the success of the physician." Dr. Skiff has been a contributor to various medical journals and has taken an active interest in the Humane Society and many other worthy institutions. He was one of the founders of the State Homœopathic Society and was an incorporator and is now director and consulting physician of Grace Hospital, one of the most successful hospitals in New England. Dr. Skiff was married in June 1874 to Emma McGregor Ely of Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Skiff's great-grandfather was Reverend David Ely, D. D., of Lyme, Connecticut, a descendant of Richard Ely, first of the name in America. Her maternal grandfather was Reverend Thomas Punderson, a descendant of Deacon John Punderson, one of the seven pillars of the First Church of Christ in New Haven, and its deacon from 1689 to 1730. She is also related to Reverend Jedediah Mills, to the Treats, Atwaters, Bradleys, and many other prominent families. They have one daughter, Pauline Skiff, born in May 1880.

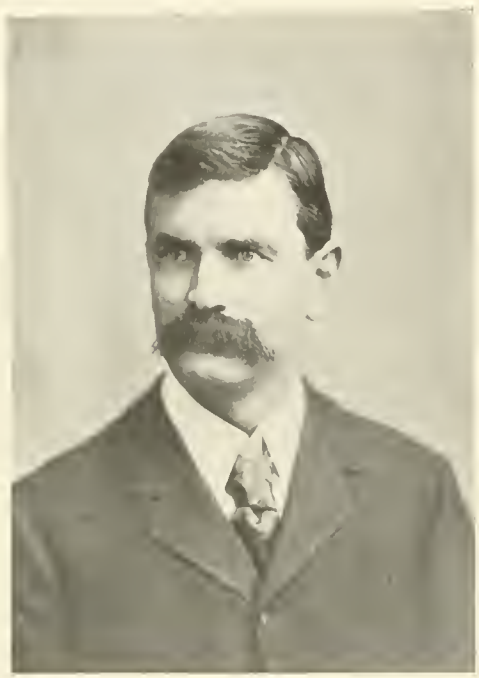
TIBBALS, Daniel Strong, Cabalt, for many years an extensive oakum manufacturer, was born in Old Haddam, Connecticut, May 10, 1817, son of Thaddeus and Lydia S. (Baily) Tibbals. He is a descendant of Eber Tibbals of Guilford, Connecticut. The parents reared a family of ten sons and four daughters who received religious training and all but one of whom united with the Congregational Church. Daniel S. Tibbals acquired a district school education, and at the age of eleven years obtained his first knowledge of the oakum business. He began the manufacture of that article previous to the advent of railroads and steamboats when the

D. S. TIBBALS.

product was shipped to New York in sailing vessels, and his active life has been devoted to that industry, he being at one time Superintendent of a Boston factory and also carrying on a factory at Bath, Maine, for a number of years, or until it was destroyed by fire. He has served with marked ability in various town offices, was elected Sheriff

in 1875; joining the State Militia in 1842, he rose to the rank of Captain. Mr. Tibbals joined the Congregational Church in 1841, and has since been an active and influential worker for the cause of religion and the moral welfare of the community. In 1841 he married for his first wife Sally M. Clark, daughter of Oliver Clark, and his second wife, whom he married in 1878, is a daughter of Daniel Seider of the state of Maine.

PATTISON, Alexander Thomas, Merchant, of Simsbury, was born in Simsbury, March 26, 1861,



A. T. PATTISON.

son of Joseph and Delia (Sceery) Pattison. On the paternal side he is of Scotch descent, his great-great-grandfather having migrated from Scotland and settled in County Antrim, North of Ireland, whence his grandfather and father came to this country in 1855. He was educated in the common schools and at Simsbury Academy, and at the age of nineteen, in 1880, began active life as a clerk in mercantile business. Since 1886 he has conducted a general merchandise business, under the firm name of Wilcox & Company, in his native town. Mr. Pattison was a Representative to the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1897. Politically he is a Republican. He was married October 7, 1885, to Ella R. Wilcox, of Simsbury. They have two daughters: Lucy W. and Julia E. Pattison.

TRUBEE, David, Wholesale Grocer, Bridgeport, was born in Fairfield, September 25, 1825, son of Samuel and Elisabeth (Curtiss) Trubee. His ancestors, with one exception, came from England in the early Colonial days. The coat of arms of his maternal ancestor was confirmed to John Curtis of London, Gentleman, May 9, 1632. His paternal ancestor came from Holland and settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, about 1700. Mr. Trubee's mother, as she sat at the spinning wheel, taught her children the Westminster Catechism with such fidelity that they could repeat both questions and answers. The district schools and the village academy prepared Mr. Trubee for a life of usefulness and the career of a successful business man. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in the wholesale grocery store of Daniel Sterling, Bridgeport, where he continued for several years. Then he accepted a position as clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Mortford & Trubee, the junior member of the firm being Mr. Trubee's eldest brother, Samuel. The firm, by strict attention to business, built up a large trade, seeking to increase which, they engaged Mr. Trubee to become their commercial traveller. He was one of the first two men in Bridgeport to engage in this line of work, and so successful was he in increasing the patronage of his employers that other concerns followed the example. Within three years from the time Mr. Trubee took the position of clerk, he was chosen junior member of the firm, and when Samuel Trubee retired two years later, the firm name was continued. The firm was dissolved in 1881, and Mr. Trubee became senior member of the firm of David Trubee & Company. In 1862, Mr. Trubee was elected a Director of the Pequonnock National Bank, of which he has been President since 1882. He was one of the fifteen founders of the Seaside Club, but is not now among the frequenters of that notable institution, since his chief delight after business hours is in the quiet of his beautiful home, Idlesea, at Seaside Park. He is a Royal Order Mason, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, being a descendant of Joseph Curtiss of Stratford, who served on one or more of the various committees of Stratford, appointed for patriotic work. The business of Mortford & Trubee outgrowing the brick building they occupied on Water

street, they built their present handsome stone structure on the same street where David Trubee & Company, Mr. Trubee still the senior member, conduct one of the largest wholesale stores in the state. On December 15, 1846, Mr. Trubee married

DAVID TRUBEE.

Susan, daughter of Captain Elisha, and Susan (Gifford) Doane, of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. She is descended from Lord De Gifford, who fought in the Crusades with Richard Coeur de Leon.

TERRY, Charles Appleton, an expert Patent Lawyer of New York, was born in South Weymouth, Massachusetts, March 2, 1858, son of Reverend James Pease and Catharine (Matson) Terry. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, and through his maternal grandmother, Phoebe (Ely) Matson, of the Ely family of Connecticut, his mother having been a cousin of Governor Buckingham of this state, and of the late Chief Justice Waite. Reverend James Pease Terry, the father, was a native of Enfield, Connecticut, and a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1834. Charles Appleton Terry attended the public schools of South Weymouth until ten years old when he went to reside in Lyme, Connecticut, his mother's old home. He continued his studies at the Lyme High School, fitted for his collegiate course at the Norwich Free Academy and was graduated from Amherst in the class of 1879. Three other members of the present generation are graduates of the same institution namely, Professor N. M. Terry, '67, now in charge of the department of Physics at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis; James L. Terry, M. D. '68, now of Philadelphia, and Reverend I. N. Terry, D. D., '71, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Utica, New York. Frank A. Terry, another brother, was graduated from the Yale Scientific School in 1876, and is a chemist in Philadelphia. In 1880 Charles A. Terry began the study of law in New York city, entering the office of Franklin L. Pope, the noted electrical expert and patent solicitor, entering at the same time the Columbia Law School from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B, in 1883, and was admitted to the New York Bar the same year. He was fortunate enough to be

CHARLES A. TERRY.

admitted to partnership with Mr. Pope, an association which offered unusual advantages to a young practitioner in that special line, and that he made the best use of such excellent opportunities has been plainly demonstrated by the rapid progress he has acquired. The firm did considerable business for the Westinghouse Electric Company of Pitts-

burg in 1886–87, and in 1888 Mr. Terry moved to that city to assume charge of their patent business. He was later retained as their solicitor and in 1891 became secretary and attorney of the reorganized Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, a position he still holds. In 1894 he returned to New York and aside from his above mentioned duties he is doing a large business as a solicitor of electrical patents and as an expert attorney in litigations growing out of the same, including the suits under the Tesla electric motor patents, the electric trolley and the alternating-current meter patents. In connection with the famous suit under the Edison "feeder main" patent, he was delegated to attend the commission sent to Glasgow for the purpose of examining Lord Kelvin, then Sir William Thomson, as an authority upon electrical subjects. While in college Mr. Terry was prominently identified with athletic sports, being President of the Amherst football team, and member of the principal societies. He is a member of the University, Harlem and Lawyers' clubs; of the Bar Association of New York, and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He was formerly a member of the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburg. In politics he is a Republican. On June 22, 1886, he married Marie E. Cady, of New Haven. They have two children: Catharine Louise and Matson Cady Terry.

TAYLOR, Henry Augustus, Railroad Constructor of Milford, was born in the city of New York on April 8, 1839. His father was Henry Johns Taylor, a member of the Scotch-Irish military family of that name, of County Tyrone, Ireland, which, as early as 1713, was represented in America by the forefathers of various men who have since been conspicuously connected with our history in Colonial times and the Revolutionary War. He is, moreover, descended on his mother's (Laura Thomas) side from the Fairbanks family of Connecticut, members of which immigrated here in 1633, over fifty participating in the wars of King Philip, the Lexington Alarm and the Revolution. The maternal line also connects him with Anneke Jans Bogardus and Nicholas DeVeaux, who was First Captain of the Watch in New York city, and built the palisades on the present line of Wall street; and others of equal note in the records of old New Amsterdam. His father, Henry Johns Taylor, above mentioned, removed to Jersey City when a young man and there he became quite prominent in the political affairs of the state of New Jersey, being Mayor of Jersey City several times and a member of the Legislature. In 1867 Henry A. Taylor went to the Northwest where he engaged in the construction of many of the railroad lines of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Nine years later he also became engaged in the construction of various railroad lines in Ohio, Kentucky and New York, and at present holds considerable proprietary interests in the railroad lines of these sections. Though warmly interested in all public affairs, Mr. Taylor has not taken an active part in politics, nor is he identified with the various social organizations

HENRY A. TAYLOR.

that win the patronage of men less seriously engaged. The enterprises that appeal to Mr. Taylor are those that in their very nature demand far-reaching vision and a sense of the public's need, with an ardent desire to satisfy it. The Mary Taylor Memorial Church, which he and his children erected in Milford and presented to the Methodist Episcopal congregation of that place, is one of the channels through which his large generosity has reached his townsmen. Another is the far-famed Taylor Library, founded by him in the same place; one of the most successful libraries of its size in the state, containing over ten thousand volumes and having a circulating membership of over twelve

hundred. Mr. Taylor has been twice married: first to Mary Anna, daughter of Christopher Meyer of New Brunswick, New Jersey, by whom he has four children, and later upon the death of his first wife, to Elizabeth Prudence Conrey of New York city, by whom he has had four children. Mr. Taylor's residence, Lauralton Hall at Milford, is one of the most elegant country homes in the state.

TILEY, CURTIS BATES, Dentist, New Haven, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, March 18, 1864, son of Stillman Jared and Ophelia (Bates)

CURTIS B. TILEY.

Tiley. Both his father and mother were of English descent, their ancestors being among the first Colonial settlers. One of his great-grandfathers served under Washington in the Revolutionary War. Charles Tiley, his paternal great-grandfather, was born in Essex, Connecticut, in 1750, and moved West. His son Charles Tiley was a master shipbuilder, born in Essex in 1787 and died in 1841. His son Stillman Jared Tiley, and father of Curtis Bates Tiley, born in 1830, is one of the prominent citizens of Essex at the present time. Curtis B. Tiley was educated in the common school and at Hill's Academy of Essex, after which he studied three years with a private tutor, with a view to a professional career. He then entered the Philadelphia Dental College where he was graduated in 1886. After graduation he located at Torrington, Connecticut. After four years of successful practice he decided to enter a wider field and moved to New Haven, April 1, 1890. Here he has become a specialist in his profession, and enjoys a select patronage from this and other cities. In politics he is a Republican and a member of the Republican League. He was married August 20, 1885, to Isabella Eliza Goslee. They have no children.

TRUMBULL, JAMES HAMMOND, Savant, Author and Librarian, of Hartford, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, on December 20, 1821. His father was Gurdon Trumbull, Esq., who early removed to Hartford and who died there in 1875. The family is one of the oldest and best in the country and the name carries with it notable associations as well as those bearing more particularly on scholarly achievements. Especially in New England has the stock flourished and its members have been identified with the events that have helped to make the country great in the fields of liberty and letters. Dr. Trumbull entered Yale in 1838 and though he did not graduate, his name was in 1850 entered in the class of 1842, a testimonial to the regard in which he is held. Among his classmates were the late Professor Hadley, one of Yale's most eminent sons, and Chief Justice Peters of Maine, one of the most brilliant of her graduates. Dr. Trumbull settled in Hartford in 1847 and was Assistant Secretary of the state from 1847 to 1852 and from 1858 to 1861, and Secretary of the state from 1861 to 1865 and State Librarian in 1854. Between 1850 and 1859 he brought out the three first volumes of the Connecticut Colony records, a work of great value, since taken up and carried along by Dr. Hoadley. It is a matter of great regret that he never wrote a history of Connecticut, a task he was uniquely qualified to undertake. In 1863 he was elected Librarian of the Watkinson Library of References; and one of the greatest works of his life has been the selection of the books that now make that a famous and exceedingly valuable library, worth many times its cost and no less a monument to Dr. Trumbull, who knew what and where to purchase, than to David Watkinson who furnished the wherewithal. "The Watkinson is known among the world's libraries," says the Hartford Courant in an article which appeared on August 5, 1897, and

it goes on to state that "he was friend and adviser of George Brinley, whose Brinley Library was one of the world's great book collections, and he was Mr. Brinley's executor, disposing of the books. The catalogue which he prepared was in itself a marvel of bibliographical information." The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1871. Sixteen years later Harvard followed Yale's example and Columbia conferred upon him an L. H. D. He was not a man content to suffer restrictions in the field of investigation. His information was apparently boundless as well as authentic and he had an indefatigable patience that served him well in his

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

exhaustive researches. Naturally he was recognized as an authority and consulted as such. A multitude of letters reached him yearly on a multitude of subjects from strangers who, all other sources of information failing, turned to him as to a living encyclopedia. He never failed those who were earnest in their desires for enlightenment and help. The branch of work which perhaps of all his indefatigable and varied labors in scholarship did most to carry his fame abroad, was that in the languages of the North American Indians. Yale University elected him lecturer on this subject and it was commonly said that he was the only living man who could read the version of the Bible translated for the Indians by John Eliot, the famous missionary to those tribes. For this Bible he prepared a dictionary and vocabulary, besides writing a number of works upon the Indian language. In the valuable library which he left is a copy of the Eliot Bible, the value of which is at least six hundred dollars. When Dr. Trumbull's books are sold, having been carefully catalogued for that purpose, the sale is likely to attract book-men from afar and near, for in many respects the collection is a rare and precious one. The Trumbull library is reputed to be the best Algonkin library in the country and probably in the world. To enumerate this great man's connections with learned societies all over the world, and the deserved scholastic honors that came to him with the years, is out of the scope of this sketch. In the American Antiquarian Society he was a conspicuous officer, a founder of the American Philological Association and for a year its President (1874–75). Other prominent societies with which he was connected are the National Academy of Science, the American Oriental Society and the American Ethnological Society. For half a century, J. Hammond Trumbull was a familiar and striking figure in Hartford. He was essentially a savant, preferring the quiet retirement of his home and his books to aught else, especially since of late years feeble health kept him from going to his desk at the Watkinson, although he nominally retained his post as Librarian there until the last. He was unquestionably one of the great men of the city and state, and his name will add to the lustre of the Commonwealth as it is studied in the light of history. He was Hartford's scholar, par excellence. His personality was quaint yet vigorous, his speech piquant; here was a man who, although of prodigious philological and other attainments, was as far removed as possible from a Dr. Dryasdust. On the contrary, J. Hammond Trumbull kept in touch with current events and current literature; he always enjoyed a street talk or a house talk on the latest novel as much as on some recondite point concerning which he was appealed to. His memory was wonderful, almost appalling in its extent and accuracy. He would nail a false statement or pillory an antagonist who was ill-equipped with a sly, humorous relish of the situation that was delicious. This and other winning traits made him companionable and will make him doubly missed. After being confined to the house for some time he died on August 5, 1897. Dr. Trumbull married in 1855 Sarah A. Robinson of the well-known Hartford family of that

name. They have had one daughter, Miss Annie E. Trumbull, who with the pen name of Annie Eliot has won literary success by her fictional and dramatic work. Among Dr. Trumbull's main publications may be mentioned: "A letter from the Rev. Thomas Hooker," edited with notes (1859); "Defense of Stonington" (1864); "Roger Williams' Indian Key," edited with notes (1866); "Lechford's Plain Dealing," edited with notes (1867); "The Origin of McFingal" (1868); "Composition of Indian Geographical Names" (1870); "Best Method of studying the Indian Languages" (1871); "Some Helps for the Indians," edited (1873); "Historical Notes on the Constitutions of Connecticut" (1873); "The True Blue Laws of Connecticut and New Haven, etc." (1877); "Indian Names of Places in Connecticut" (1881); and "Colonial Records of Connecticut" and "The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut" (1886); the last two of which he edited.

WALDO, GEORGE CURTIS, Editor of the Bridgeport Standard, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, March 20, 1837, son of the Reverend J. C. Waldo, of New London, Connecticut, and Elmina (Ballou) Waldo. Deacon Cornelius Waldo, who emigrated from England in 1654 and settled in Massachusetts, was the first of the name to come to this country, and from him all the American branches of the family have sprung. Back of Cornelius Waldo the ancestry traces to Thomas Waldo, brother of Peter Waldo, founder of the Waldenses in 1170. On his mother's side, Mr Waldo is from the old Huguenot family, Ballou, his mother being Elmina, daughter of the late Reverend Hosea Ballou of Boston, and cousin of Eliza Ballou, mother of James A. Garfield. Mr. Waldo was graduated at Tufts College, Massachusetts, in 1860, studied law in the office of Hon. A. C. Lippitt in New London, Connecticut, and from that office enlisted with Ex-Governor T. M. Waller, in the first Company that went from New London with the three months' troops, in 1861. At the expiration of his time he returned home, and by reason of impaired health, gave up the study of law to enter active business. In 1867 he became City Editor and local reporter of the Bridgeport Standard, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and after two years Associate Editor. On the death of the Editor, John D. Candee, in 1888, he was advanced to the position of Editor-in-chief, which position he still holds. For nearly twenty years he has been a member of the Vestry of Christ Episcopal Church, and for five years was its junior warden. With the late Reverend Dr. H. N. Powers he was one of the founders of the Bridgeport Scientific Society, serving as Secretary for five years. He is Vice-President of the Fairfield County Historical Society, was first President of the old Eclectic Club, was Vice President of the Seaside Club for three years, and President for two years, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, of Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Chapter of Massachusetts, and of a number of

GEO. CURTIS WALDO.

fraternal organizations. He served five years on the Board of Education, two years as Chairman of the Committee on schools, and was one of the Committee for the town and the School Board which built the High school building on Congress street. He has been for nine years one of the directors of the Bridgeport Public Library and for six years a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been a member of the Shell Fish Commission of the state for eight years, and for four years its Chairman. A Republican in politics, he has been an officer of the Republican Club of Bridgeport for several years. In 1887 he was appointed Commissary-General on Governor Lounsbury's Staff,

but business reasons forced him to decline. In 1874 he married in New Orleans, Annie, daughter of Major Frederick Frye, formerly of Bridgeport, and their children are Selden Connor, Rosalie Hillman (now Mrs. Roland Hawley Mallory), Maturin Ballou and George Curtis Waldo, Jr. Mrs. Waldo is great-great granddaughter of Colonel James Frye of Andover, Massachusetts, who commanded a regiment of Colonial troops at Bunker Hill.

WOODRUFF, George Catlin, Editor and Proprietor of the Litchfield Enquirer, Litchfield, was

GEO. C. WOODRUFF.

born in that town, June 23, 1861, eldest son of George M. and Elizabeth (Parsons) Woodruff. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and in the fall of 1881 entered Yale College, where he remained for two years, and graduated from Amherst in 1885. Three years later he received from Amherst College the degree of Master of Arts. In September 1885 he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York city, from which institution he graduated in 1888. In June of that year he became Superintendent for Colorado of the Congregational Sunday School and Publication Society, with headquarters at Colorado Springs. In January 1890 he took charge of the Congregational Church at Green Mountain Falls, Colorado, where he remained until he came East in the late spring of 1891. In December following Mr. Woodruff assumed charge of the Faith Chapel (South Washington) Mission of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of Washington, District of Columbia, where he continued until he resigned from the Presbytery and the Ministry in June 1894. In October 1894 he purchased the Litchfield Enquirer, a weekly paper established in 1825, the oldest paper in Litchfield county and one of the oldest in Connecticut. He has proved an able and efficient journalist, making his paper widely known and respected. In politics Mr. Woodruff is a Democrat, though his paper is independent. He was an active Gold Democrat in the campaign of 1896, and was a member of the Connecticut Delegation to the Indianapolis Convention. Mr. Woodruff is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity, and of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York city, and has been President of the Connecticut State Editorial Association. He was married in November 1889 to Miss Lucy Este Crawford, of Baltimore, Maryland.

WADSWORTH, Adrian Rowe, an expert Civil Engineer, and a prominent agriculturist of Farmington, was born in that town, November 26, 1855, son of Winthrop M. and Lucy (Ward) Wadsworth. His American ancestor was William Wadsworth, who was a resident of Farmington at an early date in the Colonial period, and the line of descent is traced directly from him through: John, William 1st, William 2d, Ashael, and Thomas Hart, to Winthrop M. Wadsworth, all of whom were natives of Farmington. Adrian R. Wadsworth pursued his rudimentary studies at the Middle District School, next attended the Edward L. Hart Private School, was a pupil at the Hartford High School for one year, and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, with the class of 1880. In April 1881 he was appointed City Engineer of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, but resigned that position in the following September to accept an engagement with the Clarke Bridge Company of Baltimore, and subsequently operated in Virginia and West Virginia, constructing trestles and bridges on the New River Division of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, to the Pocahontas coal mines. Aside from his professional work Mr. Wadsworth is quite extensively interested in general

farming in his native town, and is a close student of scientific agriculture. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Farmington Creamery Company since 1891, succeeding Mr. Edward Morton; was Secretary of the Village Improvement Society in 1891, was elected President of the State Dairymen's Association in January 1897, and acted as President of the Farmers Association's general assembly during the same year, also serving as Chairman of the Committee on Forfeited Rights and as a member of the Committee on Contingent Expenses. He was also Secretary and Treasurer of the Connecticut Association of Civil Engineers and

A. R. WADSWORTH.

Surveyors for the years 1894–95, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Country Club of Farmington. In 1888–89 he served as First Selectman, has been Chairman of the Town Committee since 1893, and was appointed Commissioner by the Superior Court in 1892 to adjust the New Britain water damages from the West Side Canal, and also acts as a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Wadsworth is one of the most active and influential supporters of the Republican party in Farmington, having been chosen a Delegate to six Gubernatorial and two Presidential Conventions, and has identified himself with the improvement of public buildings, the macadamizing of roads, and all other movements of general interest to the community. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. On April 16, 1890, he married Miss Charlotte B. Steele of Hartford. They have two children: Helen, born April 10, 1891, and Adrian R. Wadsworth, Jr, born February 25, 1895.

ANDREWS, Charles Sperry, Merchant and Ex-Mayor, Danbury, was born in Elmira, New York, March 20, 1856, son of Charles E. and Susan A. (Tallmadge) Andrews. He is a representative of one of the oldest Connecticut families which, during the Colonial period, allied itself by marriage with other families of prominence, and the present generation is the posterity of men more or less distinguished in the early history of this state. Mr. Andrews is a lineal descendant of John Andrews who emigrated from Essex, England, previous to 1658, in which year he was made a Freeman at Hartford, and in 1672 he was one of the eighty-four proprietors of the town of Tunxis, now Farmington. Abraham Andrews, son of John, was also a land owner in Farmington. He was one of the petitioners for the establishment of Mattatuck Plantation, now Waterbury, whither he removed in 1678, and his dwelling stood upon the corner of the present Main and Bank streets. He married Sarah Porter, and his fifth child, Robert Andrews, who was born in 1693, spent the greater part of his life in Danbury and was a Sergeant in the Colonial Militia. In 1720 he married Anna Olmstead of Danbury. John Andrews, the next in line, who was the fourth child of Robert, and resided in Bethel, Connecticut, married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Sperry of Danbury. Eden Andrews, third child of John and Mary Andrews, and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1751. He represented Bethel in the General Assembly for the years 1818-20–21, and he died in 1839. In 1784 he married Deborah, daughter of Thomas and Mercy (Knapp) Benedict. Cyrus Sperry Andrews, the grandfather, who went to the Assembly from Bethel in 1849, married Betsy Brown in 1818. Charles E. Andrews, the father, was born in Bethel, in 1824. When a young man he located in Danbury but in 1849 went to Baltimore, where he carried on business for a time and, upon his return, in 1857, he became associated with George W. Ives in the hardware and stove business. That partnership continued until 1862 when he engaged in business alone, occupying a small building which stood upon

the site of his son's present store. In 1874 his increasing trade made necessary the building of an addition, and he continued in business until his death, which occurred in 1878. In 1848 he married Susan A. Tallmadge; they had three children, of whom Charles S. is the youngest. Through his great-grandmother, Deborah Benedict, Mr. Andrews is a descendant of Thomas Benedict, who arrived in America from Nottingham, England, in 1638, was a member of the First English legislative body convened in New York, was identified with the settlement of Huntington and Jamaica, Long Island, Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Norwalk and Danbury,

CHAS. S. ANDREWS.

Connecticut. He was prominent in both civic and military affairs, a member of the Assembly from 1670 to 1675, and one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church in America. Mr. Andrews' great-great-grandfather on his mother's side, Samuel Stewart, of Wilton, Connecticut, served in Captain Dickinson's company during the Revolutionary War. His great-great-grandmother, Mary Sperry, was a daughter of Benjamin Sperry, who was taken prisoner when eighty years old by the British and compelled to travel on foot to New York. He is also a descendant on the maternal side of Sergeant Hiram Hinman, who arrived in 1650 and settled in Stratford, of Francis Styles, who settled in the same town in 1639, of Peter Malory, who signed the New Haven Plantation Covenant in 1644, of Reverend Zachariah Walker, Presbyterian minister at Jamaica, Long Island, from 1663 to 1668, and founded the town of Woodbury, Connecticut, in 1678. Reverend Zachariah Walker was a son of Robert Walker who came from Manchester, England, and was one of the founders of the Old South Church, Boston. Other persons of note with whom the ancestors were connected by marriage were: Thomas Hurlbut, who served in the garrison at Saybrook in 1636; Elizabeth Hawley, a sister of Joseph Hawley, who came from Derbyshire in 1629 or 1630; Thomas Miner, who arrived in New England in 1630 and with Winthrop's company settled Pequot in 1646; Richard Booth, who located in Stratford in 1640; and of Robert Rose, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634. Charles Sperry Andrews succeeded his father in business when twenty-two years old, and by his energetic management he, in less than a decade, made it one of the leading mercantile enterprises in this section of the state. In order to keep pace with the constantly increasing trade he erected in 1889 his present four-story building, which is one of the most substantial business blocks in the city, and he continued to conduct the business alone until 1896, when the Danbury Hardware Company was organized with Mr. Andrews as its President. In that year he opened his present department store, which occupies two floors and a basement of his building, and is heavily stocked with goods of a superior quality representing seven different branches of trade. He is still the official head of the hardware company, is interested in other enterprises both of a public and private nature, and for a number of years has been a director of the Danbury National Bank. As Mayor of the city in 1893–95 his executive ability enabled him to administer the affairs of the municipality in a business-like as well as an economical manner, which received the hearty commendation of all liberal-minded citizens irrespective of party, and many of his recommendations were carried out by his successor in office. He served upon the staff of Governor Morris with the rank of Colonel, but is not an aspirant for public notoriety, preferring to devote his time to his extensive business interests. On February 28, 1883, Colonel Andrews married Fanny Cowan. They have one son: Charles Sperry Andrews, Jr.

BECKWITH, Charles Fenner, sole proprietor of the business conducted under the style of the Beckwith Card Company, Stafford Springs, was born in Rainbow, Connecticut, June 8, 1858, son of Charles Walter and Sarah Sophia (Foote) Beckwith. On the paternal side he is a representative of a family whose origin is traced directly to a daughter of William the Conqueror, and his mother's great-aunt was closely related to Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Nathaniel Foote on the maternal side came from England in 1633, and was one of the first settlers of Connecticut in 1635. His wife (name Wilcox) was a direct de-

C. F. BECKWITH.

scendant of Cotton Mather. Nathaniel Foote was granted a large tract of land near Colchester, Connecticut, by Charles II, King of England, for hiding and caring for him in the hollow of an oak tree when his life was in danger at one time. In 1869 Charles Walter Beckwith moved from Windsor Locks to Stafford Springs, and established himself in the card manufacturing business. Charles Fenner Beckwith acquired a good common school education and at the age of nineteen he began his business career with E. A. Buck & Company, hardware dealers in Stafford Springs, and two years later he accepted a position with Rawitser & Brother, woolen manufacturers, as paymaster and buyer for their several large mills. After seven years of faithful service he purchased the card manufactory established by his father, having as a partner Mr. G. B. M. Knowlton of Ashford, and the present firm name of the Beckwith Card Company originated at that time. He was later associated with Judge J. F. Chamberlain, and still later with Addison Arnold, but since August 1896 Mr. Beckwith has been sole proprietor of the enterprise. The factory is equipped with forty-seven machines for making all kinds of card clothing and hand cards, there being several extra new quick machines capable of running four hundred teeth per minute, and both steam and water power are at command. Patent card cloth foundation is imported direct from England, the leather department being in charge of the founder of the business, Mr. C. W. Beckwith, a practical tanner. In addition to all kinds of card clothing the factory turns out a full line of cotton, wool, horse, cattle, Jim Crow (negro combs) and hand-stripping cards, in iron, steel, brass, plated and coppered wire, which are sold direct, except for export, as the proprietor is not allied to any combination or trust, and the concern which is the only one of its kind in the state enjoys the distinction of supplying the largest dealers and consumers in the country. Its goods are also exported to Canada, Mexico, South America, Australia and Africa. Mr. Beckwith is a member of the Masonic Order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Business Men's Club. He is deeply interested in the improvement of the town and the moral and religious welfare of the community, and is a member of the Congregational Society. In politics he is a Republican but has never sought for or held public office. In 1886 he married Miss Edith Snow, youngest daughter of Mrs. Wesley J. Dimock. They have two children: Malcolm S., aged nine years; and Louise Foote Beckwith, aged four years.

BROWN, Delos Daniels, Hotel Proprietor, of East Hampton, was born in Orleans, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, in 1838. His parents were Reverend Thomas G. and Caroline Maria (Daniels) Brown. His education was acquired at the Chase Institute in Middletown and at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. During early life he was engaged in business connected with manufacture and merchandise and in the promotion of these interests traveled extensively through the southern and western portions of the country. He was at

one time house reporter of the Legislature for the New Haven Morning News. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Brown enlisted as a private in the Federal cause; raised a company for the Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and went out as First Lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of Captain and commended in special orders for gallant conduct at the Battle of Drewry's Bluff. When the confederate general, Fitzhugh Lee, was captured at White House Landing, Virginia, Captain Brown was detailed with his company to conduct him to Fortress Monroe and deliver him up as a prisoner of war. His regiment belonged to

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Burnside's famous Ninth Army Corps and was commanded by Colonel Arthur H. Dutton of the regular army and later by Colonel Thomas F. Burpee of Rockville, Connecticut, both of whom were killed in the service The father of Captain Brown enlisted in the War of 1812 but saw no active service. His grandfather served in the War of the Revolution and all the male members of his family upon the paternal side were in the army or navy during the war of the rebellion. His older brother was paymaster and his younger brother paymaster's assistant in the navy, and his brother-in-law, Lieutenant F. W. H. Buell, was with him in the Twenty-first Regiment and died in the cause. Captain Brown's father, when sixty-three years of age, but still anxious to take part in the conflict, was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment, and by gallant conduct under fire at the Battle of Drewry's Bluff, where he was wounded in the arm, became known as the Fighting Chaplain. Captain Brown was a member of the House of Representatives in 1882, was County Commissioner of Middlesex County for five years and Chairman of the Town Committee of Chatham. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, of the Mansfield Post, No 53, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Order of American Mechanics, in addition to being a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity and Road Commissioner of Chatham for the last six years. At the present time Captain Brown is the proprietor of the beautiful and commodious hotel known as the Lake View House. Its situation, upon the banks of the charming Lake Pocotopaug at East Hampton is ideal and no one who has ever spent a season at this delightful spot can forget its rare beauty nor the generous hospitality of the captain himself. Captain Brown is a man of strong individuality and unusual power. His conversation is always interesting and his reminiscences many. He is held in the highest esteem by the community in which he lives and by the numerous strangers who have found delightful entertainment under his roof. He was married September 2, 1862, to Anna E. Veazey, daughter of Warren Veazey, of East Hampton, Connecticut.

BROWNE, John Dean, President of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, son of Gurdon Perkins and Esther (Dean) Browne, was born at Plainfield, Windham county, in 1836. The Plainfield homestead has been for four generations in the family, an elder brother of Mr. Browne now residing in it. His ancestry is of that sturdy sort that did the stern work cut out for it in Puritan days and the red days of the Revolution. His grandfather, along with two brothers, served in the army of 1776, the former being a fife-major. Mr. Browne's father was a much respected farmer and for thirty years a school teacher widely known for his conscientiousness and ability. He was an old-style Democrat, always interested in good government, local and national. Both parents lived to a ripe old age. Their son was reared on a farm and like so many country lads who have made a mark in life did the homely duties incidental to farming and attended the district school, of which later he

became a teacher. But he aspired to other and broader work, and getting a taste for the West by a trip in 1855 to Minnesota, which then seemed like a far journey, he returned there a couple of years afterwards and took up his residence in Minneapolis, connecting himself with the Minneapolis Mill Company. He thus took part in developing the great water power which has since brought power and wealth to the western city. Another two years found him in Little Falls, to the north of St. Paul, then but an insignificant village. He became Secretary and agent of the Little Falls Manufacturing Company, which was doing the same

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thing — developing the water power of the Mississippi for purposes of industry. Mr. Browne had a hand in organizing the Republican party in the state and during President Lincoln's administration was closely in touch with the powers at Washington, being alternate delegate to the National Convention which nominated the martyr-chief. During his eight years of western residence he was widely known as an enthusiastic, energetic and able Republican. In 1860 he was elected to take the first electoral vote of Minnesota to the National Capitol, and spent some months in Washington; he had an appointment to the Interior Department under Joseph Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Browne returned East in 1865 to enter upon the Insurance work in which he has been so conspicuously successful. He made a connection with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in 1867 as general agent and adjuster; was made Secretary in 1870, and President of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company ten years later, in 1880. This company under his leadership, has steadily marched forward to its present position as one of the great conservative, solid, powerful institutions of Hartford. In the year ending 1880 the premium income was $507,871 00; the assets $1,636,382.00. In the year ending January 1, 1898, premium income, $1,668,232.00; assets, $3,559,357.00; figures that speak for themselves. During this period the semi-annual dividend, regularly paid, amounted to $1,500,000.00. The handsome building of the company at the corner of Prospect and Grove streets, was largely the result of President Browne's planning and taste. Like many who have been staunch Republicans for many years, Mr. Browne has of late been inclined to independence, advocating Cleveland and believing in his administration. He is interested in many other Hartford mercantile and charitable organizations; is director in the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, the National Exchange Bank, Hartford Board of Trade, Board of United Charities and Retreat for the Insane. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society and of the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Browne is one of the characteristic self-made successful men of Hartford in that city's famous industry of insurance. Socially he is a quiet, courteous gentleman. Mr. Browne was married in 1861, to Miss Frances Cleveland, daughter of Luther Cleveland and Lydia Woodward Cleveland of Plainfield. She died in 1893, leaving two daughters: Alice Cleveland and Virginia Frances Browne, the elder being the wife of Francis R. Cooley, son of Hon. F. B. Cooley of Hartford.

BACON, Leonard Woolsey, Clergyman, Norwich, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 1, 1830, son of Leonard and Lucy (Johnson) Bacon. His grandfather, David Bacon, was a missionary among the Ojibbewa Indians in Michigan and was the founder of Talmadge, Ohio. His father, Leonard Bacon, was one of the most celebrated divines and writers of his day, being especially distinguished in the struggle against slavery. Leonard Woolsey Bacon was prepared for college at New Haven and graduated at Yale College in

1850. After a year of travel in Europe and the East, he pursued the three-years course in Theology at Andover and New Haven, and was also graduated in medicine at Yale in 1855. He served as Pastor of Congregational churches in Litchfield,

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Connecticut, 1857; Stamford, Connecticut, 1862; Brooklyn, New York, 1865; and Baltimore, Maryland, 1870. He then spent five years with his family in Germany and Switzerland, serving, most of this time, as Pastor to companies of American and English sojourners. Returning in 1877, he became Pastor in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1878, and in Philadelphia in 1883. In the intervals of his work as Minister of the Gospel, he has written much for the press. Besides a large number of newspaper and magazine articles and pamphlets, he is the author of the following books: "The Vatican Council" (1872); "Church Papers" (1876); "Life of Emily Bliss Gould" (1877); "Sunday Observance and Sunday Law," including "Six Sermons on the Sabbath Question" by George Blagden Bacon (1882); "The Simplicity that is in Christ" (1886); "Irenics and Polemics" (1895); "A History of American Christianity" (1897). Besides these, he has been compiler and editor of several books of Psalmody. He was married on October 7, 1857, to Susan Bacon of New Haven, who died in 1887, leaving ten children: Nathaniel Terry, Benjamin Wisner, Selden, Theodore Davenport, Leonard Woolsey, Jr., Margaret Wardell, Susan Almira, Mabel Ginevra, Katharine Ellen and Elizabeth Rogers Bacon. He was again married on June 26, 1890, to Letitia W. Jordan of Philadelphia. Of this marriage have been born: Thomas Jordan, Alice Parks and David Leonard Bacon. The two elder of these died suddenly about Christmas 1897.

BRUGGERHOF, Frederick William, President of J. M. Thorburn & Company, New York, was born in Barmen, Prussia, October 15, 1830, son of Abraham Peter and Maria (Budde) Bruggerhof. His ancestors were from Holland. He came to this country in 1837 and located at St. Louis, Missouri. Obtaining his early education in the common schools, he entered the employ of J. M. Thorburn & Company, seedsmen, New York, as clerk. He

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displayed such a wonderful aptness for the business and his services were so highly appreciated that in 1855, after only six years of service, he became a partner. He continued as an active member of the firm till 1894 when the firm was incorporated and he was chosen to his present position, that of President. The concern, which is located at 15 John

street, was established by Grant Thorburn in 1802, is the oldest of the sort in America, with one exception. During Mr. Bruggerhof's time, the business has grown until now it is not only national but international, its goods being sent to every quarter of the globe, and the firm name being a household word throughout the land. Mr. Bruggerhof's home is in Noroton, Connecticut, in which State he has been prominent in public affairs since 1874. He has been elected on the Democratic ticket to both the House of Representatives and to the Senate, and was Elector-at-large in the electoral college of 1884. He is a popular member of the Manhattan and Hardware clubs of New York, of the Stamford Yacht Club of Stamford, Connecticut, and of the Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton. He married Cordelia E. Andreas, of New York, July 1, 1856. They have four daughters and one son: Edward Everett, married Miss Lucy B. Otis, of Yonkers, New York; Julie Agnes, married Walter N. Capen; C. Ida, married Edward C. Hoyt, of Stamford, Connecticut; Lily L., married Arch. H. Smith, of Stamford, Connecticut; and Carrie C., married Franklin M. Jones, of Stamford, Connecticut (since deceased).

BREWSTER, Benjamin, one of the promoters of the Standard Oil Company, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 30, 1828. He was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, the Mayflower Pilgrim, and his parents and ancestors were industrious New England people of the highest type of that sturdy race. The public schools of his native town afforded him a good business education and he began life as a clerk in New York city. The gold fever of 1849 attracted him to the Pacific coast, and establishing himself in business at San Francisco soon after his arrival, he was, for the succeeding twenty-five years, closely identified with the mercantile interests and other business enterprises of California, where he amassed a fortune which was subsequently largely increased by judicious investments. In 1874 Mr. Brewster came East and settling permanently in New York city, he began the series of successful business operations which placed him in the front rank among the financial magnates of the country. He was closely associated with John D. Rockefeller in organizing the Standard Oil Company, was prominently connected with the building of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad in New York city, took an important part in reorganizing the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company; was Vice President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; a Director of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. He was also a Director of the International Navigation Company, owners of the only line of trans-Atlantic passenger steamships flying the American flag, and many of the great financial movements in the past thirty years were more or less the result of his genius. For many years it had been his custom to pass the summer season in Cazenovia, New York, and about five years previous to his death he erected at the south end of the Lake, on what is now Ledyard

BENJAMIN BREWSTER.

street, a handsome residence, called "Scrooby," the name of the old English manor house which his illustrious ancestor relinquished in order to share the fortune of his fellow-worshippers in the New World. On August 23, 1897, Mr. Brewster was stricken with apoplexy from which he rallied and for a time strong hope were entertained of his recovery, but a few days later the symptoms changed for the worse and despite the efforts of his physicians he grew weaker and his death occurred in Cazenovia, September 4, 1897. The funeral took place on the following Tuesday and was conducted by Reverend J. T. Rose, of Cazenovia, and Reverend Dr. Greer, of New York. The pallbearers were:

John D. Rockefeller, R. R. Cable, Hon. C. S. Fairchild, Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, Clement A. Griscom, Walter Jennings, C. A. Peabody, H. H. Rogers, H. W. Curtis, William M. Burr and H. H. Porter. A writer who enjoyed a long personal acquaintance with the deceased speaks of him as a "Prince among men," and bears witness of his profound faith in God's overruling Providence, and also of his numerous benefactions. Mr. Brewster was married in San Francisco in 1863 to Miss Elmina Dows, daughter of the late James Dows, formerly of Cazenovia. They had seven children, three of whom died in infancy, and the survivors are: George S., Robert S. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings of New York; and Frederick F. Brewster of New Haven, Connecticut.

BLICKENSDERFER, George Canfield, Typewriter Inventor and Manufacturer, Stamford, was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1850, son of Nathan and Catherine Mary (Canfield) Blickensderfer. His paternal ancestors on his father's side were Moravians of German extraction who came to America about 1750. His mother was a lineal descendant of Thomas Canfield who came to Connecticut about 1736 and whose sons fought in the Revolutionary War. Young Blickensderfer passed his boyhood on his father's farm near Erie, and was educated at the Home Academy. His first business training was obtained in the drygoods business in Erie, where he remained six years. The confinement told upon his health and in consequence he left Erie and became the travelling salesman for a large New York firm, his trips taking him through the middle and western states. Through his visits to the large department and drygoods stores his attention was directed to the somewhat crude systems of cash and package carriers then in use. He then began a series of experiments and succeeded so well that in 1884 he resigned his position in which he had been unusually successful, in order to devote his entire time to his invention. Patents were obtained and a company organized known as the United Store Service Company, with Mr. Blickensderfer as general manager. He was able to install his system in many of the largest stores in the country and the enterprise proved a decided success. In his travels over the country Mr. Blickensderfer had felt the need of a portable typewriter. After vainly seeking among the manufacturers for a machine suitable for his purpose it is related that he returned to his room with the conviction that the ideal typewriter was yet to be made. He had carefully noted the various requirements of a typewriter of the first grade, and already in his fertile brain an idea of an entirely new principle was rapidly assuming tangible form. With pencil and paper he spent the evening and far into the night draughting out the central idea of what has since developed into the Blickensderfer Typewriter. As the gray dawn came stealing in at his window he threw down his pencil with the satisfaction which comes from an accomplished task, having solved the question which had puzzled the best inventors of the age, the perfect control of a revolving type

G. C. BLICKENSDERFER.

wheel. With this essential point determined, he settled upon the form of the machine and the requisites of construction. In order to give his undivided attention to the typewriter business he offered for sale his interest in the store service system. The negotiations finally resulted in a consolidation of companies which purchased all his interest. The sale made Mr. Blickensderfer a rich man, and he was thus enabled to carry out his plans for the development of the typewriter. An incident which occurred during the consolidation illustrates the strength of character and unswerving sense of justice which has given to Mr. Blickensderfer the entire confidence of his business associates.

Two of the employees of the Service Company had been working under contract which had been assumed by the new company but which the latter had failed to fulfill. With characteristic generosity Mr. Blickensderfer voluntarily assumed the expense of suing the company, the suit finally resulting in an immense loss to them, and the vindication of his claims. With abundant capital, Mr. Blickensderfer now purchased a beautiful residence at Stamford and there built an experimental shop and laboratory. In 1889 a company was formed, of which he was made President and Manager. The company continued to improve and experiment on the machines for four years, during which time $250,000 was spent in building and equipping the plant for the manufacture of the different models. At the World's Fair in 1895 the Judges gave this typewriter in their award, the strongest endorsement of any exhibit, characterizing it as "an extraordinary advancement in the art, scope, speed, operation and manufacture of typewriting machines." A few samples were made in 1894 but it was not until the spring of 1895 that the Blickensderfer No. 5 was regularly placed upon the market. In the fall of 1896 a new factory was built and equipped, and now constitutes the largest exclusively typewriter factory in the world. Other additions are contemplated to fill the unprecedented demand for the machines. The company has done no advertising, yet twenty thousand machines have been manufactured and sold during the last two years. Mr. Blickensderfer has personally directed the policy of the company and acted as superintendent of the work. He alone is responsible for this magnificent success. He is a most significant example of that rare combination of inventive genius with executive ability. The enterprise has been developed during a period of great financial distress in the country at large, yet the personnel of the company has remained unchanged and its offices are identical with those of the corporation as organized in 1889. The Blickensderfer No. 7, now on the market, combines a phenomenal low price with the highest grade of workmanship and all the requisites of the best typewriter. It has light weight and small size and has the special features of visible writing, direct inking, speed and ease of operation, together with automatic spacing, adjustable alarm bell, and automatic short stop. The small number of parts required in the machine (200) has allowed the use of the highest grade of materials, something which has always been insisted upon by Mr. Blickensderfer. It is not too much to claim that this invention has revolutionized the writing machine industry. Mr. Blickensderfer's whole time and energies are devoted to his business. He has however found leisure to become a member of the Stamford Yacht Club and the Suburban Club of Stamford. He also belongs to the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Hardware Club of New York.

BROOKER, CHARLES FREDERICK, Manufacturer, Torrington and Ansonia, was born in Torrington, March 4, 1847, son of Martin and Maria (Seymour)

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Brooker. He received his education in the common schools of old Litchfield county, and at an early age became identified with manufacturing interests, in which he has ever since been engaged. For thirty-four years he has been prominently associated with the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, for twenty-five years its Secretary and five years its President. In its interest he has spent much time abroad, having made more than a dozen European trips. Mr. Brooker is a Director in various banks, manufacturing corporations and railroad companies, and altogether is one of the most active business men in Western Connecticut. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Bulkley one of the alternate

commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago, a position for which he was especially fitted by training, travel and experience. In politics he is a prominent Republican, and has served long as a member of the State Central Committee from his section. In 1875 he represented Torrington in the town branch of the Connecticut Legislature and in the Senate in 1893. Mr. Brooker is a member of the Union League, Transportation and Fulton clubs of New York; also of the Chamber of Commerce of New York; American Geographical Society and the New England Society of New York. The Coe Brass Manufacturing Company has large mills at Torrington and Ansonia, Connecticut. Mr. Brooker is married and resides at Ansonia.

BURR, William Hubert, Professor of Civil Engineering, Columbia University, New York city, was born at Watertown, Connecticut, July 14, 1851, son of George William and Marion Foot (Scovill) Burr. Mr. Burr traces his ancestry back to old English stock. The first member of the family in direct line was Jehue Burr, who came to this country in 1640, and settled at what is now Springfield, Massachusetts. Shortly afterwards he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and thence to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he settled in 1644. Since that time Fairfield has been the seat of the family, the father of the subject of this sketch having been born in that part of Fairfield known as Stratfield Parish. William Hubert Burr is of the ninth generation of the family name. His ancestors in Fairfield were prominent in Colonial affairs and played important parts in the development of the colony in which Fairfield was located. Nathaniel Burr of the second generation in the direct line of descent to William H. Burr was one of the large and wealthy land owners of his time, while Colonel John Burr, Colonel Andrew Burr, and Major John Burr of the second, third and fourth generations respectively were active men in public affairs of their time. Colonel Andrew Burr was a member of the expedition against Louisburg, and bore his part in the siege of that place. Among the prominent names of the same Fairfield Burr stock were Reverend Aaron Burr, first President of the College of New Jersey, Colonel Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States, General Gershom Burr and General Thaddeus Burr. The patriotism of the Burrs at the time of the Revolution entailed severe losses upon members of the family when the British made the incursion into Fairfield under General Tryon in 1777, burning houses and destroying property belonging to them. William Hubert Burr received his early education partly in the Academy at Watertown, Connecticut, supplemented by private instruction. After having received this preparation he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, the oldest school of civil engineering in this country, and graduated in the class of 1872 with the degree of Civil Engineer. This constituted his training for active life, and he has since practiced the profession of civil engineering chiefly

W. H BURR.

in the fields of bridge work and large public works. From 1872 to 1875 he was engaged in subordinate positions in the building of wrought iron bridges in New York city, and on the city water works of Newark, New Jersey. In the autumn of 1875 he returned to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as a member of the faculty, and was appointed Professor of Rational and Technical Mechanics in 1876. He held this position for eight years, at the same time engaging to a considerable extent in civil engineering practice. During this period he published three books: "The Stresses in Bridge and Roof Trusses," "The Elasticity and Resistance of the Materials of Engineering," and "The Theory of the Masonry Arch," besides a considerable num-

ber of contributions to engineering periodicals and other similar publications All of the preceding books have passed through a number of editions, and are regarded as standard engineering works. In 1884 he left the field of instruction to devote his whole time to active practice, first as assistant to the chief engineer, and subsequently as the General Manager of the Phœnix Bridge Company of Phœnixville and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While in connection with this business a number of the largest bridges then built, among which were the Chesapeake and Ohio Bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati; the Red Rock Canteliver, across the Colorado River near "The Needles," California; and the Pecos Viaduct in Texas, were designed and executed under his direction and supervision. In 1891 he removed to New York city and became the Vice-President of Sooysmith & Company, prominent contracting engineers in pneumatic and other deep foundation work From 1892 to 1893 he was also Professor of Engineering at Harvard University, but in the latter year was called back to New York city to take the Chair of Civil Engineering in Columbia University, which position he still holds. In addition to his professorship work he has served in a professional capacity in connection with a number of large interests. In 1894 he was a member of the subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy on the improvement of the water front of New York city and, at about the same time, a member of a committee of experts who were charged by the Rapid Transit Commission of New York city with the duty of considering the broad question of Rapid Transit as it then presented itself to the city of New York, and in particular to consider and report upon the plans and estimates as then proposed for the project of rapid transit. In the summer of 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of a Board of Engineers to investigate and report on the feasibility of crossing the North River at New York city with a suspension bridge of a single span of three thousand two hundred feet. From 1893 to 1895 he was Consulting Engineer to the Department of Public Works of New York city for the design and construction of the Harlem Ship Canal Bridge. From November 1895 to January 1898 he was a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers to the Department of Docks of the same city. In February 1896 he was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Department of Public Parks of New York city in charge of the construction of the Harlem River Driveway, a work costing about three million dollars, and was also made Consulting Engineer by the same Department for a number of bridges and other works. In the autumn of 1896 he was appointed on a Board by President Cleveland under the provisions of the River and Harbor Statute of the Fifty-fourth Congress to determine the location of a deep water harbor for commerce and of refuge on the coast of Southern California. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, and of a number of other scientific and professional organizations. In 1892 his paper on "The River Spans of the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge" received the Rowland prize of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1896 he contributed a paper on the "Harlem Ship Canal Bridge" to the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has made many other contributions to the priodical literature of his profession. From 1893 to 1896 he was also a Director of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is a member of the University Club, and of the Century Association of New York city. The close occupation of Mr. Burr with his professional duties has left little time for active participation in political affairs other than such lively interest as every good citizen should take in the best politics of his country's life. He is not a strong partisan, but his political tone is that of an independent Democrat. He was married in 1876, to Caroline Kent Seelye, who died in 1894. He has three children: Marion Elizabeth, William Fairfield and George Lindsley Burr, the latter being the youngest.

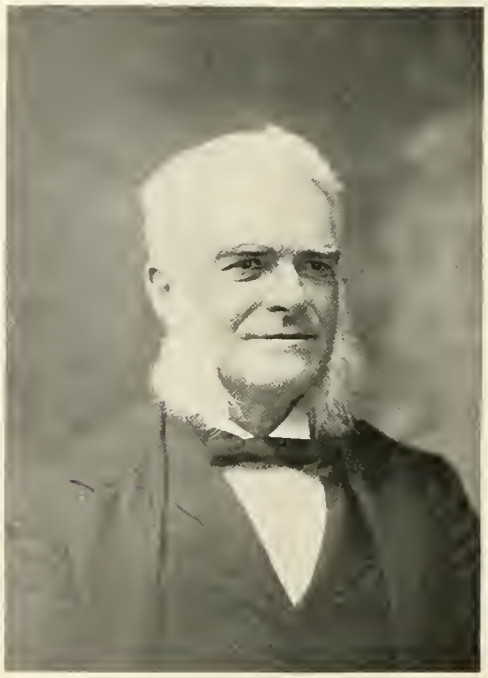
BURR, John Milo, Postmaster of Burrville, Connecticut, from 1861 till 1897, was born in that town March 8, 1833, in the house which has always been his residence and was erected by his father in 1827; and died November 26, 1897. He was the son of Milo and Mary (Skinner) Burr. Milo Burr was also born in Burrville to which town his honored ancestors had given the name. He became a large owner of timber lands and with three old-fashioned water saw-mills furnished lumber for the surrounding towns. The son, John Milo Burr, aided his father in the marketing and delivery of the lumber, and a frequent experience of his boyhood was the starting for Farmington with a loaded team at midnight. The tending of brick kilns was also a part of his early duties. With this sturdy exercise to develop his growing muscular frame, the young man was

sent to school in the brick schoolhouse on Torringford street in the section known as Greenwoods. Afterward for two seasons he walked to Winsted and returned each day to attend the High School of Henry E. Rockwell. It was his father's theory that

JOHN M. BURR.

this eight-mile daily constitutional exercise was good for development of the mind as well as the body; and it was this same rugged heroic training of boyhood that has produced many of New England's strongest and most distinguished characters. Up to the time of his father's death in 1871 the father and son were associated in the lumber and brick business. John Milo Burr was Postmaster of Burrville for thirty-six years, and for a quarter of a century served as a Justice of the Peace. In 1871 he represented Torrington in the Legislature and he also served as Selectman, Assessor and Member of the Board of Relief. He had long been prominent in public affairs in the boroughs of Winsted and Torrington in both of which places he was a large real estate owner. No place in Litchfield county is better known than Mr. Burr's modern appearing residence with its well kept barns and out-buildings, surrounded by fertile acres in this beautiful valley of the Winchester mountains. Mr. Burr was in thorough sympathy with the progressive spirit of the time. He was generous as well as public spirited and on the building of the Torrington & Winchester Electric Railway in the summer of 1897 not only gave them a mile right of way through his lands but also donated land for the company's power and car houses. Mr. Burr was well known throughout the state as a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was a regular attendant of the Triennial Conclaves of the Knights Templar, and a member of Seneca Lodge No. 55, of Torrington, and Lafayette Consistory of Bridgeport, and Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Bridgeport. He was married in 1855 to Lavinia A. Hurlbut, of Winchester. Their only child, John H. Burr, was born September 17, 1860, and continues the business of his father.

CAMP, Samuel Talcott, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Middletown, was born in Middletown, July 1, 1831, son of Ichabod and Sarah (Johnson) Camp. He is de-



S. T. CAMP.

scended from Nicholas Camp, who with his wife came over from London, England, in 1632. He attended the public schools of Middletown, and received his early training for active life as a clerk in the grocery business. In his twentieth year, in January 1852, he went to California, where he remained for about three and a half years, returning

East to Middletown in May 1856, travelled through out the United States, and in 1858, went into the grocery business in company with Benjamin F. Chaffee. This partnership existed for over ten years, at the end of which time he bought out the interest of Mr. Chaffee, and has since continued in business for himself. Mr. Camp is President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Middletown, and for the past seventeen years has been a Director in the Middlesex County Bank, of which he is Vice-President at the present time. He has also been a trustee of Wesleyan University for about twenty years. In politics he has been usually identified with the Republican party. He was married November 12, 1862, to Martha E. Smith, of Portland, Maine. They have no children living.

CARTER, Colin Smith, Dentist, New York city, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, April 13, 1857. His ancestry is mainly English and Welch, a single line extending into France. His earliest American ancestor was Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower, from whom he is ninth in lineal descent. He is also descended from Thomas Gardner, overseer of the first colony of emigrants that landed at Cape Ann (now Gloucester), Massachusetts, in 1624. Others of his ancestors were of the distinguished companies that came to the Colony with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and to New Haven with Governor Eaton in 1637. Of his English ancestors he is ninth in descent from Thomas Morton who was graduated from Cambridge, England, who became Bishop of Chester in 1615, Lichfield 1618, and Durham 1632, and whose daughter Ann married, first, David Yale, and afterwards Governor Eaton of the New Haven Colony. A daughter of David and Ann (Morton) Yale married Governor Edward Hopkins of the Connecticut Colony. Their son Thomas married Mary, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Turner, the parents of Elihu Yale after whom the Yale University was named, and were also the great-grandparents of Ann Yale, who on May 8, 1733, married William Carter, the great-great-great-grandfather of Doctor Carter. Doctor Carter is also seventh in descent from Thomas Roberts, the last colonial Governor of New Hampshire, and eighth in descent from Governor Thomas Prince of the Plymouth Colony. One of his ancestors owned Breed's Hill, on which was fought the Battle of Bunker Hill; others were the courageous protectors of the Regimental Codes, while more than a score served in the Pequot and King Philip's wars, and in the general courts of the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, New Haven, Connecticut and New Hampshire. Three of them were among the thirteen members of the Convention which met in 1639 to frame for the Colony of Connecticut a written constitution, the first ever adopted by any people and the leading features of which have since been incorporated both in the Federal and most of the State Constitutions. He is a great-grandson of Sergeant William Taylor who enlisted in the "Lexington Alarm" from Simsbury, Connecticut, when only seventeen years of age, was at Bunker Hill,

COLIN S. CARTER.

Monmouth and Stony Point, served until the close of the war, and was awarded a pension. He is also fourth and fifth in descent respectively from Private Joseph Gaylord and Captain Nathaniel Bunnell, likewise Connecticut soldiers of the Revolution. His grandfather Carter held the offices of Assessor, Collector and Postmaster, and his father, Walter S. Carter, is a well known New York lawyer, noted as an art collector and for his interest in hereditary patriotic societies. His paternal grandfather was the late John Cotton Smith, of New Hartford, Connecticut, a leading manufacturer. Doctor Carter was educated at the public schools, at the Wilbraham Academy, and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

He entered the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery two years later. Upon graduation he was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, which position he filled until the following year, when he commenced practice in New York in which he has achieved distinguished success. In 1892 Doctor Carter married Miss Rose Esterbrook, daughter of the late Richard and Antoinette (Rose) Esterbrook of Bridgehampton, Long Island. The latter was the daughter of Judge Rose who was of a good old Long Island family, a graduate of Yale, and who is the author of a valuable and learned commentary on constitutional law. Dr. Carter is a member of the Union League, Republican and American Yacht clubs, the New England Society, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Founders and Patriots of America, America's Founders and Defenders, and other patriotic, political and social organizations. In religion he is a Methodist, being a member of St. Paul's Church, New York city.

CARTER, Walter Steuben, Attorney-at-Law, New York city, was born in Barkhamsted, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 24, 1833, son of Evits and Emma (Taylor) Carter. His ancestry is mainly English and Welch, a single line extending into France. His earliest American ancestor was Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower from whom he is eighth in lineal descent. He is also descended from Thomas Gardner, overseer of the first colony of emigrants that landed at Cape Ann, Massachusetts Colony, in 1624. Others of his ancestors were of the distinguished companies that came to that colony with Governor Winthrop in 1630 and to New Haven with Governor Eaton in 1637. Of his English ancestors he is eighth in descent from Thomas Morton, a graduate of Cambridge, who was successively Bishop of Chester 1615, Lichfield 1618, and Durham 1632, and whose daughter Ann married David Yale, and for her second husband Governor Eaton, of the New Haven colony. A daughter of David and Ann (Morton) Yale, married Governor Edward Hopkins of the Connecticut Colony, and a son, Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Turner. They were the parents of Elihu Yale after whom Yale University was named, and the great-grandparents of Ann Yale, who in 1733 married William Carter, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Carter is also sixth in descent from Thomas Roberts, the last Colonial Governor of New Hampshire, and seventh in descent from Governor Thomas Prince, of the Plymouth Colony. One of his ancestors owned Breed's Hill, on which the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. Others were courageous protectors of the Regicides, while more than a score served in the Pequot and King Philip's Wars, and in the General Courts of the New England Colonies. Three of them were among the thirteen members of the convention which met in 1639 to frame a written constitution

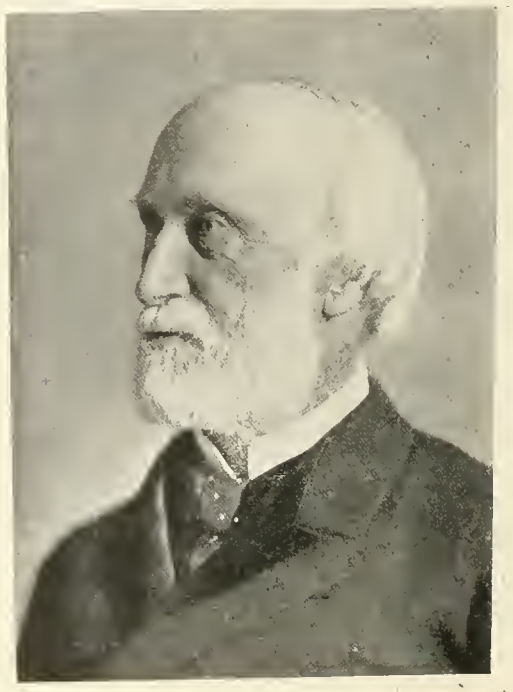
WALTER S. CARTER.

for the Colony of Connecticut, the first ever adopted by any people, and the leading features of which have since been incorporated in the Federal and in most of our state constitutions. He is a grandson of Sergeant William Taylor, who enlisted in the Lexington Alarm, from Simsbury, Connecticut, when only seventeen years of age, was at Bunker Hill, Monmouth and Stony Point, served through the war and was awarded a pension. He is also third and fourth in descent respectively from Private Joseph Gaylord and Captain Nathaniel Bunnell, likewise Connecticut soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. Carter's education was obtained in the common schools with the exception of a

single term in a private school at Winsted. In 1850 he commenced the study of law with Judge Elisha Johnson, of Plymouth, continuing the following year with Judge Jared B. Foster at New Hartford, and completed his studies (having meantime taught school during the winters) with Judge Waldo P. Vinal of Middletown, in 1855. He was immediately admitted to the bar, and began a successful practice in Middletown. He removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1858, where for a short time he was legal assistant in the office of Finches, Lynde & Miller, and later in that of Ex-Chief Justice Hubbell. In 1860 he entered into partnership with William G. Whipple, now of Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1863 the firm of Carter, Pitkin & Davis was formed (Ex-Governor Pitkin of Colorado and DeWitt Davis), which continued until Mr. Carter removed to Chicago in 1869. He there entered into partnership with Frederick W. Becker and Samuel E. Dale, under the firm name of Carter, Becker & Dale. This connection was severed after the great fire of 1871 when Mr. Carter removed to New York, as legal representative of the Chicago creditors of the suspended fire insurance companies of that and other eastern cities. Judge Leslie W. Russell, now of the Supreme Court, became his partner, but returned to St. Lawrence County in 1873, and since then Mr. Carter has had as partners, Sherburne B. Eaton, Eugene H. Lewis, Ex-Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain, William B. Hornblower, James Byrne, Lloyd W. Bowers, Paul D. Cravath, John W. Houston, George M. Pinney, Jr., and Frederic R. Kellogg. His present firm, Carter, Hughes & Dwight, has for members, Charles E. Hughes, Edward F. Dwight, Arthur C. Rounds, Marshall B. Clarke and George W. Schurman. In politics Mr. Carter is a Republican. He has never sought office, and when he was nominated for the Legislature in Middletown he declined. The only official position he has ever held was that of United States Commissioner and Master-in-Chancery of the United States Court in Wisconsin, which he held but a short time. He, however, has frequently served on committees and as delegate to political conventions and in 1869 was manager of the Senatorial campaign in Wisconsin which sent Matthew H. Carpenter to the United States Senate. Mr. Carter shows his interest actively in educational matters, was on the Board of Education in Middletown, while in Milwaukee was a trustee of Lawrence University, and at present is one of the trustees of Syracuse University. Being an extensive traveller in foreign lands Mr. Carter has had the opportunity to indulge his taste for art treasures, and he is the possessor of one of the finest framed collections of etchings and engravings in the world. In Milwaukee in 1892 he delivered a lecture on the Masterpieces of Reproductive Etching and Engraving, which probably gives the most minute and careful description of the processes of etching, line, mezzotint and stipple engraving yet published. Mr. Carter belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is the Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Avenue Church of Brooklyn, to which church he lately presented one of the largest and finest organs ever constructed. He also holds the position of trustee in the church of which his grandfather was one of the founders in his native town. He has served as Sunday School superintendent, class leader and steward, and in charitable work has lent generous aid. He is one of the few surviving members of the Christian Commission, having held the position of Chairman to the Wisconsin branch of that great charitable organization, of whose work at the battle of Nashville he published in the Northwestern Christian Advocate an account which was afterwards republished in the official history of the Commission. In clubs and societies Mr. Carter has a wide membership. He belongs to the Republican and Union League clubs in Brooklyn where he resides, and has been upon the art committee and one of the governors of the latter club. He was one of the incorporators and is a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and since 1892, when he succeeded Dudley Buck, has been President of its department of music. He is a trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital Association, a member of the New England Society, and the Long Island Historical Society. In New York he belongs to the Lawyers', Grolier, and Clef clubs, is a member of the Manuscript Society, and was the first lay-Honorary Associate of the American Guild of Organists. He is also a member of the American Historical Association, the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the New York Zoölogical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and America's Founders and Defenders, of which last he was the founder. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the American Bar Association (being upon the

committee on Uniform State Laws of the latter) and an honorary member of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. Mr. Carter has been three times married. By his first wife, Antoinette Smith of New Hartford, Connecticut, who died in 1865, he had four children: Dr. Colin S. Carter, a well-known dental surgeon of New York; Emma, who married Reverend E. H. Dickinson, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church of Buffalo; Antoinette, wife of Mr. Hughes of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight; and one son who died in 1887, George S. Carter, educated at Columbia College and the Harvard Law School. His second wife, Mary Boyd Jones, of Frederick, Maryland, died in 1869 without issue. In 1870 he married Harriet Cook of Chicago, by whom he has two children: one of whom, Walter F., was graduated from Yale in 1895, and was the famous pitcher of the baseball nine; his younger son, Leslie T. Carter, will not enter college, and is studying law in his father's office.

COOLEY, Francis Buell, Senator, 1883, 1884 and 1885, and President of Landers, Frary & Clark, of New Britain, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, June 21, 1822, son of Noah and Sophronia (Parsons) Cooley. Among his ancestors were Captain George Cooley, Colonel Timothy Robinson and Colonel David Parsons, prominent men in early New England history. Mr. Cooley was graduated from Granville Academy, Westfield Academy and at Albany Academy. He began business life as a clerk and manager of the country store in his native town where he remained till 1848. At the age of twenty-five he went to Chicago and established the wholesale drygoods house of Cooley, Farwell & Company, now the J. V. Farwell Company, which, it might be said, was the beginning of the enormous drygoods trade of Chicago today. From this firm came the firm of Field & Leiter, now Marshall Field & Company and others which have done much toward making the city a great commercial center. The success of the original concern was due in a large measure not only to the enterprise, energy and hard work of the former country store manager but to his careful foresight and his power to appreciate and turn to use the mercantile opportunities in the fast-growing lake-side city. But not to mercantile affairs alone did he confine his attentions. It was a time when the future of the Western metropolis was being shaped, when the foundations were being laid for the present greatness. And here was where Mr. Cooley's talents were of particular value for the common weal; though he was not publicly prominent he played a very important part in the establishment and management of many of the great railroad and banking institutions centering in Chicago. In 1865, having gained a handsome competence, he removed to Hartford where his abilities as a financier, as a man of keen business acumen, have ever since been recognized. He was elected President of the National Exchange Bank which position he filled with great credit till he resigned in 1886. He is now Vice-President of that bank and President of Landers, Frary & Clark,



FRANCIS B. COOLEY.

one of the largest manufacturing concerns in New Britain. He has been Trustee of the old Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad now the New York & New England Railroad, and of the Phœnix Insurance Company, and is now a Director of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of the Ætna Insurance Company, of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company and of the Broad Brook Company. In politics Mr. Cooley is a Republican. His appreciative fellow-townsmen laying claim on some of his abilities, he was elected Senator from the First or Hartford District in 1883–84 and 1884–85. He married

Clarissa A. Smith, November 5, 1862. They have four children: Francis Rexford, Sarah Porter, Charles Parsons and Clara May Cooley.

CAPEWELL, George Joseph, founder and Vice-President of the Capewell Horse Nail Company, Hartford, was born in Birmingham, England, June 26, 1843, son of Mark Anthony and Jane Elizabeth (Titcombe) Capewell. His ancestors were all English. He came to this country in 1845 and located in Woodbury, Connecticut. Thence he removed to Waterbury, and thence to Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1862. His early education was obtained in the district school and academy in Woodbury. After leaving the academy he served an apprenticeship as a machinist and since 1862 has been constantly in the manufacturing business. Over twenty years ago, in 1876, he began experiments in the manufacture of horse nails by machinery. To produce by an automatic machine a nail of the very best form, finish and consistency; of great tensile strength combined with a high degree of ductility yet sufficiently stiff to drive into the hardest hoof was the mark he set. His first experimental machine, though crude and slow, encouraged him to further efforts. It was not however until the autumn of 1880, after four years of unremitting labor, but with great faith in the final outcome, that, nothing daunted by the consignment to the scrap heap of several machines, he was able to complete in his factory at Cheshire, Connecticut, and exhibit in the works of J. L. Howard & Company, Hartford, to capitalists and business men, a machine to automatically turn out about fifty finished nails a minute. The Capewell Horse Nail Company was organized January 17, 1881, and shortly thereafter began manufacturing in the building where the machine was first exhibited. The company removed n the winter of 1883–84 to larger premises in the National Screw Company's building, 133 Sheldon street, Hartford, where it remained until it was necessary to erect its present extensive plant at Governor and Charter Oak streets. On June 26, 1893, the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Capewell's birth, with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, the engine was started by George J. Capewell, Jr. Since then, although many of its competitors have been shut down for long periods, the Capewell Horse Nail Company has scarcely been able to keep up with its orders. Today, their nails have more than a national reputation as "the best in the world," and the Capewell Horse Nail Company, limited, with a capital of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, has a large and flourishing plant at Millwall Docks, London, England. The Hartford Company has increased its capital from two hundred thousand dollars to four hundred thousand, and Mr. Capewell has so improved his machine that instead of a former capacity of fifty a minute, it now produces considerably over one hundred nails a minute, and the company at present has an output of horse nails greater than that of all the other companies in the United States combined. Mr. Capewell's inventive ability has not been confined to horse shoe nail

G. J. CAPEWELL.

machinery, for which he has been granted between thirty and forty patents in this country and Europe, but he has taken out over one hundred patents in other lines, some of which have been the foundation of other large and prosperous industries whose products are known the world over. Among his more prominent inventions are the Capewell Giant Nail Puller and the Capewell Self-fastening Cone Button. At present he is devoting considerable time and thought to the problem of rapid transit by means of improved elevated and surface roads. He is also interested in other large enterprises, is Vice-President and Superintendent of the Capewell Horse Nail Company, Hartford, and President of

the American Specialty Manufacturing Company, Hartford, a young but growing concern engaged in the manufacture of specialties, many of them of Mr. Capewell's invention. He is a Free Mason and a member of the Hardware Club of New York city and of the Republican Club of Hartford. On March 20, 1864, he married Garafelia Hull. They have three children: Ida G., Mary A. and George J. Capewell, Jr.

COOKE, Lorrin Alanson, Governor, was born in the heart of the beautiful Berkshire Hills, in the lovely village of New Marlboro, Massachusetts, son of Levi and Amelia (Todd) Cooke. Through his father, he can trace his descent from one who came to New England from the old England with the first party in the Mayflower. Hezekiah Cooke, the earliest known of the name to settle in this country, made his home in New Marlboro at a date which it is impossible to verify. He had a son, Solomon, who was a faithful soldier in the Revolutionary War. Thus the subject of this sketch, Lorrin Alanson, tracing his descent directly through his father, Levi, and his grandfather, Lewis, to the latter's father, Solomon, can claim right of membership in such patriotic societies as the Sons of the American Revolution, to which he has been admitted, whose aim it is to foster in the descendant of sturdy forefathers, not alone a spirit of reverence and filial regard, but one of loyalty and patriotism as well. After a thorough course of training in the common schools of his native State, Mr. Cooke removed to Norfolk, Connecticut, where he entered the Academy and where he subsequently taught school for a period previous to settling upon a farm. He himself says little of his life during this season, but it must have been marked by steady progress and increasing capacity to meet responsibility, thereby winning the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen, for, in 1856, he was chosen Representative from Colebrook, being identified with the Republican party. In 1869 he became manager of the Eagle Scythe Company of Riverton, filling that position with marked ability and retaining it until the company discontinued business in 1889. He was repeatedly approached with public requests to accept town offices, and many of these he did accept, discharging their duties with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In the meantime, he had been chosen Senator from the Eighteenth District, was re-elected to the Senate, and for three years occupied the position of Chairman of the Committee on Education. During the session of the Senate of 1884 he was once more distinguished by a public recognition of his abilities and personal qualifications, being made Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, a position involving no small amount of labor and a thorough mental equipment of a high order. In 1884 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and was elected by a handsome majority. So ably did he discharge the duties of the office, particularly those of President of the Senate, that his renomination at some future date was practically a

LORRIN A. COOKE.

foregone conclusion, and in 1895 he was again elected Lieutenant-Governor for two years. Thus he served two terms, and became the logical, as well as the universally popular candidate for Governor to succeed Governor O. Vincent Coffin, in 1896. His election followed, with the handsomest majority in the history of the Republican party of the state nearly forty-four thousand. He has brought to his administration those faculties of business shrewdness, careful study and sound judgment which had already assured him one of the highest places in the world of finance; and fearless in what he believed to be for the welfare of the State, conservative without being narrow, upright

and high-minded to the last degree, he has kept the important pledges of his party at the time of his nomination and has won, not only the applause, but the lasting esteem of the citizens of the State, regardless of party lines. When he took the chair of the Chief Executive there was imperative need of a man of his nature and training. The State boasting of its wealth, secure in its traditions of Yankee thrift, and relying upon the stability of its industries, was becoming a spendthrift. The rage for improvements, if not the opportunity for personal plunder, was on the increase. A new atmosphere of honesty in expenditure, and of *quid pro quo* soon made itself apparent in public affairs. The Governor's message pointed out defects, pricked silly bubbles, and was not sparing in criticism of departments and commissions. Strong men rallied under his leadership, so that by the close of the Legislalative session, it was possible to announce that the prospect in all departments was once more gratifying and hope had been realized. Governor Cooke has not conspicuously connected himself with clubs, secret societies or any social or politico-social organizations though he is enrolled among the Sons of the American Revolution. His position in the community is an enviable one, commanding as it does the universal respect and sincere appreciation of his fellow citizens. He married in 1858, Matilda E. Webster, of Sandisfield, Massachusetts, who died in 1868, without issue. Two years later he married Josephine E. Ward of Riverton. Two sons were born to them, both of whom are deceased. They have one daughter, Edna Cooke, now completing her education at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts.

CARTER, Oliver Stanley, Merchant, New York city, was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, July 25, 1825, son of Hermas and Hannah (Booth) Carter. Oliver Carter received his early education in the common schools of his native place and until he was ten years of age attended these both winter and summer. For five years thereafter he was permitted to attend the winter terms but when he was fifteen he was obliged to abandon his books altogether and turn his attention to making his way in the world. He obtained a situation in a store in Hartford which, however, he left before long for what he considered a more promising opportunity in New York. This latter position yielded him an income of one hundred and fifty dollars a year, out of which princely sum he was expected to pay his board. Like the plucky young fellow he was he discharged his duties faithfully, familiarized himself with all the details of the business — that of wholesale grocery — and succeeded in making himself indispensable to the concern. In 1854 he was admitted as a partner under the firm name of Whitlock, Kellogg & Carter. Mr. Whitlock dying in 1858 the firm was changed to Kellogg, Carter & Hawley, but it remained so for less than two years, owing to the death of Mr. Kellogg, which occurred in 1859. On January 1, 1860, the firm underwent another change to Carter & Hawley, and on April 1, 1884, Mr. Carter retired from the business altogether,

OLIVER S. CARTER.

leaving Mr. Hawley and his son-in-law, George H. Macy, to continue under the firm name of Carter & Hawley. Two years later he resumed his association with the firm, and it is still maintained under the name of Carter, Macy & Company. In 1856 Mr. Carter was elected Director in the North American Fire Insurance Company, and in 1862 Director in the Home Insurance Company, later holding the same office in the World Life Insurance Company of New York, and in 1868 in the World Life Insurance Company of Chicago. In 1874 he was elected Director in the National Bank of the Republic, in 1888 taking Mr. Henry Cannon's place as Vice-President of the same on the latter's retirement

to take the Presidency of the Chase National Bank of New York city. On the first of March 1892 Mr. Carter was elected President of the National Bank of the Republic to take the place of John Jay Knox who died in February of that year, and continues to hold this office and others, while maintaining his association with the firm of Carter, Macy & Company, importers and jobbers of teas. He is a member of the Union League and Down Town clubs, and resided in Brooklyn, New York, from 1854 until 1862, when he removed to Orange, New Jersey, where he still resides. Mr. Carter was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Hyde Coley, daughter of John H. Coley, of New Haven, by whom he had six children, five daughters and a son, which latter died in infancy. Mrs. Carter dying in 1880, Mr. Carter contracted a second marriage in 1887 with Miss Isis Yiterbide Potter, of Trenton, New Jersey.

DEMING, Henry Champion, Lawyer, Literary man and Statesman, and one of Connecticut's truly illustrious sons, was born in Colchester of that state on May 23, 1815. He was the son of David and Abigail (Champion) Deming. His family both on the Champion and Deming sides comes of the best Puritan stock with a notable record in the annals of New England. On the Champion side he is connected with the well-known Shipman and Robinson families of Hartford. He rose to have a reputation which was confined neither to the state nor to his section of the land. His preparation for life was begun at the school of the noted pedagogue John Hall, at Ellington. There he fitted for Yale and on entering that college took a leading position in his class, that of 1836. At this time he felt called to the legal profession, and went to the Harvard Law School for a three-years course, getting his degree in 1839. On going to New York city to practice, his literary tastes led him rather towards letters than law. He began to publish with Park Benjamin, the well-known newspaper man, The New World, a high class weekly, and he also busied himself with and brought out a translation of Sue's famous novel, "The Mysteries of Paris." But in 1847 he went to Hartford, feeling the attraction of his native state, and opened a law office Although he did not give his whole heart to the work, his great abilities, especially his power as an orator, won him success. Soon, however, he entered politics. In 1849–50 he was a member of the House of Representatives; the next year came his election to the Senate. From 1854 to 1858 he was Hartford's honored Mayor — one of the most acceptable the city ever had — and again from 1860 to 1862. During 1859–60 he was once more in the House. Soon after the breaking out of our Civil War Mr. Deming was appointed Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, which went with Butler to New Orleans. When that city surrendered to General Butler, Colonel Deming was made a provisional Mayor and filled the post greatly to his credit until he resigned in January 1863, and returned to his home. Almost at once he was elected to Congress, representing the First District

HENRY C. DEMING.

for four years. Later Colonel Deming returned to his early love by writing the life of General Grant which was very widely sold. When Grant was inaugurated in 1869 he did not forget the fact and Colonel Deming received the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenues, a post he held until his death by apoplexy at Hartford on October 9, 1872. This meagre outline of the life of the Hon. Henry C. Deming conveys but a small impression of his force and prominence and leaves to be guessed by those who do not know him the striking personality of the man and his distinguished gifts as a public speaker. During his residence in Hartford he was one of the marked figures of the place,

Of a handsome, commanding presence, he added to this inheritance of nature many social graces and the varied culture of a man of the world. As an orator his fame still lingers in the minds of the older generation. Such efforts as his address on Israel Putnam; that at the unveiling of the monument to General Wooster in 1854; his speech at Cooper Institute, New York, in 1864, in favor of Lincoln's re-election and his eulogy on the same great leader in Hartford the next year will be long remembered. His personal magnetism as an impassioned speaker was noteworthy, while this was backed by a virile intellect and great skill in the presentation of his subject. In Congress some of his speeches had an electrifying effect as the special correspondents at Washington testified. When he spoke on reconstruction there in 1866, it was declared to be the finest effort heard in the house for twenty years. The New York Times on one occasion spoke of his "extraordinary abilities as an orator." His style and influence were hailed as a renewal of the old-time eloquence. The Washington Republic once declared, referring to a speech in Congress, that those who listened to it thought for "mastership in delivery, model of style and pure English, they had never heard its superior." In Hartford and throughout New England Colonel Deming was in great demand as a lecturer when the old Lyceum courses were in vogue; and he never failed to make a strong impression. It was he who in the days when the Rev. N. J. Burton was a young preacher newly come to Hartford, pointed out his ability and was a regular attendant at his church; the friendship between the two was warm and close. Henry C. Deming married first, Sarah Clerc, who died in Hartford on June 26, 1869; and second in June 1871, Mrs. Annie (Wilson) Jillson, widow of Sherman L. Jillson of East Hartford, Connecticut, who survives him. He had four children by his first marriage: Henry Champion Deming, Jr., Vice-President of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York city; Charles Clerc Deming, a lawyer of New York city; Mary Shipman Deming, who died November 11, 1861; and Laurent Clerc Deming, who is Secretary of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad in New York city.

DANIELS, Charles Nelson, Judge of Probate for the District of Windham, was born in Barre, Orleans county, New York, July 2, 1849, son of Nelson Fitch and Alenda (Clark) Daniels. His father was the son of Archibald Lamont and Lavina (Beebe) Daniels. Archibald Lamont was the son of Lemuel and Martha (Lamont) Daniels of Hillsboro, Columbia county, New York. Lemuel was the son of Asa and Elizabeth (Fuller) Daniels. Asa was the son of Lemuel and Hannah (Fuller) Daniels, who settled in the eastern part of Middle Haddam parish, from Colchester, Connecticut. Lemuel was the son of Jonathan who was the son of John and Agnes (Beebe) Daniels, and John was the son of John and Mary (Chappell) Daniels, who lived in New London in 1663. Alenda Clark,

CHAS. N. DANIELS.

mother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Chester and Mary (Williams) Clark, of Columbia, Connecticut. Chester was the son of Gideon and Jemima (Newcomb) Clark. Gideon was the son of Jonathan Clark. Jemima Newcomb was the daughter of Peter and Hannah (English) Newcomb. Peter was the son of Hezekiah and Jerusha (Bradford) Newcomb. Jerusha Bradford was the daughter of Thomas and Annie (Smith) Bradford, of Norwich, Connecticut. Thomas was the son of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, and Major William was the son of William Bradford who came in the Mayflower in 1620, and was Governor

of Plymouth Colony. Charles Nelson Daniels when eight years old lost his father by death. Soon after, his mother moved back to Connecticut with her children. His early education was acquired first in the common schools, afterwards in attendance for two terms at a select school known as the Willimantic Institute, kept by D. P. Corbin, and a year and a half in the preparatory department of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Illinois. After leaving school, at about the age of sixteen, he was employed on a farm for the most of the time until attaining his majority. Soon after coming of age he entered the service of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad as a switchman, and continued in its employ in various capacities until after its absorption by the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad. In May 1879 he abandoned railroading and became book-keeper for Lincoln & Smith, lumber dealers, Willimantic. In May 1882 he engaged with George K. Nason, who purchased the lumber and coal business of Hyde Kingsley. In this connection he continued until March 1890, when he was appointed Postmaster at Willimantic, by President Harrison, and served until after President Cleveland's re-election, being relieved of the office by Joel W. Webb in May 1894. He then entered the employ of Lincoln & Boss, lumber dealers, with whom he remained until January 1, 1897, when he assumed the duties of Judge of Probate for the district of Windham, to which office he was elected the November preceding. Judge Daniels has served in numerous public capacities, including Clerk and Treasurer of the Borough of Willimantic, 1880–89; Treasurer of the Water-Fund in 1885 and during the construction of the works; Burgess of the Borough of Willimantic, November 1889 to November 1890; Chief Engineer Willimantic Fire Department, September 1885 to March 1890, when he resigned; Postmaster from March 1890 to June 1894; and was elected to his present office as Judge of Probate for a term of two years, 1897–99. He also performed military service for five years, 1877–82, as Quartermaster-Sergeant on the staff of Colonel William H. Tubbs, commanding the Third Regiment Connecticut National Guards. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a Past Master of Eastern Star Lodge, member of Trinity Chapter, Olive Branch Council, St. John's Commandery, and a Charter Member of Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine of Hartford. He is also a Charter Member of Obwebetuck Lodge of Odd Fellows, Willimantic Council Royal Arcanum, and Willimantic Lodge of United Workmen. In politics Judge Daniels has always been a Republican, and has been actively identified with party work since 1876. He served as Chairman of the Republican Town Committee 1884–90 and 1894–98, and was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the Seventeenth District 1896–98. He was married December 28, 1877, to Susie E. Howard Little. They have two children: Nelson Archie, born April 7, 1879, and Grace Lillian Daniels, born September 21, 1881.

DENNIS, Rodney, President of the Connecticut Humane Society, and one of the founders and Secretary during its entire existence from 1864 to 1896, of the Traveler's Insurance Company, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, January 14, 1826, son of Reverend Rodney Gove and Mary (Parker) Dennis. His lineage, traced on both sides to the early settlers of New England, is notable in that it demonstrates in each generation the family instinct of genuine righteousness, together with "a persistent union of combative with strongly religious tendencies." The first immigrant ancestor, Thomas, was a soldier in King Philip's War; his grandson, a graduate of Harvard, was army Chaplain and Surgeon for a dozen years, 1737–49, in the middle French wars, then a Pastor and Teacher in New Hampshire and Massachusetts; while his grandson, in turn, was the Reverend Rodney Gove Dennis, a graduate of Bowdoin and Andover, and a clergyman in Topsfield, and later in Somers, Connecticut; a man of high principle and sterling character, and the father of the subject of this sketch. Rodney Dennis had one term at the High School, but being one of a family of ten children, his opportunities for protracted study were small, and he had early to turn his hand, figuratively, to the plough, that he might not only prove self-supporting, but lend his aid to the younger brothers and sisters. To two of the former he was largely the means of giving a liberal education, and at no time was he less than heartily generous to all. He came to Hartford at the age of sixteen, and having served an apprenticeship in the grocery trade, established the house of Dennis & Ives, at the age of twenty-one. The firm had been but a few years in operation when his partner fell sick and retired from business, while he himself was disabled for months by a serious accident. The association was, therefore, discontinued,

Mr. Dennis assuming its entire obligations. From these he obtained a full discharge; but subsequently paid them all, long after they were outlawed. From Hartford he went to Augusta, Georgia, where he entered the employ of the great firm of Hand, Williams & Wilcox. He remained but two years in this connection, and then came north to Albany, New York, where he remained two years longer, returning to Hartford, in 1855, to take a position in the Phœnix Bank in that city; a position which he held until 1864. Upon the establishment of the Traveler's Insurance Company, he was elected as its first Secretary. "At first he attended to all the

RODNEY DENNIS.

details of the business without assistance of any kind, toiling till late into the night and keeping up the habit with little relaxation for many years," says one who knew him. "There was a constant struggle between physical endurance and consecration to work. Other employees caught his spirit and followed his example. Thus largely was success won. A man of public spirit and great heart, Mr. Dennis has opened his purse with notable freedom to aid a great variety of enterprises that held out a promise of promoting the welfare of the city, and to charities, organized and private, has given unstintingly of money, time and effort." As one of Hartford's most respected citizens, it was natural that Mr. Dennis's name should have been sought to lend distinction to the new and struggling venture, the Travelers' Insurance Company. As its Secretary, he put his whole heart into that enterprise. He devoted his time and mind to its development, straining every faculty to insure its success. We take the liberty of quoting from a biographical sketch the following: "And here the reward of early discipline, self-sacrifice and the resources developed by business training, with no one to rely on but himself, became manifest. He was the last man in the world to have any small pride of place, and his unashamed labor and economy of management were prime factors in the company's permanence. . . . Through the company's first months of comparative neglect and public incredulity, its short burst of unshared prosperity, its succeeding years of fierce competition and slow mastery and sole survival, its later ones of unapproached eminence, and its still later ones, when, though it remains greatest and grows greater, the field is once more thick with rivals, he remained its watchful guardian and laborious servant, his first care and thought its success and its good repute; anxious that it should prosper as the just reward of doing equity, and in order to retain the power of doing equity, but still more anxious that it should do equity. To him there is no difference between the moral obligations of a man and a corporation, and any seeming success of either is an apple of Sodom if not earned by honest service and based on the immutable laws of God." Having deserved such words of praise as these, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Dennis's services should have been solicited wherever devotion and absolute integrity were needed in the management of public or private affairs. The list of his directorships, trusteeships and guardianships is almost as extended as the catalogue of the ships in Homer. Some few may be given here, but only a few. He is a Director of the Hartford Trust Company, the Overman Wheel Company, the Farmington Power Company, the Hartford Electric Light Company, the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company and the Hartford Gas Light Company. In 1842 he founded in connection with "Father" Hawley, the Morgan Street Mission School, Connecticut's first organization established for the purpose of caring for and visiting the poorest classes in the cities, and the rescue, protection and instruction of its children. While in Augusta, Georgia, he founded a similar institution there, and after his return to Hartford he

was for twelve years Superintendent and teacher of the Morgan Street Mission School. He was one of the corporators and has been President of the Connecticut Humane Society since its organization in 1880, President of the Hartford Charitable Society, is Vice-President of the American Humane Society, the American Anti-Vivisection Society, and of the Hartford Young Men's Christian Association; Chairman of the Board of Managers of the famous Hartford Retreat for the Insane; a Trustee of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls; a Trustee of the Society for Savings, Hartford, and a member of its Loaning Committee; Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Connecticut Bible Society, and also of the American Missionary Association. Trustee and Chairman of the Prudential Committee of the Hartford Theological Seminary. The example of such a life is not only worthy of imitation by his associates but is also an incentive to increased effort in prosecuting the work committed to their care. Mr. Dennis is a man of such large, loyal and vigorous nature that it is impossible not to gain in moral strength and vigor in his proximity. He was married in 1854 in Hartford, Connecticut, to Miss Clarissa Strong. They had five children, two sons and three daughters. One son died in infancy; the other, Rodney Strong Dennis, is an expert accountant in New York, in the firm of Teele & Dennis; also Commissioner of Accounts under Mayor Strong; one daughter is the wife of Ralph W. Cutler, President of the Hartford Trust Company, the second, the wife of Thomas Little, Esq., of Philadelphia; the youngest, Bertha, is unmarried and resides with her father. Mrs. Dennis is deceased.

DOUGLAS, JOHN MANSFIELD, President of the W. & B. Douglas corporation, Middletown, also of the Middletown Street Railway Company, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 6, 1839, son of Benjamin and Mary A. (Parker) Douglas. His father was born in Northford, Connecticut, and came from the family of Douglas whose American progenitor was a townsman of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1640, having come over about that year from Scotland. His great-grandfather, Colonel William Douglass, was in command of the Connecticut forces at the Battle of Long Island, in the Revolutionary War. He received his early education in the public schools of Middletown, and graduated from Chase Academy, Middletown, in the class of 1856. From that time he has been in active business with the W. & B. Douglas Company of that place. He is now President of the corporation, which is one of the oldest and most extensive manufacturers of pump and hydraulic machinery in the world. Mr. Douglas is also President of the Middletown Street Railway Company, and a Trustee of the Middlesex Banking Company and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Saving Bank. He represented Middletown in the House of Representatives of Connecticut in 1864 and 1865, and served as a member of the State Senate in 1871 and again in

JNO. M. DOUGLAS.

1895. While in the Senate in 1871 he was Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and during his service in the House in 1864 was a member of the Judiciary Committee. He was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated R. B. Hayes for President, also to the Chicago Convention that nominated Garfield, and to the St. Louis Convention that nominated McKinley in 1896. Mr. Douglas' only son, John M. Douglas, Jr., was educated at Yale, graduated from the Yale Law School in the class of 1893, and was admitted to the Connecticut Bar when twenty-one years of age.

ALLEN, Frederic Sturges, lawyer, of New York, was born in Norwalk, Fairfield county, Connecticut, October 1, 1867, son of Alfred B. and Caroline (Sturges) Allen. When two years of age he was crippled by paralysis of the lower extremities; but with this exception his physical and

F. STURGES ALLEN

mental health was robust. He began his schooling at rather a late age, and after graduation from the Bridgeport High School entered Yale University, from which he graduated in 1884, taking a Berkeley prize in his Freshman year, and the second Winthrop in his Junior year. He partly earned his way through college, and was partly aided by a loan from John Brooks, of Bridgeport, a man whom many have occasion to remember for his good deeds. On leaving college he went West, to Minnesota, expecting to teach. Being disappointed in his anticipations, he returned East, to New Haven, in October, 1884. After teaching a few days in Park Institute, Rye, New York, he returned to New Haven to work under Dr. Noah Porter, and directly under Mr. Loomis J. Campbell, on Webster's International Dictionary, then in process of preparation. In this work he began as a copyist, but when the dictionary was completed, in 1890, he was revising editor next to Mr. Walter Allen, managing editor, Mr. Campbell having ceased his active work, owing to ill health. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Allen entered the Yale Law School, graduating in 1892. In May, 1892, he went to New York to take up the practice of law, and was there admitted to the bar in February, 1893, and entered into copartnership with John Holden, a classmate. From December, 1892, to the spring of 1894 he contributed numerous articles on legal topics to Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia; and since 1892 he has also edited Webster's Academic Dictionary, already nearly completed by Mr. Dorsey Gardner (whom death overtook in the midst of his labors), and has done a considerable amount of other revisory work on the various publications of the Webster Dictionary publishers. Mr. Allen is a member of the Bar Association of the city of New York, the Quill and the Yale Clubs of New York, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale University. In politics, although a Republican by early training, he is an Independent, voting for the men and measures that to him seem best, without regard to party lines; but other things being equal believes in a thorough party administration. He is a believer in a tariff for revenue only. He was married April 9, 1895, to Annie M. White, daughter of L. W. White, of North Adams, Massachusetts; they have a daughter, Marian G. Allen, born June 8, 1896.

BUSHNELL, Cornelius Scranton, Builder of the famous "Monitor" during the Civil War, was born in Madison, Connecticut, July 18, 1828. His father, Nathan Bushnell, and his mother, Chloe Scranton, were each descendants in direct line from Francis Bushnell and John Scranton, who emigrated from England to New Haven Colony in 1638, in the company which purchased the Guilford Plantation from the Indians. His boyhood was spent in his native town, and at the age of fifteen he began mercantile life in the coasting trade, in less than a year thereafter becoming captain of a sixty-ton schooner. In 1849 he established the wholesale grocery business of Bushnell & Company in New Haven, and rapidly built up a large and successful business, which is now conducted by the Hon. James D. Dewell, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, under the firm name of J. D. Dewell & Company. In 1858 Mr. Bushnell became interested in the Shore Line Railroad, then in a comatose condition. Within two years, by indomitable energy and rare business management, he completed the railroad to New London, established the ferry system there, and made through

connections by the Stonington Line to Boston, thus opening a new route between New York and Boston. Turning his attention to shipbuilding at the opening of the war, he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a bill through Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint three naval experts to examine all plans for iron vessels and adopt whatever might be approved. Under this bill he took a contract for the construction of the warship "Galena," whose plans he submitted to Captain John Ericsson for the latter's approval, owing to the fear expressed by some experts that she could not carry her immense weight of armor. In approving the plans of the "Galena," John Ericsson exhibited to Mr. Bushnell the complete plans of the original "Monitor." Grasping at once the greatness of Ericsson's invention, Mr. Bushnell dropped for the time his "Galena" plans, and in the face of the fiercest opposition from the highest reputed naval authorities, he placed the

S. BUSHNELL.

"Monitor" in Hampton Roads within one hundred days from the date on which Mr. Ericsson showed him the plans. The victory of the "Monitor" over the "Merrimac" revolutionized the navies of the world, established the supremacy of the United States Federal Navy, and was a turning-point in the history of the Rebellion. The fact is not generally known that the "Monitor" was still the personal property of her builders when she defeated the "Merrimac," the United States Government not having accepted her until after her success was demonstrated. Mr. Bushnell was one of the "Minute Men" who enlisted in defence of the National Capitol in "Clay Battalion Number One," receiving his honorary discharge May 4, 1861. At the close of the war he turned his attention again to railroad construction. He was one of the incorporators of the Union Pacific Railroad, being the largest single subscriber to its stock and securing the largest subscription. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Bushnell married Emily Fowler Clark, of New Haven, and the result of the marriage was nine sons and one daughter: Sereno Scranton, Samuel Clark, Charlotte Beecher, Cornelius Judson, Nathan, Henry Northrup, Ericsson Foote, Winthrop Grant, Edward William, and Levi Ives Bushnell. Mr. Bushnell died in New York city, May 6, 1896, aged sixty-eight years. Briefly summarized, the notable achievements of Mr. Bushnell's eventful career were the completion of the Shore Line Railroad, the building of the "Monitor," and the leading part in the financing and construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

BUSHNELL, Ericsson Foote, of New York, widely known as an Oratorio and Operatic Singer, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 10, 1861, son of the Hon. Cornelius and Emily F. (Clark) Bushnell. His father, a brief sketch of whose career is elsewhere given in this volume, was associated with Captain John Ericsson in the construction of the famous war-ship "Monitor," and was one of the most prominently active men that Connecticut has produced. Ericsson F. Bushnell acquired his early education in the public schools of New Haven, where he received his first musical training, under the teaching of Professor Benjamin Jepson, then supervisor of music in the schools. His first professional engagement was in the Center Church Choir of New Haven, under the direction of Harry Rowe Shelley. He next accepted a position in Trinity Church, New Haven, where he sang for several years under the direction of Professor Thomas G. Shepard. During his early career in New Haven he sang in several light operas, and shortly before removing to New York took the part of Mephisto in Gounod's "Faust," under the direction of Professor Shepard, for the benefit of the Yale

navy. The singing of this difficult bass part by so young a man attracted much attention, and resulted in Mr. Bushnell receiving several flattering offers to go on the operatic stage. His first engagement in New York was under the direction of William R. Chapman, in the Church of the Covenant, where he sang for four years. For the past ten years he has been solo basso at the West Presbyterian Church (Dr. Paxton's) in New York, under the direction of P. A. Schnecker. Mr. Bushnell's repertoire comprises all of the standard oratorios and cantatas, numbering over one hundred works, also numerous arias, German lieder, and American and English songs. Among his prominent appearances may be mentioned his singing at the dedication of Carnegie's Music Hall, under the direction of Walter Damrosch; at the World's Fair in Chicago, under the direction of Theodore Thomas; Tinel's "St. Francis" with the New York Oratorio Society, and the same work with the Boston Cecilia Club, under the direction of B. J. Lang; the singing of Bach's Passion Music with the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, under the direction of Carl Zerrahn, and the rendition of the same work with the Oratorio Society of New York, under Mr. Damrosch; the first production of Krug's "King Rother," at the Buffalo Festival, under John Lund; the first performance of Professor Parker's "Hora Novissima," under the direction of the composer, given by the Church Choral Society of New York; the Worcester, Taunton, New Bedford, and Binghamton Festivals, under the direction of Carl Zerrahn; the Springfield Festival, under the direction of George W. Chadwick; the Albany Festival, under the direction of Arthur Mees; the Handel Festival in New York, under the direction of Walter Damrosch; also in Montreal, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Providence; in Minneapolis, at the dedication of the great convention hall holding twenty-five thousand people, and in other large cities. He also sang at the initial performance of Walter Damrosch's "Scarlet Letter," given in New York; at the performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony by the New York Symphony Society; at the first concert given by the People's Choral Union of New York, under the direction of Frank Damrosch; and at the performance of the "Messiah" by the last-named society, under the same conductor, May 3, 1897. Among the press reports of the latter performance the "Tribune" said: "Mr. Bushnell has reached an artistic stature sufficient to carry the burdens that were imposed upon him. The "Times" pronounced him "deserving of especial mention for the noble quality of his tone and the breadth and dignity of his style;" the "Courier" affirmed that he is the "model oratorio bass of America;" and

ERICSSON F. BUSHNELL.

the "World" referred to him as having "negatived the necessity of importing oratorio bassi which some choral directors have believed existed." Mr. Bushnell has visited Europe, singing in London and the cathedral towns of England, having the advantage of reading his oratorios with the best English authorities on their traditional rendering. He has filled more oratorio engagements in the last seven years than any other American basso, and in many large cities he has been reëngaged for seven successive years, than which no better proof could be given of an artist's real worth. To Professor F. E. Bristol, of New York, Mr. Bushnell accords the credit of training his voice, as he studied with him for many years, and has implicit confidence in his ability as a teacher. Mr. Bushnell's voice is described as a basso cantante: not a pure baritone or a basso profundo, but ranging between the two. He is over six feet in height, of fine physique and stage presence, possesses the true artistic temperament, sings with great ease and fervor, and altogether is conceded to be foremost among Ameri-

can bassos in concert and oratorio singing or on the operatic stage at the present time. Both his father and mother were musical, the latter an excellent pianist and singer. His uncle, William Bushnell, and his father were both possessors of excellent voices. Mr. Bushnell was married November 10, 1897, to Miss Bertha Tudor Thompson, of New York city, a most accomplished musician and linguist.

CHASE, GEORGE LEWIS, President of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Millbury, Worcester county, Massachusetts, January 13, 1828, son of Paul Cushing Chase, a descendant in direct line (sixth generation) of Aquila Chase, who came from Cornwall, England, and settled in

GEO. L. CHASE.

Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1640. Mr. Chase received a thorough training in the regular English course of studies at Millbury Academy, and applied himself so well that, at the completion of his term as student in the institution, he was well equipped to take his place in the business world. He was but nineteen years of age when he became Local Agent in his native town for the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown, Massachusetts. Subsequently he was elected a member of its Board of Directors. Within a short time his agency included four companies doing business on the mutual plan. In 1848 Mr. Chase became travelling agent for the Peoples' Insurance Company of Worcester, with which he remained until 1853, when he associated himself with the Central Ohio Railroad Company as Assistant Superintendent, and afterwards became General Superintendent, the latter office being assigned to him in recognition of his marked ability, energy, and tact. He reëntered the insurance field, however, in 1860, accepting the Western Agency of the New England Fire Insurance Company. He was subsequently given the appointment of Assistant Western Agent, and so well did he discharge the duties of his position that when the Directors were seeking a President their choice fell upon Mr. Chase, and he was called from his Western post to fill the more important office in the East. Although a New Englander born, he had acquired a liking for Western ways, and hence it was with some hesitation he accepted the place, in 1867. His previous connection had made him familiar with the affairs of the company, and he is reported to have brought to the new position a close acquaintance with the men and methods of a great and growing region, so that much of the company's growth in the last quarter of a century is due to this knowledge, and to his conscientious attention to details which often escape the notice of even a careful manager. In 1876 Mr. Chase was elected President of the National Board of Underwriters, and is at present the Board Chairman of the Committee of Legislation and Taxation, said to be by far the most important chairmanship in the organization. He is a member of the Board of Trustees and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society for Savings, a Trustee of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and a Director in the American National Bank. He is also a prominent member of the Hartford Board of Trade. In a recent biographical sketch of Mr. Chase appears this interesting incident: "In June, 1892, an entertainment was given by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company to their employees, and it was a most enjoyable occasion. The secretaries, together with the general and special agents, during the course of the evening presented him with a silver loving-cup as a testimonial commemorative of his twenty-fifth anniversary as President of the company. It was manufactured from a unique design, and on one side was the following inscription: '1867 — to George L. Chase, President Hartford Fire Insurance Company, on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of his Co-workers

and Associates, the Secretaries, General and Special Agents of the Home Office Department, June 15, 1892.'" Mr. Chase is a member of the Asylum Hill Church of Hartford, his pastor being the Reverend Joseph Twitchell, widely known as man and preacher. Mr. Chase has so warm an interest in the Congregational body, and is such an earnest worker in its behalf, that he has five times been elected President of the Connecticut Congregational Club. He was married on January 8, 1851, to Miss Calista M., daughter of Judson Taft. They have three children, a son and two daughters. The former, Charles E. Chase, is Assistant Secretary of the Company of which his father is President; he married Miss Helen S. Bourse, and they have one daughter. President Chase's younger daughter died in 1866. The older daughter was married to Charles H. Longley in 1874; she died in 1893.

CARPENTER, Elisha, Judge of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Hartford, was born in that part of the old town of Ashford now known by the name of Eastford, on January 14, 1824. Having received a common and academic education, he proceeded to supplement these by a thorough course of legal study, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1846. His ability and his absolute probity soon won for him not alone the regard and respect of his associates, but his rapid advancement in his profession, and he was but thirty-two years of age when he was distinguished by an appointment to the State Senate, where he served for two sessions, numbering among his colleagues and personal friends such men as Hon. Dwight Loomis, of Rockville, now Judge of the Supreme Court, the late Governor James E. English, of West Haven, and Ralph Taintor, of Colchester. In 1857 he was created Judge of Probate and State Attorney, and the year following he was returned from the old Fourteenth District. We take the liberty of quoting a paragraph from an article contained in the "Biography of Connecticut" (1891): "It is one of the most interesting facts in connection with the history of the Connecticut Senate that the roll of 1858 has furnished four members of the Superior and Supreme Courts. Three of the members, Ex-Judge Dwight W. Pardee, of Hartford, the late Judge Sidney B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, and the subject of this sketch, have eminence and honor in the highest court in this State, while the fourth has served for years as one of the ablest jurists on the Supreme Court bench in Connecticut. Judge James Phelps, of Essex, who was a colleague of Judge Carpenter in the Senate, has also served in the National Congress. The incident that these four interpreters of the law were associate lawmakers in the Senate of 1858 is one of great value in estimating the genius and spirit of the Connecticut judicial system. Tenure of office in the higher court judgeships is practically within the constitutional limit." On July 4, 1861, Judge Carpenter was appointed Judge of the Superior Court, and he represented the town of Killingly in the House of Representatives during the same year, serving as Chairman of the Military Committee. It may be mentioned in this connection that during the initial week of their session the Legislature passed a bill confirming the act of the State's Governor, Buckingham, in sending State troops into the Government service without waiting to have the measure approved by law, and also in guaranteeing their future provision, again without legal authority. Such an act was, it is obvious, highly necessary in those days of immediate pressure, when if a thing were done "'twere well it were done quickly," but had the legislatures been merely legal-minded instead of loyal, the bill could never have passed. After his appointment to the Superior Court Bench, Judge Carpenter removed to Wethersfield, where he remained for

ELISHA CARPENTER.

several years, but he eventually repaired to Hartford, which city he made his permanent home. For over thirty years Judge Carpenter was a prominent representative of his profession, and his position in the city of his adoption was one of dignity and distinction. He was not alone recognized throughout the State as a jurist of exceptional attainment, but was regarded by the public as one who identified himself with whatever was best in the cause of civil or national government. It was Judge Carpenter who was called upon to prepare the most important opinion of the Court relative to labor issues. The noted boycott opinion, which defined the rights of workingmen so clearly that there has been no contest since, was the work of his hand. The opinion touching the forfeiture of wages in the event of a violation of contract which the Supreme Court enunciated some years ago was also prepared by him. This opinion presented with the utmost lucidity the fundamental principles of law relative to the right of labor. Again it was Judge Carpenter's perception of the spirit and object of the secret-ballot law that led to a strict construction of the text by the Supreme Court in 1890, the idea of secrecy in the statute being looked upon as the fundamental one. Anything outside of the most rigid conformity to one course immediately destroyed the secrecy of the vote. "It was in such cases and issues," says the "Biography of Connecticut," "that Judge Carpenter has rendered the public such inestimable service." During the war Judge Carpenter was an ardent supporter of the Union, and lent himself generously to its support. Although unable personally to go to the front, he caused his place to be filled by an able substitute, and gave his strength of heart and mind, as well as the fulness of his purse, to the country's need. The influence of a man like Judge Carpenter on his community is not to be estimated. His career was marked by wisdom in counsel, prudence in action, and soundness in judgment. He was an honest man in the fullest sense of the word, and his integrity of character none ever dreamed of challenging. For thirty years he discharged the duties incumbent upon him with conscientious faithfulness. In politics Judge Carpenter was a Republican. He was a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, and devoted to its welfare and the interests with which it was identified. "Although afflicted in the latter years of his life with bodily infirmities beyond the lot of most men," says the Hon. John R. Buck, one of his associates, "he preserved a serene mind and a cheerful temper. His former colleagues on the bench, his brethren of the bar, and all those who knew him, will remember him with pleasure." Upon his death, which occurred on March 22, 1897, the Hartford County Bar Association met and unanimously adopted resolutions testifying to the loss it had sustained in the decease of its honored and respected member, one of the country's most eminent judges. Judge Carpenter was twice married; his first wife being Miss Harriet G. Brown, of Brooklyn, Conn., who died on July 3, 1874, leaving him three daughters and one son, the latter departing this life on Sept. 11, 1879, and his second wife being Miss Sophia Tyler Cowen, niece of the late General Robert O. Tyler, and daughter of the late Mrs. Sidney J. Cowen, whose memory is still cherished by all with whom she came in contact. Two children were the fruit of this union; they and their mother survive Judge Carpenter.

DUNHAM, Austin Cornelius, Manufacturer, of Hartford, son of Austin and M. S. (Root) Dunham, was born at Coventry, Connecticut, June 10, 1833. The Dunham family has long been a prominent and respected one in the Capitol City, Mr. A. C. Dunham's father, Austin, having been an oldtime merchant of wealth and high standing. The son was carefully educated and went to Yale, his year of graduation being 1854. Thereafter he taught school for a year at Elmira, New York, then returning to Hartford to engage in manufacture and trade, his business connections being many and important. He was for several years a member of his father's firm of Austin Dunham & Company until its dissolution, also of E. N. Kellog & Company, and is now the senior partner of the firm of Austin Dunham Sons, a large and successful concern engaged in the manufacture of worsted yarns and all-wool hosiery. Outside of this business Mr. Dunham has many connections. He is President of the Rock Manufacturing Company, the Dunham Hosiery Company, the Hartford Electric Light Company, once President and Director of the Willimantic Linen Company, and a Director of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, the Travellers' Life Insurance Company, the National Exchange Bank, and the Cedar Hill Cemetery; and is also a Trustee of the Watkinson Juvenile Asylum and Farm School, the Watkinson Library, the Hartford Grammar School, and still other corporations. It will be seen from this enumeration that Mr. Dunham touches the mercantile and philanthropic life of his community at

many points. It may be added that in social relations he is equally active and conspicuous. His tastes are scholarly, and in spite of arduous business cares and the many practical demands made upon his time and attention he has found opportunity for a dozen or more European tours, for travel, study, and culture, and has read widely and with

A. C. DUNHAM.

keen interest, so that he is a man of unusual intellectual and æsthetic development, and is a valued member of the cultured and scholarly circles of a city which has been noted time out of mind for such gatherings. Mr. Dunham's general presence as well as the attainments referred to seem to make him a *persona grata* in society. He is one of the marked examples of Hartford's representative business men who are also in the best sense men of the world and of society. He and his sisters are leading attendants of the South Congregational Church, Dr. Parker's. The prominent clergymen of Hartford and this denomination have for many years found the Dunhams' spacious and hospitable home a pleasant centre for social enjoyment. Mr. Dunham married, on September 16, 1858, Lucy J., daughter of James Root, Esq., of Hartford, a well-known and most respected citizen. She died in September, 1864. They had two children. George, the elder, died in 1873, aged thirteen; the younger, Laura Baldwin, on March 22, 1890, became the wife of Danford Newton Barney, of Farmington, Connecticut, a popular and prominent Yale man, whose beautiful colonial house is one of the features of that charming village.

DUNBAR, Edward Butler, Ex State Senator and Manufacturer, of Bristol, was born in Bristol, November 1, 1842, son of Edward L. and Julia (Warner) Dunbar. He is descended from Robert and Rose Dunbar, who left Scotland in 1655 and came to Hingham, Massachusetts, where they settled, becoming the ancestors of many men who have since figured conspicuously in the history of our country's early struggles for independence. After passing through the common schools of his native town, Edward Butler Dunbar repaired to the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and in the spring of 1860, before he had reached the age of eighteen, he went to New York city to assist the late William F. Tompkins in the management of the hoop-skirt factory of Dunbar & Barnes, who employed from fifty to seventy-five hands in that branch of their business. Upon Mr. Tompkins' retirement, after two years, to engage in other enterprises, the young man entered into charge of the business, and the management of the entire establishment devolved upon him. He conducted it successfully until it was abandoned, owing to the change in the prevailing mode of women's dress, and after being in New York for five years he returned home, where he has since been occupied in the manufacture of clock-springs and other small springs, under the firm name of Dunbar Brothers. This business was established by his father with half a dozen hands, the most primitive processes being used and the production being correspondingly limited. By the introduction of improved machinery the house turned out from five to eight thousand clock-springs a day, but the revolution in clock-makers' methods has affected this branch of the business, and the firm now devotes itself to the manufacture of small springs for various purposes, of which they turn out millions a year. Mr. Dunbar's political sympathies are strongly Democratic, and for years he has been a prominent worker for his party's interests and candidates. From the first establishment of the High School he has been chairman of its committee, and takes pride in pointing to this as one of the best in the State. He has held many important public trusts, and has invariably discharged them to the satisfaction of his

fellow-citizens. Mr. Dunbar passed four legislative terms at the Capital of the State, with honor to himself and to the constituents who stood for him. Having been a workingman himself, he possesses a warm sympathy for the working classes, and while at the Capital he looked well to their interests. He was one of the most earnest advocates of the weekly payment law, and on this and the child labor law he made strong speeches in the Senate. In 1890 he was mentioned with others as a possible candidate for Congressional honors, but he peremptorily declined to allow his name to be used in that connection, his business interests requiring his undivided attention. Mr. Dunbar is a member of the Congregational Church, and has served as chairman of the Society's committee. He served for four years as President of the Bristol Young Men's Christian Association,

EDWARD B. DUNBAR.

doing what he could to promote the welfare of the young men of the place. He was married on December 23, 1875, to Alice, daughter of Watson Giddings, a carriage-maker of Bristol. The couple have had three children, of whom one daughter and one son are living. Mr. Dunbar and his family live in the house built more than half a century ago by Chauncey Jerome, the famous clock-maker. Nine years since it was remodelled and modern improvements introduced, and it is now one of the most dignified and charming residences in the State.

FRISBIE, Edward Clarence, Wholesale Druggist, Hartford, was born in Hartford, March 1, 1852, son of Isaac Eggleston and Sarah (McLeod) Frisbie. The Frisbie family is of English descent, and settled in Branford, Connecticut, in 1692. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the common schools of Hartford. At the age of seventeen he began as an apprentice in the retail drug business of E. S. Sykes & Company, Hartford, and continued with the firm four years, serving his full time. In 1873 he entered the employ of Alfred Daggett, of New Haven, as chief clerk, but after a few months' service he returned to Hartford and accepted a position with Talcott & Company. Although the latter firm offered him a salary several hundred dollars less than he received from the New Haven firm, yet Mr. Frisbie accepted it, as he thought he saw an opportunity for advancement, and in this he showed his good business judgment, for in 1881 he was admitted to the firm, which was then changed to Talcott, Frisbie & Company. The following quotation from the Norwalk "Gazette" of Oct. 27, 1890, will serve to illustrate the public estimate of the value of his services to his firm and to the trade: "The greatest triumph of any citizen of Connecticut in the great tariff struggle was that of E. C. Frisbie, of Hartford. The drug firm of Talcott, Frisbie & Company are the general agents of the Liebig Extract. It is the first article of the kind which ever appeared on the American market, but since the trade has become large and profitable numerous imitations of American manufacture have been put on the market. Despite this, physicians prescribe it more generally than the American product. Efforts were made to have the duty raised to the point of exclusion, but Mr. Frisbie was able to defeat this, despite the most desperate efforts of an enormous and costly lobby against which he was obliged to contend." Mr. Frisbie also took a prominent part in the legislation of 1893. He was allowed ten minutes before the Ways and Means Committee, and used just six of the ten minutes allowed. His argument was clear, concise, and effective, and no speaker during all that long day of weary talk held more closely the committee's attention. To Mr. Frisbie belonged the credit of being the first to break the record in the way of reform of this "over-talking" vice. He was also

complimented as being the most successful in his argument on free alcohol, and one of the prominent members of this committee stated: "He

E. C. FRISBIE.

struck me as a man thoroughly familiar with his subject, and his honest face and argument carried conviction." In the recent tariff debate he was paid the rather unusual compliment of being requested by some members of the Finance Committee to go to Washington for consultation in reference to a chemical schedule, as they were impressed with the accurate knowledge displayed by him in his evidence before the Free Alcohol Committee in New York. In May, 1891, he personally purchased Dr. Solon O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitter business. This remedy made for the inventor (Dr. Richardson) a fortune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Frisbie is a Republican in politics, and served for four years as a member of the Hartford Common Council, and for two years a member of the Board of Aldermen. While his name has several times been mentioned for office, it can be said of him that the office has always sought the man, not the man the office. He is now a member of one of the prominent State boards, receiving his appointment from Governor Coffin; is also a Director in the Charter Oak National Bank and the Perkins Electric Switch Company; has twice been Vice President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and has served as chairman of several of its important committees. He is also a trustee on several large estates. He is a member of the Hartford Club and of the Republican Club of that city. He was married August 15, 1875, to Annie A. Wiley. They have three children: Florence Sarah, born Dec. 3, 1876; Edward Wiley, born Jan. 10, 1881; and Alice McLeod Frisbie, born Feb. 17, 1884.

GOODRICH, Charles C., Manager of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, Hartford, was born July 30, 1845, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, son of Joshua and Mary A. (Wells) Goodrich. He was educated at the South Grammar School in Hartford, and at the Williston Academy in Easthampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Goodrich is an example of a man who early chooses some branch of business, and by sticking to it and exhibiting diligence and ability therein rises to prominence and success. For thirty years he has been engaged in marine commerce, and for the twenty years since its

C. C. GOODRICH

organization has been Manager of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, which under

his oversight has developed into an important and successful industry, transporting by water between New York and all points on the Connecticut river intermediate between New York and Hartford. Mr. Goodrich has given his whole time, strength, and interest to this business, and the story of his life is the story of the company he has helped to create. He has not turned his attention to outside matters. His politics are Republican, but he has never sought office. He is one of the representative successful business men of the city, and is satisfied to be regarded in that light. Mr. Goodrich was married to Beulah Murray, of Guilford, Connecticut. They have one child: Raymond M. Goodrich.

HOWE, Harmon George, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, of Hartford, was born in Jericho, Vermont, September 3, 1850, son of Lucien B. and Clarissa J. (Galusha) Howe. His paternal ancestors were early settlers in Vermont, and he is descended from the Bliss family, who went to that State from Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1760. Among his mother's

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ancestors were Captain Thomas Chittenden, of Chester, Connecticut, the first Governor of the Green Mountain State, and Governor Martin Chittenden. The Galushas were also people of note among the pioneers of Vermont. Harmon G. Howe acquired his early education at the Essex Classical Institute, Essex, Vermont. His professional training, which was begun at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1873, was completed at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1875. He had previously spent some time at the Hartford Hospital, was Assistant Superintendent of Sanford Hall, Flushing, Long Island, for over a year, under Dr. J. B. Barstow, and was Assistant at the Retreat for Insane, Hartford, under Dr. H. P. Stearns, for about the same length of time. In May, 1876, he settled permanently in Hartford, where he has since been in continuous practice, which is now one of the largest in the city. Dr. Howe has been a Visiting Surgeon of the Hartford Hospital for seventeen years, and for the past nine years has been a member of the Executive Committee of that institution. He was Surgeon of the First Regiment Connecticut National Guards for nine years, having served for two years previously as Assistant Surgeon on the staff of Colonel Lucius Barbour. He is a member of the State, County, and City medical societies, and finds time amidst the exacting requirements of a busy professional life to enjoy memberships in the Republican Club and the Scientific Club of Hartford, also the Country Club of Farmington. Although he is a staunch Republican in politics, he has no taste or time for public office and has never held any, his energies being fully devoted to his profession. He is a great reader and an enthusiastic student of art, and at his home on High street has a valuable and unique art collection, while his library, mainly composed of medical works, is one of the best in this city. Dr. Howe is also a devoted angler. He is an enthusiastic member of the St. Bernard Fishing Club of Canada, of which there are four other members in this city, and part of each year's vacation is spent in trout-fishing at the club's headquarters in Quebec. The balance of his vacation is usually spent in the Adirondacks on a hunting expedition. Dr. Howe was married in April, 1876, to Harriet M. Stevens, daughter of L. M. Stevens, of Jericho, Vt. Mrs. Howe is well known in connection with the work carried on by the Fourth Church, in which she is very much interested and where she is an influential member. Dr. and Mrs. Howe have two children, Fanny Bliss and Horace Stevens Howe, the latter a student at the Hartford High School. Another daughter, Lucia, died in infancy.

HUNTER, John Lathrop, Counsellor-at-Law, Willimantic, was born in Gardiner, Kennebec county, Maine, March 13, 1834, son of John Patten and Mary Averill (Stone) Hunter. He is a descendant on both sides of Revolutionary patriots; his great-grandfather, Colonel James Hunter, was a

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native of Topsham, Maine, having served in the struggle with distinction. The great-great-grandfather, Adam Hunter, according to an inscription upon a headstone in the old Topsham, Maine, cemetery, was the first white child born in that town. Mr. Hunter's father was also a native of Topsham, Maine. Mr. Hunter's mother was a daughter of Colonel John and Sarah (Butler) Stone, of Gardiner, Maine, granddaughter of John and Jane (Lord) Stone, and great-granddaughter of Tobias and Jane (Smith) Lord, the former of whom was born in 1724 and died in 1819. Tobias Lord and his cousin, Benjamin Meeds Lord, purchased land upon the Saco river, where they erected a garrison and occupied it. In 1776 Tobias Lord commanded a company stationed at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine. Five of his sons served in the American Army at different times during the Revolutionary War, and one of them, Nathaniel, accompanied Arnold on the expedition to Canada, was wounded, taken prisoner, and died in captivity. John Lathrop Hunter was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1855. He studied law three years with the late Honorable Charles Danforth, afterward an Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1859. He practised law at Gardiner, Maine, a few years, and since 1871 has practised his profession in Willimantic, Connecticut. Since then he has been town and borough attorney, member of various school boards and committees, member of the Democratic State Central Committee for twelve years, and delegate to national Democratic conventions. Mr. Hunter was elected to the General Assembly in 1879 and appointed on the Judiciary Committee; was largely instrumental in changing the legal practice of the State from the old common-law practice to that of the present system, simplifying procedure in civil cases, and uniting legal and equitable remedies in the same action. He was, by the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in February, 1894, appointed State's Attorney for Windham county. He is retained as counsel by the principal corporations in his own city and vicinity. In 1897 he was appointed Corporation Counsel of the new city of Willimantic, which was formerly the borough of Willimantic.

MORGAN, John Pierpont, head of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, and the greatest financier in the United States, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 17, 1837. The Morgan family trace their descent back to Miles Morgan, a native of Wales, who removed to Massachusetts in 1636. The grandfather of the present financier was Joseph Morgan, a farmer and early settler of Springfield, Massachusetts. His mother was Juliet, daughter of Reverend John Pierpont, of Boston, a woman of unusual strength of character. His father was the distinguished banker, Junius Spencer Morgan. The latter, after a successful business experience both in the dry goods and banking business, in Hartford, Boston, and New York, finally became the partner of George Peabody, the famous banker and philanthropist of London. In 1864 he succeeded Mr. Peabody in business as J. S. Morgan & Company, which firm has become one of the leading banking houses of Europe. His son, John Pierpont Morgan, inherited from his parents both purity of character and exceptional abilities, and from early boyhood showed great promise. After graduating from the English High

School in Boston, he took a complete course at the University of Göttingen. Returning to America at the age of twenty, he entered the banking house of Duncan Sherman & Company in New York city, in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of the banking business. In 1864 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Dabney, Morgan & Company. They confined their attention to legitimate investment securities, and soon became known for conservatism and ability. In 1861 he was appointed American agent and attorney of George Peabody & Company, of London, a relation which he retained

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

with J. S. Morgan & Company. The firm and its London connection rendered substantial assistance to the Government in the Civil War. In 1871 Mr. Morgan associated himself with Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, under the firm name of Drexel, Morgan & Company. Mr. Drexel died in 1893, and on January 1, 1895, the firm style was changed to its present form of J. P. Morgan & Company. He is at present also senior partner in the firms of J. S. Morgan & Company, London; Morgan, Harjes & Company, Paris; and Drexel & Company, Philadelphia. The New York firm, located in their building on the corner of Wall and Broad streets, opposite the Stock Exchange and the United States Treasury, has long been regarded as one of the powerful influences for good on the street. It has stood resolutely against all forms of chicanery and stock-jobbing, and in times of panic and financial distrust has proved a tower of strength. For over twenty-five years J. Pierpont Morgan has been the actual head of the firm. The name of Morgan has long been a talisman of success. The fact of his connection with an enterprise has invariably caused an appreciation of values. Through his powerful clientele in this country and in Europe, and the prestige of an unbroken series of successful operations, he has been able to accomplish what probably no other living American could have done. One achievement has followed another with startling rapidity. It is possible within the limits of this article to mention only the more important undertakings with which he has been identified. In 1869 he obtained control of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, which had fallen into the hands of Fisk and Gould. In 1876–7 and '78 the firm was prominently identified with the floating of the United States Government Bonds. In 1879 he purchased twenty-five million dollars of the stock of the New York Central at one hundred and twenty, and disposed of the same at a substantial advance. This brilliant *coup* cemented the already confidential relations existing between the Vanderbilt interests and himself. In 1885 he gained control of the rival West Shore Railroad, and subsequently made it a part of the New York Central System. For his services in this connection he was presented by the directors of the road with a gold and silver dinner service of three hundred pieces, valued at fifty thousand dollars. Again in 1895 he obtained control of the New York City and Northern, which was also made a part of the New York Central System. In 1888 he reorganized the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and soon after placed the Big Four System on a solid basis. In 1891 he took up the decrepit Richmond Terminal, which through consolidation and intelligent development has grown into the splendid structure of the Southern Railway. In 1895 he reorganized the Erie System, and in the same year accomplished a similar work for the Reading System. His services to the coal roads have been of inestimable value, and the outcome of his negotiations with the Lehigh Valley System is now awaited with confidence. He is also an important factor in the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio, now going on. In 1896 he obtained control of the New England Railroad, and then leased it to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with

which he has long been identified. In 1897 he undertook the reorganization of the Northern Pacific, which with aid of German capital and a satisfactory understanding with its rival, the Great Northern, has been placed on a substantial basis. In these reorganizations he has usually employed the method of the "voting trust," through which method he has had absolute control of the stock, and has been left unhampered to outline the policy of the company. In this work he has had the active assistance of powerful allied interests, yet the strong iron will and quick brain of J. Pierpont Morgan have always been the compelling force in the achievement. His interests are represented in the directorate of the following railroad systems: New York Central; New York, New Haven & Hartford; Southern Railway; "The Big Four;" Erie; Chesapeake & Ohio; Baltimore & Ohio; Northern Pacific; Reading & Lehigh Valley. With this strong controlling interest, represented in lines extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from New York to the Gulf, the realization of a single giant system extending across the continent seems an attainable possibility. Mr. Morgan is also largely interested in the General Electric Company, in the various ferry companies, in the West End Street Railway Company of Boston, was at one time a Director in the Manhattan Elevated, and has substantial interests in many other important corporations. The important part which he played in the purchase of the Government Bond issue in 1895 is well remembered by the public. Like every man who accomplishes anything he has met with criticism. Yet petty politicians and outwitted opponents have invariably acknowledged his unquestioned honor and unswerving integrity. In the summer following the bond sale he made his annual trip to Europe, and, through his personal exertions in the placing of the American securities on the Continent, was an important factor in the returning tide of prosperity. Mr. Morgan inherited a large estate from his father, but his fortune had been safely established long before that time by his own exertions, and each succeeding year has recorded the widened scope and increased value of his interests. He stands to-day the trustee and autocrat of more wealth than has ever before been entrusted to a single American. Other men are richer, but no other combines in a like degree the possession and ability to command wealth with that clearness of vision, boldness of purpose, and force of will which are the elements of greatness. When business is laid aside Mr. Morgan finds distraction in the pleasures of yachting. He is Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, owner of the steam yacht "Corsair," and a generous upholder of the sport. He served on the committee of three in the "Defender-Valkyrie" dispute. At Cragston, his beautiful country place at Highland Falls on the Hudson, he takes delight in his dogs, his horses, and his flowers. His kennel of prize collies is well known. He enters heartily into the social side of the city, is a patron of art and the grand opera, and a member of the following clubs: Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, Union League, Century, Lawyers, Tuxedo, Racquet, Riding, and Players, and the Seawanhaka and New York Yacht Clubs. He is the President and was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Club. For many years he has been a faithful attendant and Warden of St. George's Episcopal Church. He has been a generous contributor to the church's funds, and presented it with a memorial building in memory of his wife's parents. He was a deputy at the Episcopal Convention in 1896 at Milwaukee, when the revision of the ritual was under discussion. His princely gift of one million dollars to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York, of a half million to the New York Trade Schools, his gift of the steamer "Stonington" during the cholera scare, his donations to the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Bronx Botanical Garden, the Hartford Public Library, and many other charities, illustrate the many-sided sympathies of his nature. Mr. Morgan married Frances Louise Tracy, daughter of Charles Tracy, the well-known lawyer of New York city. They have three daughters and one son.

PRATT, Francis Ashbury, Manufacturer and Mechanical Engineer, of Hartford, was born in Peru, New York, February 15, 1827, son of Nathaniel M. and Euphemia (Nutting) Pratt. He received his early education at the public school at Lowell, Mass., and served his time as a machinist with Aldrich & Hay, of Lowell. In 1852, when a young man of twenty-five, he came to Hartford to take a position in the pistol factory of Colonel Colt, having been urged to the step by Mr. Samuel H. Bachelor, one of the subordinate chiefs of the establishment. Two years later, securing the services of his life long associate, Mr. Amos Whitney, as assistant, he became the Superintendent of the Phœnix Iron Works, and remained in that office until after the outbreak of

our Civil War, when both the young men severed their connection with that firm, having determined to start a business of their own. Accordingly, in the summer of 1860, they hired a room on Potter street, securing as patrons some of the best-

F. A. PRATT.

known firms in the State (the Willimantic Linen Company among others), and were fairly launched in their new and promising enterprise when, in February of the next year, they were burned out by a fire which caught on a neighboring building. But in spite of the losses they had sustained, they were again established in comfortable quarters within a month, and vigorously carrying on the temporarily suspended business in Wood's Building, in the rear of the "Times" office. In an incredibly short time they were forced to enlarge their area to keep pace with the growth of their business, and, adding one room after another, soon found themselves occupying all the available space in the building, with the immediate prospect of outgrowing even these ample quarters. In 1862 Messrs. Pratt & Whitney took into partnership Monroe Stannard, of New Britain, each member of the firm contributing twelve hundred dollars, and the association has remained unbroken ever since. Three years later, the necessities of the business demanding more space, the firm erected the first building on the present site, a structure described as "having four stories and containing forty thousand square feet of flooring. It was ready for occupancy the following March. From time to time additions have been made to the original structure until now the plant occupies about five and a half acres, and is equipped throughout with the most approved appliances for protection against fire, for the comfort of its hands, and for the convenient and economical dispatch of work. The property lies on both sides of Park river, with the tracks of the Consolidated and of the New England Railways on the northern border, about one-fourth of a mile from the passenger station. Side tracks admit heavy freights directly to the doors." Starting with the manufacture of machine tools, gun tools, and tools for the makers of sewing machines, the business has been gradually enlarged in scope until now a catalogue of its yearly output would cover many hundreds of printed pages. The invention of the typewriter and the bicycle have naturally enlarged the demand for tools, and since the general adoption of these machines by the public, the company of which Mr. Pratt is the head has largely supplied the manufacturers with their required appliances. Nothing is allowed to leave the premises in the shape of a piece of mechanism that is not in every way superior, and the imprint of the establishment is said to be sufficient guarantee of simplicity, strength, precision and elegance, durability and complete adaptation of means and ends. We take the liberty of quoting a passage from a magazine article: "On taking an inventory shortly after removal from Wood's Building to the new factory, the firm found that net assets of thirty-six hundred dollars in 1862 had grown during the interval of four years to the handsome sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, a striking evidence of good management amid general prosperity. . . . During the next three years they made and put in the business a clean profit of one hundred thousand dollars. In July, 1869, under a charter from the State, the Pratt & Whitney Company was incorporated, with a capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, increased, mostly from earnings, to four hundred thousand dollars in 1873, and to five hundred thousand dollars in 1875. Soon after the close of the Franco-German war, in 1870, an agent of the company visited Prussia and discovered that both imperial and private gun factories were equipped with inferior tools and machinery, and that the national armories were bare. He brought the merits of the Pratt & Whitney Company

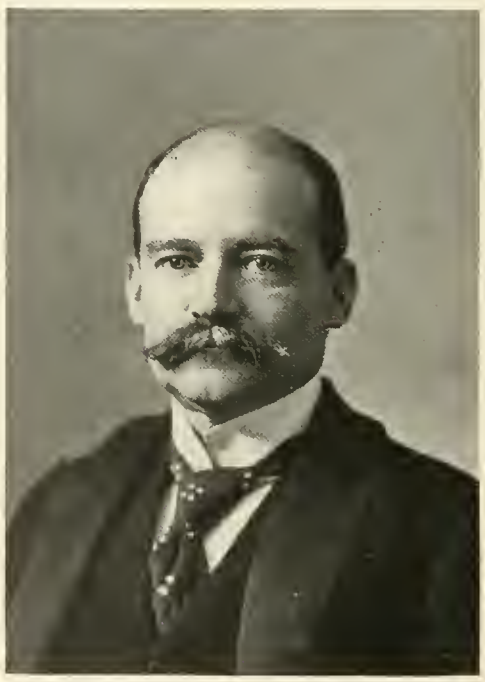
to the attention of a Berlin engineer, who became deeply interested, and who, a few months later, called Mr. Pratt thither. The latter started at once, and after an absence of six weeks, two of which were spent in Berlin, returned to Hartford with orders from the German Government for gun machinery to the value of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Within the next three years Mr. Pratt made three trips to Berlin, taking orders and delivering to the Government goods worth over a million and a quarter dollars. While the panic of 1873 prostrated the industries of the United States, the company was kept busy on European orders till 1875." It would be impossible in our limited space to enumerate even a small fraction of the number of benefits this company's establishment has contributed to the mechanical arts and the commercial life of the city wherein it is founded. A machine for exact and uniform measurements is one of its most valuable productions, and was the result of many years' constant experiment and the most lavish expenditure of thought and money. On May 21, 1888, the company received its first order for the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and for three and six pounder rapid-fire guns from the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, contractors with the Navy Department. Since that date the company has made over four hundred Hotchkiss guns, mostly to form the secondary batteries of our new war-vessels. The manufacture of these guns has been discontinued, having sold the plant to the American Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. During the depression which followed the panic of 1893, the most vigorous efforts were made by this company to keep its men employed, and to avert the catastrophe that would surely have befallen the city if so many of its inhabitants had been suddenly thrown out of work and left without financial resource. Stock was allowed to accumulate and hours were shortened to forty a week in order to give every employee as large a slice of the loaf as the times would permit. The force dropped from nine hundred and sixty to seven hundred hands, but with the general recovery in 1895 soon rose about one hundred above the highest mark ever attained before. The success of this colossal enterprise is mainly due to the unflagging energy and the business genius of its moving spirits — President Francis A. Pratt and Vice-President and Superintendent Amos Whitney; both are men of much force of character and purpose. They have won their way to their present enviable positions through sheer native pluck and their own ability. The city of their adoption owes them a debt of gratitude for the benefit it reaps from the industry's many sources of revenue, and for the reputation it has won as a manufacturing centre, through this and other similar mammoth enterprises. In politics they are both Republicans. Mr. Pratt was married in 1851 to Miss Harriet E. Cole, of Lowell, Massachusetts. They have two children: Mrs. Carrie P. Spalding and Francis C. Pratt.

SKILTON, DEWITT CLINTON, President of the Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, was born January 11, 1839, in Thomaston, Connecticut, then known as Plymouth Hollow. He was the son of John Chester and Anna (Heaton) Skilton. He is a worthy representative of families, on both the paternal and maternal side, who have been conspicuous in the history of New England. One of his ancestors, Henry Skilton, came from Coventry, England, in the spring of 1735, settling first in Preston, Connecticut, and later in Southington, Connecticut, with the building-up of which town he was closely identified. He died in his eighty-eighth year, in Watertown, Connecticut. Among other ancestors was the Hon. John Steele, who went to Hartford from Boston with the Hooker party that

DEWITT C. SKILTON

settled the town and established the first church there. Mr. Steele was prominent in public affairs, and was Town Clerk of Hartford and also of Farmington for many years. Another ancestor was the Hon. John Wadsworth, half-brother of Captain Wadsworth, who is said to have hidden the Connecticut Charter in the Charter Oak. Mr. Skilton is also descended from Sir William Southmayd; the Hon. Matthew Allyn, one of the original parties to the Connecticut Charter from the king; the Hon. John Allyn, called in history "the Great Secretary;" William Pynchon; Governor Thomas Welles; Captain William Judd and Timothy Judd, both of whom represented Waterbury in the colonial government almost continuously for forty years; Captain James Avery, of Groton and New London, a leading man in the church and in the local government, and a noted Indian fighter; and Sir Thomas Gardner. Mr. Skilton was educated in the district schools. He entered upon a mercantile career in April, 1855, which he continued until October, 1861, when he became Clerk in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. A man who made the most of his opportunities and who did his work thoroughly, he was steadily advanced till he was chosen Secretary of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, on December 1, 1867. There was further recognition of his merit when he was elected Vice-President of the company, August 1, 1888, and again when he was promoted to the Presidency of this, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, in February, 1891. He still holds that office, and has had the satisfaction of seeing the company become more and more prosperous each successive year. With all his fondness for his chosen walk in life, Mr. Skilton could not turn a deaf ear to his country's call. Going to the front in the Civil War with the Twenty-second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, he was Second and afterwards First Lieutenant of Company B, of that command. After the war he continued his interest in military affairs, and held the commission of Captain in the Connecticut State Militia, as it was then called. He is a Director of the Hartford National Bank, and a Trustee and corporator of the State Savings Bank of Hartford. In the insurance world the appreciation of his abilities is shown by the fact that he was Secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1882–83, Vice-President from 1884 to 1890 inclusive, and President in 1891, 1892, and 1893. He belongs to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Service Club of New York, and the Hartford Club. In politics he is a thorough-going Republican. He married Ann Jeannette Andrews, August 5, 1865. They have had one son, who died November 1, 1887.

TOWNSEND, James Mulford, Jr., Lawyer, New York city, was born in New Haven, August 26, 1852, son of James M. and Maria Theresa (Clark) Townsend. Both his father and mother were descended from English stock. Mr. Townsend received his early education at the Hopkins Grammar School, and later attended Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1874, the youngest member of his class. He was twenty-four years of age when, having completed the course at the Columbia Law School, he was admitted to the bar and began at once his active legal career. While pursuing his study of law he entered a law office in New York city in the capacity of clerk, and devoted himself



JAMES M. TOWNSEND, JR.

with characteristic determination and energy to duty, keeping always in mind the fixed resolve of attaining a prominent position in his profession. In the course of time he became a member of the firm of Chittenden & Hubbard, of recognized

metropolitan reputation, and subsequently of Chittenden, Townsend & Chittenden, with which latter firm he remained until May 1, 1888, when he abandoned all associations with other parties and opened an office of his own. Since that time he has had no partner, but has established a practice under his own name, chiefly in the line of corporations and monetary securities. For a number of years he has lectured on "Monetary Securities" in the Yale Law School. Mr. Townsend is identified with many of New York's most prominent clubs. He is a member of the University, Lawyers, Colonial, the New York Athletic, and Barnard Clubs, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; also of the Yale Club and the Yale Alumni Association. His political sympathies are with the Republicans, and though not associated with any of their organizations he is keenly interested in the welfare of his party and the success of its measures. Mr. Townsend was married on November 15, 1882, to Miss Harriet Bailey Campbell, daughter of Professor John Lyle Campbell, of Washington and Lee University. The ceremony was solemnized at Lexington, Virginia. Their children are: Harriet Campbell, born October 3, 1884; James Mulford, born June 20, 1886; John Campbell, born January 30, 1888; Edward Howard, born February 8, 1890; and Virginia and Donald (twins), born April 29, 1892.

TROUP, Alexander, Journalist and Politician, New Haven, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 31, 1840, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Nevers) Troup. His father was a well-known citizen of Halifax, a jeweller and watchmaker by trade, and the son of the wealthy and public-spirited gentleman who made the massive town clock which now stands at the head of George street; the same who, as an officer in the British army, served under the Duke of Wellington, and participated in the battle of Waterloo. Mr. Troup's grandmother claims descent from the notable Cameron Clan of Scottish fame and history, and the family hails from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Her maiden name was Mary Cruikshank. Mr. Troup, after attending the public schools of Halifax, prepared to enter Dalhousie College, but his inclinations were so strongly opposed to the course that, in the end, he relinquished the idea altogether. His parents were anxious that he should enter the British army as a commissioned officer, but this also was not to his taste, and although his real disposition was toward a seafaring life, out of deference to the expressed wishes of his father and mother he remained at home, devoting himself to a study of the printing business. In 1856 he went to Boston, where he worked on the "Courier," the "Post," and the "Herald," and where he aided in establishing the

ALEXANDER TROUP.

first paper devoted exclusively to the interests of labor in New England. This paper was called the "Voice," the only bound volume being in the Public Library of Boston. His acquaintance with Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison dates from about this time, and he became an ardent advocate of the anti-slavery cause during the same heated days of civil disturbance. In 1863 Mr. Troup went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was employed on the Springfield "Republican," and a year later he repaired to New York and through a letter of introduction from Wendell Phillips to John Russell Young obtained a position in the New York "Tribune," Horace Greeley being its editor at the time. He was also on the "Citizen" with General Chas. G. Halpin (Miles O'Reilley) and took a prominent and active part in the labor movement. He was elected delegate to the International Typographical Union conventions in 1866, 1867, and 1868, and in Chicago in 1866 he was elected the Secretary and Treasurer, being reëlected the follow-

ing year, but declining a second reëlection in 1868. During that year and the two ensuing he attended the sessions of the National Labor Union Congress, took a prominent part in the formation of the third party, and in 1871 came to New Haven, where he founded the New Haven "Union." This journal was first started as a Sunday paper, and has the distinction of being the pioneer in the field of Sunday journals. He subsequently started the daily edition of the same paper, in 1873, and it is one of the most successful and progressive journals in New England. Mr. Troup is the proprietor, editor, and publisher. In politics the subject of this sketch is a Democrat. From 1872 to 1880 he was prominent in the Labor and Greenback party, refusing to support Horace Greeley in 1872, voting for Charles O'Conor for President. He was an ardent supporter of General Hancock in 1880, and stumped Maine and Indiana. In 1878 he ran for Representative on the Greenback ticket in New Haven, polling upwards of two thousand votes. Four years later he was, without solicitation on his part, nominated by the Democratic convention for Representative, and was elected. He met with defeat the following year, his opponent being Henry B. Harrison (afterwards Governor of Connecticut), but in 1884 was reëlected, defeating General S. E. Merwin, since Republican candidate for Governor. He took a prominent part in the campaign of 1884, and was a candidate for the Postmastership of New Haven under the Cleveland administration, a nephew of Ex-Governor English being appointed. He was commissioned on April 22, 1885, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Connecticut, and qualified on July 1, 1885, filling the office not alone in Connecticut, but in Rhode Island as well, and although meeting with bitter opposition at the time of his appointment, on account of his outspoken sentiments against civil service (which, by the way, were extensively quoted), managed by the successful manner in which he conducted the office to win the commendation and applause of even those who had been his most bitter political antagonists. Owing to a change of administration Mr. Troup was removed by President Harrison on July 25, 1889. In character no man is more independent or more just than the subject of this sketch. He is an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, and a believer in moral suasion. Remarkably able as a speaker, he is thoroughly posted on all political questions, is very progressive, a hearty advocate of bimetallism, and, in his personal relations with his fellows, is eminently trustworthy and sincere. His reputation as a true friend and a devoted family man is supplemented by that of a successful journalist and distinguished citizen. In 1872 Mr. Troup was married to Miss Augusta Lewis, of New York. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Alexander, Jr., Marie Grace, Philip, Georgie B., and Elsie Agnes Troup. Augusta and Jessie Elizabeth died in infancy.

THACHER, THOMAS, Lawyer, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 3, 1850, his father being Professor Thomas Anthony Thacher, for almost forty-eight years a member of the Yale College Faculty, and his mother Miss Elizabeth Day, daughter of President Jeremiah Day. After attending for two years or more the Webster Public School he was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, and entered Yale in 1867, at the age of seventeen. He was graduated with the class of 1871. For a year he taught in the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and the following year

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pursued special studies in the graduate department of Yale. From 1873–1875 he studied law at the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in New York city in May, 1875. For a year following he practised law in the office of Alexander &

Green, a firm of high standing in the city, and thereafter practised by himself until January 1, 1884, when he formed a partnership with John W. Simpson and William M. Barnum, under the name of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum. This firm still continues, and enjoys a high reputation in New York, and is widely known throughout the country. For the past ten years Mr. Thacher has been a lecturer on Corporation Law in the Yale Law School. He has been President of the Yale Alumni Association of New York, and is now President of the Yale Club of that city. He is a member of the Century, Metropolitan, University, University Athletic, and Lawyers Clubs of New York, of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and of the New York Law Institute, and of the University Club of New Haven. Mr. Thacher was married on December 1, 1880, to Miss Sarah McCulloh Green, daughter of Hon. Ashbel Green, and has four children: Thomas Day, Louisa Green, Sarah, and Elizabeth Thacher.

THACHER, Thomas Anthony, Professor at Yale College, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 11, 1815. Through his father, Peter Thacher, he was descended from the Reverend Thomas Thacher, the first minister of the Old South Church in Boston, and through his mother, Anne (Parks) Thacher, from the Reverend Thomas Buckingham, of Saybrook, one of the founders of Yale College. We can do no better than quote here a paragraph from the address delivered by President Noah Porter in the chapel of Yale College on the occasion of Professor Thacher's death: "His father had been disappointed in not receiving a college training himself, and was the more bent on giving the advantages of a liberal education to each of his sons. He was fitted for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in his native city, which was then in the hands of three very able men and distinguished scholars, viz.: Reverend Professor E. P. Barrows, now of Oberlin, Ohio; Reverend F. A. P. Barnard, now President of Columbia College, New York; and Reverend William Carter, who died in Princeton, Illinois, some years ago, after a life of great usefulness. He entered college in 1831 and graduated in 1835 with high honors and an excellent reputation. He filled a vacant post as teacher in New Canaan, Connecticut, till December of that year, when he made an engagement in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, and subsequently another, involving a residence in that State of some three years. December 1, 1838, he entered upon his duties as a tutor in Yale College, and since that time has been an officer of the same." The term of his tutorship was followed by an advancement to the Professor's chair, and this he occupied

THOMAS A THACHER.

from the year 1842 until the date of his death, which occurred April 6, 1886. "His success in his tutorship," writes Professor Seymour, a dear, lifelong friend, "was due not only to the kindliness of his nature and the deep personal interest he felt in the young men of his charge, but to a keen discernment of character which always seemed to me one of his rarest gifts." Besides being a man of the highest mental and spiritual attainments, Professor Thacher was eminently warm-hearted and admirably human. Tributes are paid on every side to his sterling manliness. As a boy he is described as being always noble, faithful, pure, and unselfish, and the same traits of character are emphasized through his later college days. He easily won the love and respect of his classmates, just as subsequently he won the regard and esteem of the young men of his charge. "The enterprise and energy with which he devoted himself to his work," says President Porter, "very early attracted the attention of Professors Kingsley and Woolsey; the rare combination of courage and honesty, of kindness and tenacity, of sagacity and

justice, which he manifested in the discipline of the college under the many trials which its conduct involved. As the consequence of four years' experience of his success and his promise, he was warmly commended by Professors Kingsley and Woolsey, and elected as Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek in 1842. In 1843 it was thought best to limit his sphere, and he was elected Assistant Professor of Latin, with leave of absence for a year for continuous study and travel in Germany and Italy, the most of which time was spent in Berlin, in earnest study and close observation of the methods of instruction which were practised in the Gymnasia and University. During his residence in Berlin he was invited to give instruction for several weeks to the Crown Prince of Prussia, Frederic, and to his cousin, Prince Frederic Charles, who were then severally fifteen and sixteen years of age. . . . During his residence abroad he not only gave unremitting attention to the new Grammar of the Latin Language, but to the methods of instruction as used in the Gymnasia, to which he had free access through his friend and instructor, Dr. August Zumpt." In 1845 Professor Thacher returned to America and to his work in New Haven. It was not alone in the class-room that he won distinction. He was also a notable disciplinarian. Previous to his election as Assistant Professor, the Board of Tutors had been held chiefly responsible for the conduct of the students, and this responsibility is described as having been of a nature to try both their patience and courage. During his five years of tutorship, Professor Thacher had proved himself to be essentially qualified for the task of maintaining discipline, and when he was advanced to the position of Assistant Professor he was relied upon to continue his service of exerting authoritative control. For a score of years he labored with exemplary patience and courage to fulfil all the requirements of his arduous position. He was ever on the alert to forestall and avoid evil, and unwearying in his devices for overthrowing it, and his success in these directions was a matter of wonder to his associates. President Porter says: "Strange as it may seem to some, his activity in repressing and detecting evil gave him strength and influence with the body of students. It brought him into intimate relations with many beyond his own classes, and in circumstances which forced the high-minded and generous to discern his sturdy manliness and his self-forgetting unselfishness, and so it happened in the most natural way that he was personally known to a very large number of students of all classes, and at an earlier period of their college life than was true of any other permanent member of the faculty. . . . Probably the name of no one of its officers within the last forty years has been familiar in so many families and held in higher affectionate regard than the name of Professor Thacher." But his efforts for the college did not end here. He was indefatigable in his efforts to add to its treasury, and many of the most munificent of its gifts were due directly to his influence and courageous zeal. An enterprise involving a gift of seventy-five thousand dollars was one of his last earthly concerns, and he was prominent and energetic in his efforts for the reconstruction of the Theological Department during the years in which it maintained its struggling existence before its complete reëstablishment in 1871. He labored for the School of Fine Arts, for the establishment of the Department of Philosophy and Arts, and for the Observatory. Nor were his activities limited to the university foundation alone. He served for nearly forty-eight years as Trustee of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and at one time he gave lessons in Latin in the New Haven High School. For several years he was an active and able member of the State Board of Education, and only resigned the office when sickness made it incumbent on him to relieve himself from the exertion necessary to the extensive lecturing tours it had involved. The value of his public services cannot be estimated, and his name will always be associated with the college for which he labored, as that college is identified with the city wherein it stands. Professor Thacher was twice married — first to Miss Elizabeth Day, daughter of President Day, in the year 1845, and after her death (in 1860) to Miss Elizabeth Sherman, daughter of Roger Sherman. His children by the first union are: James Kingsley, Thomas, Edward Stanley, Alfred Beaumont, and John Seymour Thacher; while by his later alliance he had four children: Sherman Day, William Larned, Elizabeth, and George Thacher.

WILCOX, Dennis Colburn, Manufacturer and Merchant, of New York, was born at Westfield, Conn., near Meriden, December 14, 1828, son of Elisha B. and Hepzibah (Cornwall) Wilcox. He received his early education at the district school at Westfield. In the year 1852 Mr. Wilcox associated himself with his brother and other enterprising young business men in the manufacture of Britannia ware, the association being incorporated under the title of the Meriden Britannia Company of Meri-

den, Conn., the brothers being the first to introduce the process of electro-plating in a commercial way in this country. "Roger Bros., at Hartford," says an article in the "Jewellers' Weekly," "had been making silver-plated spoons some five years before the incorporation of this company in Meriden, and

D. C. WILCOX.

the keen foresight of the founders of the new enterprise comprehended at a glance the great future of the silver-plating business in this country, and shortly afterwards their establishment commenced the manufacture of plated ware. In the early days of the concern Mr. D. C. Wilcox was the travelling man, and bore the reputation of being one of the best salesmen in the trade." The company, up to this time engaged in making Britannia goods, gradually eliminated this branch of manufacture, substituting for Britannia, plated wares of a white metal and nickel silver base, and subsequently adding that of sterling silver. Mr. Wilcox established the New York Branch of the Meriden Britannia Company about 1863, and moved to New York in 1868, in order to give the same his closer attention. He was also instrumental in acquiring for the Meriden Britannia Company the plant, good-will, trade-mark, etc., of the Roger Bros., makers of flat ware, this line becoming under the company's management the most famous brand of spoons, forks, etc., in the world. Mr. Wilcox was a Director in the following companies: Russell, Irwin Manufacturing Company, Mitchell, Vance & Company, Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, Eagle Lock Company, Roger Brothers, Meriden Britannia Company, Meriden Cutlery Company, Wilcox Silver-plate Company, Wheeler & Wilson, Landers, Frares & Clark, Peck, Stow & Wilcox, and R. Wallace & Sons, in many of which he held positions of President and Secretary. At a later period of his life he was a member of various brokerage firms on Wall street, in which he was a very extensive operator. He was also Director in the Bank of the Republic of New York city. Two or three months prior to his death, which occurred on April 16, 1886, he was gradually withdrawing his interests from Wall street, and concentrating his attention upon the manufacturing business and property, but this partial retirement came too late to allow his shattered nervous strength to recuperate. Mr. Wilcox was a Republican all his life. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club of New York, and a member of the Produce Exchange. He was married in 1852 to Miss Mary E. Peck, by whom he had four sons and three daughters: Helen Peck, Frederic Peck, Hallett Dennis, Mary, Paul Peck, Elizabeth, and Richard Norris Wilcox.

WEBB, Charles Hathaway, member of the firm of Dunham, Buckley & Company, New York city, and President of the National Accident Society, was born in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, October 24, 1842, son of Myron Safford and Mary Carole (Denslow) Webb. On both the paternal and maternal sides the genealogical record is very full and includes many honored names. He is eighth in descent from Christopher Webb, the first of the name in America, who with Humility, his wife, settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1645. His son Christopher married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Scott. Nine children were born to them, of whom Benjamin, the sixth child, was born February 2, 1667, and November 21, 1692, was married to Susanna Balentine, of Boston. They lived first at Boston and then at Braintree. He was a tanner and currier and the owner of an extensive library, two of his sons receiving a college education. This good couple increased and multiplied after the manner of the families of the olden times. Ten children were born to them, of whom Timothy, the eighth son, was born June 30, 1708. He married

Sarah Howard May 26, 1725, of Salem. They settled at Windham, Connecticut, and following the family traditions became the parents of ten children. Again the eighth child, Benjamin, became

CHAS. H. WEBB.

the ancestor of the subject of this sketch. Benjamin Webb was born November 14, 1749, and married January 31, 1775, Sarah Holmes, of Nine Partners (now America), New York. To them eight children were born, of whom Benjamin, the third child, and grandfather of Charles H. Webb, was born May 14, 1782. He married Electa Safford. Their second child, Myron S., was born February 26, 1810, and was married to Mary Denslow, of Windsor Locks. Four children were born to them, of whom Charles H. and William E. Webb were the first and second children respectively. On the maternal side the record is not less complete. Charles H. Webb is sixth in descent from Nicholas Denslow, who landed at Nantasket Beach in 1630, in Reverend Mr. Wareham's Company, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, removing five years later to Windsor, Connecticut. His son, Henry Denslow, had nine children. His seventh child, Samuel, was born December 19, 1659. From him the line descends to Joseph Denslow, born in 1703, who married Ann Holcomb in 1733 : to Martin Denslow, who was married April 11, 1770, to Lois Wiard, of Farmington, Connecticut. Their fifth child was Carlos Denslow, the maternal grandfather of Charles H. Webb. He was born in 1786 and died September 17, 1845. His wife was Pauline Hathaway, of Suffield. Their daughter, Mary Caroline, was born October 11, 1815, and married October 12, 1840, Myron Safford Webb, of Bennington, Vermont. Martin Denslow, above mentioned, served in the French War for a time, and during a greater part of the Revolution; held a Captain's commission during the latter part of the war, and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. We have been able to give only the bare outlines of the Webb and Denslow genealogies, and cannot enumerate here many other honored names included in the list. Charles H. Webb finished his early education with a three years' course at the Seminary at Bennington, Vermont. The young man was ambitious and determined to try his fortunes in the big city. At the age of seventeen he came to New York and found employment with the famous dry goods house of Phelps, Bliss & Company. On Mr. Bliss's retirement to enter the banking business under the firm name of Norton, Bliss & Company, the dry goods firm, which is still carried on under the same roof at 340 Broadway, became first Eldredge, Dunham & Company, and on January 1, 1876, Dunham, Buckley & Company, its present title. One year previous, after seventeen years of faithful and intelligent service, Mr. Webb had been admitted to partnership. The firm has enjoyed a remarkable prosperity, and is one of the leaders of the trade. No little of his success is directly due to Mr. Webb's untiring energy and strongly marked commercial abilities. It was these same qualities and his high standing in the business world that led to his selection as President of the National Accident Society. This is one of the growing accident insurance companies, and under Mr. Webb's able management is rapidly attaining prominence. Mr. Webb is of a kind and generous disposition, and is extremely popular with a wide circle of friends and business associates. He is a member of the Union League, Merchants, Lotos, and Colonial Clubs, Arion Society of New York, the Hartford Club, the Curry-buck Sound Shooting Club of North Carolina, the Sons of the Revolution, the Patriots and Founders of America, and a life member of the New England Society. He has served as a Director in the New England Society and the Lotos Club, and is the present Treasurer of the Merchants Association of New York. His wife was Helena Hortense Brown; they have no children.

WETHERBEE, GARDNER, the well-known hotel man of New York city, whose summer home is at Fairfield, Connecticut, was born in Harvard, Massachusetts, November 8, 1838, son of Zophar and Sarah (Coolidge) Wetherbee. He is of English descent. For seventy-five years the Wetherbees have been hotel men. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, his father, Zophar Wetherbee, and several uncles, were prominent hotel proprietors in Massachusetts and Ohio. Gardner Wetherbee was educated in the schools of his native State, and was graduated from Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts. He began his business career with a mercantile house, but soon followed the family tradition and accepted a position in the Gibson House, Cincinnati, of which his uncle was one of the first proprietors. This was followed by an engagement with the American Hotel at Philadelphia. On the opening of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, in 1859, Mr. Wetherbee was offered a

GARDNER WETHERBEE.

position in that famous hostelry. Here he remained until 1869, in charge of the office. His uniform courtesy and untiring attention to business gave him a wide reputation. A good manager, yet always affable and unaffectedly cordial, Mr. Wetherbee possesses the ideal characteristics of a successful hotel man. In 1869, in connection with a fellow-clerk, he went to San Francisco, and for two years was manager of the Occidental Hotel in that city, at that time one of the most prominent hotels on the Pacific coast, and enjoying almost a monopoly of the patronage of Australian and New Zealand travellers. With this well-rounded training, Mr. Wetherbee felt competent to engage in hotel keeping on his own account. From 1869–73 he conducted the Tremont and Revere Houses in Boston. The venture proved successful, and in 1873, in partnership with Samuel Hawk, under the firm name of Hawk & Wetherbee, he leased the Windsor Hotel in New York city, the management of which was most successful from the start. Mr. Wetherbee is at present the Treasurer of the Manhattan Hotel Company of New York. He is also a Director in the Fifth Avenue Bank. He has always avoided politics, but is an ardent supporter of many of the public and charitable institutions of the Metropolis. He is a Trustee of the New York Infant Asylum and the Kersico Cemetery, and is a member of the Union League Club, New England Society, and Metropolitan Museum of Art.

MEAD, BENJAMIN PENFIELD, State Comptroller of Connecticut, New Canaan, was born in Bridgeport, September 20, 1847, son of Benjamin Close and Mary Elizabeth (Ritch) Mead. He is descended from General John Mead, of Greenwich, of Revolutionary fame. His parents removed to Greenwich, and the son was educated at the High School and Greenwich Academy, graduating from the latter with honor. At eighteen years of age he went to New York and there remained in business until he was twenty-one. Removing to New Canaan, he entered into business with his brother-in-law, and built up a large business in general merchandise. He has always been before the public, holding places of more or less distinction, both in New Canaan and the State, from Town Clerk to State Comptroller. He has been a candidate for elective offices twenty times, and has never been defeated, but always elected by an increased majority, and many times by the assistance of votes from the opposite party. He served first as Town Clerk of New Canaan, and then as First Selectman for seven consecutive years, his fellow-citizens calling him when his services were most needed. He is now and always has been one of the foremost citizens of the town. Mr. Mead is President of the New Board of Education under the Consolidation Act,

and was one of the most enthusiastic founders of the Free Reading Room and Circulating Library

B. P. MEAD.

Association, and its President for many years. He represented New Canaan in the Legislature in 1885 and again in 1887. The first year he was a member of the School Fund Committee, and the second term he was Chairman of Fisheries, and the oystermen of the State well know the interest he took in their behalf. He also represented the Twelfth Senatorial District in the Senate for two terms. The first term he was Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Boroughs, one of the most important committees of the Senate. In his second term he was one of the staunch seven during the famous and disgraceful deadlock, and at that time made a speech that was printed in pamphlet form and circulated through the State. He has also been State Auditor. Mr. Mead is also an Odd Fellow and an enthusiastic fireman. He presented the bill, and it was through his individual efforts that the law was passed, prohibiting the sale of liquor and gambling on our agricultural fair grounds. He declined the nomination for Senator for the third term, and was elected State Comptroller in 1894, defeating Nicholas Staub, who was considered the strongest man in the opposite party. During his term as Comptroller he had many weighty matters to consider and settle, brought about chiefly by the deadlock session. He was appointed by the general assembly one of three commissioners to arbitrate on the Hartford bridge difficulty. In 1896 he was again elected State Comptroller, being the only candidate renominated on the State ticket, and polled the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket. He was named by the general assembly as a commissioner, together with Judge Loomis, to arbitrate and settle the reformatory scheme, which law had been repealed. Mr. Mead was married October 17, 1878, to Florence Heath. They have had four children: Benjamin Heath, Stanley Penfield, Harold Hoyt, and Florence Louise Mead.

MALLORY, CHARLES, Vice-President of New York & Texas Steamship Company, New York city, was born in Mystic, Connecticut, January 18, 1844, eldest son of Charles Henry and Eunice D. (Clift) Mallory. His father was the head of the firm of C. H. Mallory & Company, owners of the New York & Texas Steamship Line, in which well-known shipping firm the subject of this sketch now holds the position of Vice-President. Charles Mallory

CHARLES MALLORY.

attended the common schools of his native town, and was then sent to the schools at West Cornwall, Connecticut, and afterwards to a New Haven school.

He entered the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, with the class of 1865, but left college without graduating in order to go into business. His first business training was with the firm of Livingston, Fox & Company, where he worked as clerk in 1864. In the following year he found employment with his father's firm, and in 1870 was admitted to partnership. He is now the Vice-President of the New York & Texas Steamship Company, the corporation which succeeded the firm of C. H. Mallory & Company. Mr. Mallory is a member of the Union League Club and has always been a loyal Republican. He also belongs to the New England Society. He has never accepted political office. He was married October 23, 1892, to Maria L. Dimon. They have no children.

MASON, JARVIS KING, Physician and Surgeon, Suffield, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, November 8, 1831, son of John and Achsah (Terry) Mason. He is a descendant in the seventh generation from Captain John Mason, the famous commander of the Pequot War, and on his mother's side he is a descendant of Deacon Benjamin Parsons, one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the academies at Wilbraham, Monson, and Easthampton, Massachusetts. He then entered Yale College, graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1855, and four years later receiving the A.M. degree. After graduation he was Superintendent of Schools in New York and Ohio for two years. From 1857 to 1859 he taught school in Carthage, Mississippi, and there began the study of medicine under Dr. J. L. Plunkett. He then returned North and studied under Dr. Clarke, of Whitinsville, Massachusetts, and also under Dr. William Warren Greene, of Gray, Maine, formerly Professor of Surgery at Bowdoin College. He then took the course at the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in 1861. He began the practice of medicine and surgery in Suffield, May 21, 1861, where he has since resided and achieved reputation and success. In surgery he has always held a controlling practice. Dr. Mason has frequently contributed to medical journals, and has taken a leading part in the discussions before the medical societies of which he is a member. He has represented Hartford County as a Fellow in the Connecticut Medical Society, and as a delegate to the American Medical Association. He was elected President of the Hartford County Medical Association in April, 1897. He is Medical Examiner for the town of Suffield, and has held the office continuously since its creation by the Legislature of 1883. He was appointed Health Officer for the town in 1893 and again in 1897, and has

J. K. MASON.

been Town Physician since the establishment of the office in 1894. He is President of the Hartford County Health Officers' Association, and has long been medical examiner for a dozen or more life insurance companies, including the leading companies of New York, Philadelphia, and Hartford. He is a member of the Harvard Alumni Medical Association, and of the American Academy of Medicine. He is interested in all local public improvements; has been a Director in the Suffield Public Library since its establishment in 1884. In politics he was a Democrat until the beginning of the war, since which time he has been a Republican. Dr. Mason has been three times married: his first wife was Mrs. Mary R. (Homer) Reynolds, widow of Joseph L. Reynolds, Jr., of Monson, Massachusetts, to whom he was married June 23, 1863, and who died April 13, 1864. His second wife was Miss Clara K. Halladay, of Suffield, to whom he was married September 4, 1873, and who died February 12, 1876. His present wife's maiden

name was Mary Louise Eastman, a daughter of Rev. Lucius R. Eastman, of Amherst, Massachusetts, to whom he was married October 23, 1877. The children of his second marriage are: Helen Virginia, born June 14, 1874, and Juniata Louise Mason, born December 1, 1875, and who died October 26, 1882. The children of his third marriage are: Mary Belden, born July 20, 1878, Edward Jarvis King, born October 23, 1879, and Fannie Eastman Mason, born December 24, 1881.

McQUAID, William Adolph, Lawyer, of New York city, was born in Webster, Worcester county, Massachusetts, October 3, 1865, son of Peter and Ellen Sophronia (Carney) McQuaid. On the maternal side he is descended from the old Massachusetts families of Hooker, Lamb, Dana, Pierce, and others. His great-grandfathers were Samuel Hooker (married Mary Pierce) and Samuel Lamb (married Sarah Dana), both of whom fought in

Wm. A. McQUAID.

the War of the Revolution. A genealogy of the Lamb family has been prepared by C. L. Newhall, of Southbridge, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch passed his early life in New Haven, Connecticut, where he attended the public schools. In 1881 he received the highest marks on entrance examination into the High School of that city, among two hundred and fifty applicants, and he was graduated, in 1885, valedictorian of his class. Entering Yale College, he pursued both an academic and a law course, graduating as Bachelor of Arts in 1889 (again as valedictorian) and as Bachelor of Laws in 1892. In the same year he went to New York, where he was admitted to the bar of that State in 1893, and in 1894 formed a partnership with Henry Woodward Sackett for the practice of law, under the firm name of Sackett & McQuaid, with offices in the Tribune Building. On October 1, 1897, Selden Bacon, a grandson of Reverend Leonard Bacon, was taken into the firm, since which time the firm style has been Sackett, Bacon & McQuaid. Mr. McQuaid is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, the Reform Club, the Democratic Club, and the Yale Club of New York city, also of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is unmarried.

NICHOLS, James, Judge, and President of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, son of Isaac Nichols and Betsy (Platt) Nichols, his wife, was born at Easton, Fairfield county, Connecticut, on Christmas Day, in 1830. His ancestors were sturdy farmer folk, and James had the upbringing of so many New England boys who were to attain success — he worked on his father's farm, got what schooling he could, and took a hand at teaching, too. It was in the town of Newton that he attended first the district school, and then a private seminary. He early conceived an ambition to become a lawyer in the fulness of time; and evening hours and the holidays, during which too many of our city youths seek pleasures that are time-killing or soul-killing, were used by James Nichols in this study. He began law reading with Amos S. Treat, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar at Danbury, soon locating in Thompsonville for practice. But his stay was short there, for within the year he received the appointment of Assistant Clerk of the Hartford County Superior Court, necessitating a removal to the Capital, where Judge Nichols has ever since resided. It was in 1861 that he received this title, being elected by the Republicans Judge of Probate in the Hartford District, a jurisdiction taking in seven towns. In this judicial capacity he won praise from both political parties. It is noteworthy that when Judge Nichols retired in 1864, after a three-year service,

no Republican held the office until the election of the present Judge, Harrison B. Freeman. Judge Nichols continued in lucrative law practice until 1867. His interest in fire insurance led him to study the subject and finally to accept the position of special agent and adjuster of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, then one of the solid institutions in that field in Hartford. It was immediately evident that he had rare talents for this important and intricate business. He brought to it his legal training and knowledge, and they proved very valuable. Promotion was rapid. In two years he was made the company's Secretary, the late Mark Howard being President. Upon its dissolution because of the great Chicago fire, which wrecked so many reputable and firmly established organizations, Judge Nichols with Mr. Howard organized in 1871 the National Fire Insurance Company, which with a capital stock of half a million began business in December of that year — rising phœnix-like from the ashes of disaster. Very soon it had to meet the setback of the Boston fire; but the stockholders had such reliance upon the management that sufficient money was paid to enable the company to ride triumphantly over its difficulties. Trust in business affairs was seldom better placed, for the National Fire has grown steadily into a splendid position among concerns of its kind — a fact due in main measure to Judge Nichols, upon whom, while still Secretary, Mr. Howard being in failing health, the shaping of the policy devolved, and who, elected President in 1887, has for a decade been the company's leading officer. Under his generalship the development of the company's business has been striking in all departments, showing that he was the right man in the right place. The National has paid its stockholders regular yearly dividends of ten per cent., a fact speaking volumes for its successful management. Judge Nichols has attracted attention outside of his relations to his company. His name was brought conspicuously before the public in connection with the Bennett Brothers' case in Syracuse, whom, as a chairman of the committee of the fire underwriters appointed to investigate the fraud, he did striking service in exposing, saving the fire insurance companies of the country a large sum of money and bringing the criminals to justice. Judge Nichols, again, has associations with various leading mercantile and other organizations in Hartford. He is Vice-President of the Charter Oak National Bank, a Director in the Phœnix Life Insurance Company, and a Trustee of the Society for Savings. Socially he is a genial, courteous gentleman. For many years he has been a member of the Park Congregational

JAMES NICHOLS.

Church, and was a close personal friend of its late pastor, the Reverend Dr. Bunton. He is a Republican in politics, and in his time served as a member of the Common Council; St. John's Lodge of Masons looks to him as a loyal member. But he is of a quiet disposition and, outside of business cares, most for home life and the pleasures that arise from the ties of kinship. His long professional career in Connecticut's capital, of more than forty years, has been in all ways a useful and honorable one, and he ranks to-day among the city's sons most successful and esteemed. Judge Nichols, on July 9, 1861, married Isabelle N. Starkweather, who died October 9, 1895. They had three children: James L. Nichols, Isabelle (deceased), and Helen C. Nichols, now the wife of H. A. Smith, of Rochester, New York.

OSGOOD, Hugh Henry, Mayor of Norwich for ten years, with an intermission of a single year between 1875 and 1886, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, October 10, 1821, son of Artemas and Saloma (Johnson) Osgood. In 1835 he came to

Norwich and entered the employ of Samuel Tyler & Son, druggists, where he thoroughly mastered all the details of the drug trade. In March, 1842, he formed a copartnership with Dr. Chas. Lee under the firm title of Lee & Osgood, building up a large and successful business, of which he has been the head for more than thirty years. He is a man of remarkable judgment, tact, energy, and business enterprise, and in municipal, educational, and business affairs has occupied many positions of honor and responsibility. He was originally a Whig in politics, but he espoused the Republican cause from the organization of the party, attained a high place in its councils, and served with the rank of Colonel upon the staff of Governor Buckingham, by whom he was entrusted with important commissions during the war. He was an active supporter of the Union cause, was a member of the Loyal League,

HUGH H. OSGOOD.

and upon the Executive Committee. He was a promoter of the organization of the "Buckingham Rifles," Captain Chester. As Mayor of Norwich he conducted the affairs of the city upon business principles, and by advancing the sewer system and introducing an electric fire-alarm system improved the sanitary condition of the city and gave greater security to property against fire. He was one of the organizers of the Park Congregational Church, and for many years was a member of the Society Committee. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and has for years been the Treasurer of the Central School District and a Fellow of the corporation of the Norwich Free Academy. Mr. Osgood was one of the organizers of the Norwich Board of Trade, and its first President. He was married June 23, 1892, to Mary Ruth Lee, of Manlius, New York, an estimable woman, who is active in social life and Chairwoman of the Advisory Committee of the W. W. Backus Hospital. Few men have won higher standing in the business circles of eastern Connecticut than Colonel Osgood. He has been the promoter of a great variety of business enterprises, and is President of nine organizations and manufacturing establishments: The Worcester Thread Company of Worcester, Massachusetts: The Glasgo Yarn Mills Company of Glasgo, Connecticut; the Sterling Dyeing & Finishing Company of Sterling, Connecticut; and of the Norwich Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Company; the Uncas Paper Company; the Bulletin Association; the Bulletin Company; the Norwich City Mission; and the Dime Savings Bank of Norwich. He is also a Director in the Thames National Bank and the First National Bank of Norwich. For many years he has been identified with every movement for the business, educational, and moral improvement of the town, and is highly respected for public spirit and business enterprise.

PORTER, George Loring, Physician, Bridgeport, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, April 29, 1838, son of George and Clarissa (Ayer) Porter. He is a direct descendant of John Porter, of England, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, and of Simond Ayer, of England, who settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in the same year. Dr. Porter, after getting his early education at Little Blue Academy, Farmington, Maine, was graduated from the Pembroke (New Hampshire) Academy in 1853; from the New London (New Hampshire) Academy in 1855; and from Brown University in 1859. He read medicine with Dr. J. P. Dake, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1859; was an office student with Drs. Brinton and De Costa, in Philadelphia, from 1860 to 1862, also attending lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1862. Having passed the regular Army examination in April of that year, he became a surgeon in the war. In May he was captured in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, volunteering to remain with

the wounded at Strasburgh, and General "Stonewall" Jackson placed him in charge of the general hospital there, to care for the men of both armies. It is understood that this was the first instance in the conflict where the right of a medical officer to protection under the rules of the war was recognized. July 17, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular army, with rank of First Lieutenant. He was assigned as medical officer of the Fifth United States Cavalry, and was present at all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac; was wounded in the left arm at Boonsboro, and finally was relieved from duty in the field April 29, 1864, and ordered to report at Washington. But railway connections having been severed by the army before the order reached him, he remained at the front till after the battles in the Wilderness, when he went to Washington with despatches. He was recommended by Captain Julius Mason, of the Fifth Cavalry, for a brevet Captaincy and a brevet Majority for conspicuous gallantry. At Washington he held the position of Post Surgeon at the Arsenal from May, 1864, till May, 1867, where he added materially to his interesting experience. He was the only commissioned officer present when the body of John Wilkes Booth was concealed; he had the medical care of the conspirators in the assassination of Lincoln, attended the execution of four of them, and accompanied the others to Tortugas. He received his brevet of Captain and Major March 13, 1865. In 1867 and 1868 he had a taste of Indian campaigning. The first year was spent at Camp Cook, Montana, and in the spring of the next year he was with the expedition to the Mussel-shell River and the defence of Camp Cook against Sitting Bull. Part of the time he did volunteer service as officer of the day, to relieve the almost exhausted line officers. Though his resignation took effect July 18, 1868, he remained on duty till his successor arrived, when he crossed the continent, on horseback and alone, by the Lewis and Clark trail, returning to the East by the Isthmus of Panama. Since October of that year he has been practising in Bridgeport. For four years he was Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and for three years he was Brigade Medical Director, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Brigadier-General Thomas L. Watson. He was President of the Connecticut Medical Society; of the Bridgeport Medical Association in 1876–77; the Fairfield Medical Association in 1883; and of the Bridgeport Board of Health in 1882–83. Other organizations to which he belongs include the American Medical Association, in which he was a member of the Judicial Council in 1891–94; the American Academy of Medicine; the Ninth International

GEO. L. PORTER.

Medical Congress (Vice-President of the section on military surgery in 1887); the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Masons (thirty-third degree); the Grand Army of the Republic; the Oquosoc Angling Association; the Metabetchouan and Island Brook Fishing and Game Club; the Bostonnais Association of Canada (an angling and hunting organization of which he is lessee and manager); the Young Men's Christian Association; the Army and Navy Club of New York; the Seaside, Eclectic, and Algonquin Clubs; and the Bridgeport Scientific Society. Since 1880 he has been Visiting Physician of the Hartford Retreat; was President of the Bridgeport Library Association in 1879; and is Medical Examiner for a number of insurance companies and fraternities. He has written many articles, which alone would give him a name in the medical world. He has also delivered a number of lectures on topics of general interest, particularly the war. To him belongs a large part of the credit for securing the passage of the coroner's law, in 1882. He married Catharine Maria, daughter of Mr. Chaffee,[1] of

[1] Whose invention of the Chaffee Cylinder made India-rubber available in manufactured products.

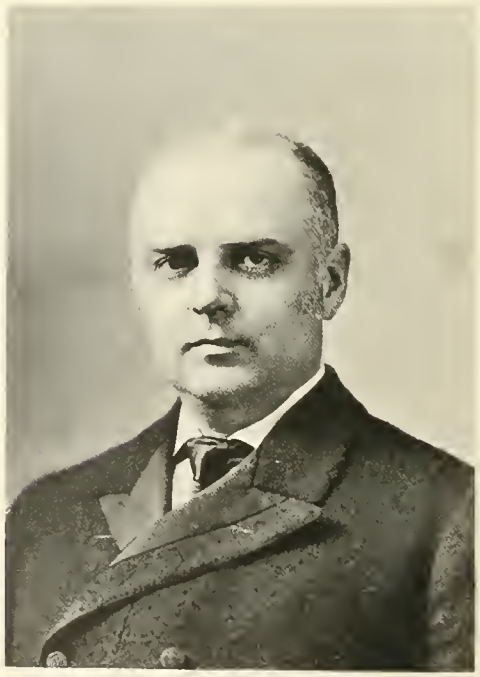
Providence, Rhode Island, in 1862. Their children are: Elizabeth, George, James, Benton, Ethel, Lindsay, May, Alice, Aaron, Hugh, Grace, Anna, and Clarissa Porter.

PEASE, L. Hoyt, Ex-Mayor and business man, Secretary of the Stanley Works, of New Britain, Connecticut, was born at Winsted, Connecticut, in 1845, son of Julius W. and Mary (Hotchkiss) Pease.

L. H. PEASE.

He was educated at the High School of that city, and in 1865 entered the employ of the Stanley Works in New Britain, with which he has ever since been identified in various and steadily more important positions of responsibility. In 1887 he was elected Director and Secretary. Mr. Pease has taken an active and leading part in the city government. He has been Councilman, Alderman, and Mayor in 1890 and 1891; since 1893 he has been an active member of the School Board; on the organization of the Burritt Savings Bank he was made its President, and still holds that post; and he has been a Director of the Mechanics National Bank for six years. He takes an active interest in church matters, and is Clerk and Treasurer of the First Ecclesiastical Society, duties he has fulfilled for more than twenty years. He has also been a leader in the political life of his town. A Republican in politics, he is at present Chairman of the Republican Town Committee, and for many years assisted on this important committee where the occasion required his help and counsel. From this enumeration of Mr. Pease's various activities it may be seen that he is one of New Britain's trusted, able, and influential citizens, who occupies an honorable place in the community. In 1880 he married Julia L. Sawyer, and their children number three: Herbert Hoyt, Maurice Henry, and Dorothy Sawyer Pease.

BARTLETT, John Pomeroy, Lawyer, New York city, was born in Collinsville, Connecticut, on June 4, 1858. His parents were John Newton and Ellen Root (Strong) Bartlett, both of whom are of English descent. On the paternal side the line can be traced back to a certain member of the family of Bartelot, to whom William the Conqueror granted an important estate in England, the same being occupied at the present time by Sir Walter Bartelot. Another forbear was Elder Brewster. The maternal branch springs from Elder Strong, of Northampton, England, who sailed to New England in the ship



J. P. BARTLETT.

"Mary and John," in 1630. Both the grandfather and great-grandfather of Mr. Bartlett were Yale

men, and thus it is natural that after completing his course of preparatory study at the High School (New Britain, Connecticut) he should have gone to New Haven and associated himself with the Alma Mater of his forefathers. He entered Yale with the class of 1878, graduated with credit, and took a post-graduate course extending over one year, for the degree of Ph.D. He next went through the Law School, class of 1881, and was admitted to the bar during the same year. Before entering the law office of Mitchell & Hungerford, in New Britain, about January, 1882, Mr. Bartlett travelled through the West, making the trip during the summer following his graduation from the Law School. He at first engaged in the general practice of law, but subsequently made the practice of patent and trade-mark law a specialty, and for some years has devoted himself to following that branch of his profession almost exclusively, in the Federal Courts. In 1891 he entered the firm with which he had been associated for nine years, under the style of Mitchell, Hungerford & Bartlett, offices being maintained in New Britain, New York, and Hartford; but on January 1, 1897, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and in connection with the Hon. C. E. Mitchell Mr. Bartlett formed the firm of Mitchell, Bartlett & Brownell, of New York city. He now devotes himself exclusively to the practice of patent and trade-mark law, and has been engaged in a large number of cases involving a wide variety of patents and trade-marks. From May, 1896, to May, 1897, Mr. Bartlett acted as Corporation Counsel for the city of New Britain. His political sympathies are with the Republican party, and he was a member of the Republican Town Committee in the same city for some years. He is a member of the Berzelius Society, a Yale society, the New Britain Club, the Saturday Night Club of that city, the Country Club of Farmington (being one of the Governing Board of the latter), the Yale Club of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Connecticut Congregational Club, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. On May 19, 1885, he was married to Miss Ellen P. Fitch, by whom he has two children: Margaret Keith and Eleanor Bartlett.

ROBERTS, Charles Waldo, of East Hartford, Connecticut, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, May 30, 1840, son of Ira T. and Charlotte C. (Cowles) Roberts, of old New England ancestry. After receiving an academic education, he spent the early part of his life upon the farm, but later has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Roberts was First Selectman of East Hartford from 1872 to 1879 and again from 1890 to 1895, and has served as

CHARLES W. ROBERTS.

Town Treasurer, Town Auditor, and Bridge Commissioner. He also represented the town in the General Assembly at the sessions of 1882, 1887, and 1895. He is at present serving as Prosecuting Attorney of the Town Court. He is a Republican in politics, and active in all interests relative to good government. He was married in 1861 to Adelaide L., daughter of Ashbel Brewer, of East Hartford. They have three children: Lena B., Homer C., and George I. Roberts.

RUDD, William Beardsley, Manufacturer, of Lakeville, was born in Fredonia, New York, August 7, 1838, while his father was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that place. He is a lineal descendant of Lieutenant Jonathan Rudd, of Saybrook, in the following line: Lieut. Jonathan,[1] Jonathan,[2] Capt. Nathaniel,[3] Zebulon,[4] Nathaniel,[5] Maj. Nathaniel,[6] Rev. George Robert,[7] William B.[8] He is also lineally descended from Elder William Brewster, from John Hopkins, of Hartford, Connecticut, from Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachu-

setts, from Peter Waldo, of Ipswich, from Matthew St. John, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and other early settlers of New England. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Rudd, was of Vergennes, Vermont, about the year 1800, and in 1810 removed to Stockholm,

WM. B. RUDD.

St. Lawrence county, New York. He married Waity, daughter of Colonel Roswell Hopkins, of Amenia, New York, a soldier of the Revolution and a man of prominence in his locality. Colonel Hopkins' four brothers, Noah, Weight, Benjamin, and Reuben, were officers in the Continental Army. Reuben Hopkins, of Orange county, New York, was appointed a Brigadier-General of State Militia upon the outbreak of the War of 1812. The second son of Nathaniel Rudd and Waity Hopkins was George Robert Rudd, born at Vergennes, Vermont, July 16, 1801; died at Lyons, New York, February 1, 1881. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1823, and was prepared for the ministry at the Auburn (New York) Theological Seminary; in January, 1827, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Cayuga county, and was installed over the Presbyterian Church of Scipio, New York, in October of the same year. He married Frances Beardslee, of Auburn, New York, who was born at New Hartford, New York, January 15, 1805, and was the daughter of Hezekiah Beardslee and Mary Riley (of the Wethersfield, Connecticut, family) his wife. The sixth child of this marriage was William Beardslee Rudd, the subject of this sketch. In 1850 he with his parents, sister, and brothers moved to Lyons, New York, and here he received a common-school education in the Lyons Union School until he was sixteen years old. He then began his business life with his elder brother, Edward Payson Rudd, founder of the publishing house of Rudd and Carleton, of New York city, and father of the Reverend Edward Huntting Rudd, present Associate Pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of New York city. William B. Rudd soon returned to Lyons, and there continued in the book business for several years, at the same time acting as agent for the American Express Company. In the fall of 1861 he was active in assisting in the organization of the Ninety-Eighth New York Volunteers, and in February, 1862, went out as Sergeant-Major of that regiment. In May of the same year he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company K, same regiment. After a severe illness and continued ill-health he returned to Lyons, in November, 1862, and did not again enter the army. In November, 1864, he was commissioned Adjutant of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard. In June, 1865, he married Maria Coffing Holley, only daughter of Ex-Governor Alexander Hamilton Holley, of Lakeville, Connecticut, and a sister of Alexander Lyman Holley, Brown University 1853, civil engineer, etc., and of John Coffing Holley, Yale 1859. Mr. Rudd moved from Lyons to Lakeville in 1866, after the death of John C. Holley, and at once became Secretary of the Holley Manufacturing Company. In 1883 he was elected Treasurer and General Manager, and for many years has been one of the largest stockholders of the company. Mr. Rudd has always been a member of the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was a member of the State Central Committee for some fifteen years, a district delegate to the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, and alternate delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1888. In 1881–2 Mr. Rudd was Aide-de-Camp on Governor Bigelow's staff, and in 1889 he was appointed Quartermaster-General by Governor Bulkeley and held the office two terms by reason of a disagreement in deciding upon Governor Bulkeley's successor. Mr. Rudd has been a Mason since 1864, and for some years has been Treasurer of Hematite Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Salisbury. He is Past Commander of Oren H. Knight Post, Grand

Army of the Republic, a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, of the Hartford Club, and of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and honorary member of one or two other organizations. Of his seven children, four are living: Alexander Holley Rudd, Sheffield Scientific School 1886, now Signal Engineer on the Springfield Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who married in 1888 Theodine Bancker Oliver, of Brooklyn, New York, and resides in Hartford, Connecticut; Fanny Rudd, now the wife of Martin Cantine, a paper manufacturer, of Saugerties, Ulster county, New York; Malcolm Day Rudd; and Charles Edward Rudd, who is preparing to enter Yale in 1898.

STREET, William Edgar, Treasurer of Pennsylvania Coal Company, New York city, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, December 13, 1840. His father, Chauncey Street (married to Eliza Hoyt), was a son of Samuel Street and Clara Mather, the

WM. E. STREET.

former a great-grandson of John Street, an officer in the Continental Army, and killed at the battle of White Plains; the latter a daughter of Captain Joseph Mather, also an officer in the same army. William E. Street acquired his early education at the public schools of his native State, the last two years of his student life being spent at the Norwalk High School. At the early age of sixteen he was obliged to enter upon an active business life, which he did by engaging as office boy with the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Discharging the duties of this humble post to the complete satisfaction of his employers, he was soon made clerk and assistant to the Secretary until, in 1877, that position itself was entrusted to him. For eighteen years he filled the same and only resigned it in 1895, when his election as Treasurer placed him in that more responsible office. In these days of fluctuating financial conditions and insecure business situations, it is interesting to note the fact that for forty years Mr. Street has been associated with the same corporation, his only changes being those which came in the course of his steady and deserved advancement. In politics he is Democratic in his principles, though not populistic, and while deeply interested in public affairs has never desired to identify himself with party interests. He is a Vestryman and Warden of St. Luke's Church, and an active worker in its interest for over twenty-five years. In the suburb, Darien, where he has made his home, he is a member of various local associations of both a social and public character, being enrolled on the membership of the Yacht and Middlesex Clubs, and has the right to call himself a Son of the American Revolution. Mr. Street was married on October 28, 1868, to Frances A. Watkins, of New York, by whom he has had six children: Fred D., Elsie G., Grace E., and Clifford W. Street, now living; and Edith A. and Archer E. Street, deceased.

SMITH, Lebbeus Ensworth, Mayor of Putnam, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, October 17, 1849, son of Marshall and Clarissa C. (Ensworth) Smith. He was educated in the district school of his native town, at a private school in Northampton, Massachusetts, and at the Business College in Springfield, Massachusetts, from which he graduated at seventeen years of age. After returning from college to Canterbury he remained on the farm with his parents until 1876, during which time he represented the town in the State Legislature, being the youngest member of that body. In August, 1876, he purchased a controlling interest in a furniture and undertaking establishment at Rockville, Connecticut, in which he continued for four

years. Then returning to Canterbury he remained there until August, 1881, when he located at Putnam, starting his present business — furniture, un-

L. E. SMITH.

dertaking, wall-paper, etc. Mr. Smith has become known all over the county and surrounding country as "L. E. Smith, the Furniture Man," and is considered one of the largest dealers in his line of goods in eastern Connecticut. He has always been interested and active in public affairs, and served as Town Collector for Canterbury in 1873–4–5, also as Representative to the Legislature from that town in 1876. In Putnam he was a member of the Town Board of Relief 1888–91, Grand Juror for the town in 1892, and Town Assessor 1892–5. In 1895 Putnam was made a city, and at the first city election, in December, notwithstanding that Mr. Smith has always been a Democrat and Putnam is Republican by an average of two hundred majority, he was elected by twenty-three majority as the first Mayor, for a term of two years. Mayor Smith is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He was married December 17, 1878, at Rockville, Connecticut, to Sarah M. James; they have two children: Clara Thomas, born February 26, 1881, and Herbert James Smith, born December 9, 1883.

STEVENS, George Barker, Professor of Systematic Theology in Yale University, New Haven, was born July 13, 1854, in Spencer, New York, son of Thomas J. and Weltha (Barker) Stevens. On the paternal side he is of Dutch descent; on the maternal side English. His early education was received in the schools of his native town. He prepared for college at the Academy at Ithaca, New York, and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1877. He then took the course at the Yale Divinity School, where he was graduated in 1880. During the same year he received a flattering call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Buffalo, New York. After two years in Buffalo he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Watertown, New York, where he remained until 1885. He felt, however, more and more drawn to the philosophical and theological side of his work, and, in order to obtain a more thorough groundwork for his studies, during 1885–6 took a course of lectures at the universities of Leipzig and Berlin. Meantime his work had attracted the attention of the authorities at Yale, and while pursuing his studies abroad he was offered the chair of New Testament Criticism and Inter-

GEO. B. STEVENS.

pretation in the Yale Divinity School. This he filled until 1895, when he was transferred to the

chair of Systematic Theology, which he still holds. Professor Stevens is still in the prime of life. He is widely recognized as an authoritative writer on theological subjects. He has been honored with the degree of Ph.D. from Syracuse University in 1883, and with the degree of Th.D. from the University of Jena, Germany, in 1886. His work at Yale has been of the highest value, and has brought honor to himself and the university. He is the author of the following books: "Commentary on Galatians," "The Pauline Theology," "The Johannine Theology," "Doctrine and Life," "The Life of Peter Parker, M.D.," besides many significant contributions to current periodicals. Professor Stevens was married November 23, 1880, to Kate Abell Mattison. Two daughters have been born to them: Margaret Brewster and Mary Mattison Stevens.

SANFORD, Walter, Artist, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Sanford Company of Hartford, was born in Albany, New York, June 18, 1859, son of Joseph Perry and Lydia (Ransom) Sanford. His paternal ancestry is of old Virginia stock, Mr. Sanford being a direct descendant of John Sanford, planter, of Culpepper, Virginia. On his mother's side he is descended from John Rathbone, one of the original settlers of Block Island in 1660. He received his early education in the Albany schools, and later was sent to the Albany Military Academy and the school of Professor Lewis Collins. He was in the class of 1879 at Union College, and immediately afterward entered upon the study of architecture and decoration in New York city. Mr. Sanford early showed an unmistakable gift for figure painting, and after three years of preparatory work in New York he decided to carry on his studies abroad, and his visit to Antwerp, Belgium, extended itself to seven years, during which time he had the advantage of such masters as Siberdt, Heyermans, Van Havermaet, and Verhaerdt. On his return to America he made his home in Hartford, Connecticut, and is to-day the Secretary and Treasurer of the Sanford Company of that city, manufacturing architectural and decorative relief ornament, a position which his long training and careful study enable him to fill with credit to himself and to his adopted city. Mr. Sanford is recognized in Hartford as a leading artist, as well as a successful business man; he belongs to the modern school of artists, and his work is of excellent technique and often striking and poetic in conception. His knowledge of art is frequently helpful in various social entertainments organized for charity's sake, where artistic decoration or display is desired, and his genial social

WALTER SANFORD.

traits make him popular in this capacity. Mr. Sanford is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States; of the Société Royale de l'Harmonie and Le Cercle Artistique of Belgium (under the patronage of the king); and is a member of various social clubs: of the Kappa Alpha fraternity of Union College and the Union College Alumni Association; he is also a Knight Templar, and has taken thirty-two Masonic degrees. In 1881 Mr. Sanford married Emilie M. Jewell, daughter of Pliny Jewell, a leading Hartford manufacturer; they have one child: Valerie Jewell Sanford, born in Antwerp, Belgium.

SHOEMAKER, Henry Francis, banker and railroad president, of New York city, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on March 28, 1845. He is the son of John Wise and Mary (Brock) Shoemaker, and his father was a prominent coal operator of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, while his mother was a daughter of William Brock, a well-known patriot in the War of 1812. Mr. Shoemaker is descended from good Dutch stock, and the founders of the family in America settled in Philadelphia in

1683, where, and throughout the Schuylkill and Wyoming valleys of Pennsylvania, the name has since been conspicuous. His great-grandfather, John Shoemaker, served in the War of the Revolution, and both his grandfathers were soldiers in the War of 1812. The family at an early period were engaged in the anthracite coal-mining interests of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Shoemaker, after receiving his education at Tamaqua and at Genesee Seminary, Lima, New York, and graduating from the latter, would undoubtedly have associated himself with the industry at once had not General Lee with his Confederate army then invaded the State, and a call for troops to defend it being made by the Government, young Shoemaker, a youth of eighteen, responded promptly to the demand for recruits. He enlisted a company of sixty volunteers from the workmen in his father's mines, and being made Captain took his command to Harrisburg, where it was mustered into service as part of the Twenty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia and attached

HENRY F. SHOEMAKER.

to the Sixth Army Corps. After his military experience, Mr. Shoemaker went to Philadelphia in 1864 and entered the wholesale coal-shipping trade with one of the leading establishments of that city, and two years later began business on his own account as the senior member of the firm of Shoemaker & McIntyre. In 1870 he formed the firm of Fry, Shoemaker & Company, and engaged in mining anthracite at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. But it was not many years before he discovered that the transportation business afforded him wider opportunities than mining, and having disposed of his coal interests he became in 1876 Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Railroad of Minnesota. In 1878 he took an active part in the construction of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Road. Three years later he added to his business ventures the banking house of Shoemaker, Dillion & Company, in Wall street, New York. His transactions in the handling of railroad securities and properties since that time have been on an extensive scale. He became interested in the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad in 1886, President of the Mineral Range Railroad in 1887, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad in 1888. He is also interested in the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad, the Indiana, Decatur & Western, and many others. Mr. Shoemaker's career presents an interesting study of the evolution of the successful business man from a youth of promise. As a boy he was intensely studious, and tireless in his pursuit of knowledge and information. Frequently during his school vacations he spent his time in his father's colliery, familiarizing himself with the physical features and details of mining operations. His special predilection was for higher mathematics and the exact sciences, his mind being analytical and finely developed. He early evinced a genius for organization and a comprehension of detail and affairs which was astonishing in a youth, which has very naturally carried him into the many positions of responsibility and importance which he now fills. Mr. Shoemaker is at present a member of the Union League, the Lawyers, the Lotos, Riverside Yacht, and American Yacht Clubs of New York city, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Lafayette Post No. 140 of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in April, 1874, to Blanche, daughter of the late Honorable James W. Quiggle, of Philadelphia, at one time Consul at Antwerp, and later Minister to Belgium. They have three children: two sons and a daughter. "Cedar Cliff," on the shore-front of Long Island Sound near Riverside, Connecticut, is Mr. Shoemaker's beautiful summer home, and is one of the finest residences in the State.

SCOFIELD, Joseph Street, of New York city, Assistant Superintendent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was born in Norwalk,

J. S. SCOFIELD.

Fairfield county, Connecticut, January 12, 1841, son of Smith Scofield, born October 25, 1803, and Polly Webb, born July 7, 1806, who were married at Norwalk, December 7, 1824. He is descended from the Scofields, Youngs, Lynes, Smiths, Holleys, and others, on the paternal side, and on the maternal side from the Webbs, Streets, Browns, and other prominent families, whose records are complete from those first coming to this country. His ancestors came from England, settling in Fairfield county, Connecticut, early in the eighteenth century. Mostly farmers, they were all through a thrifty, honest people; and in the Revolutionary times, almost to a man they were with the patriot army, fighting for liberty. At the beginning of the War of 1812, his grandfather, Joseph Scofield, enlisted in a Connecticut regiment, and died in the service. Joseph S. Scofield's early education was acquired first in the district school, and later, up to 1857, in the Union High School of Norwalk. He was a farmer's son, and left home at the age of seventeen, first working for two years, 1858–9, as apprentice and clerk in a mercantile house in New York city. He then spent about two years, 1860–1, in home and foreign travel, partly for pleasure, and for obtaining knowledge in the ways of the world. In November, 1862, he accepted a situation with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, serving them as conductor until 1880, then for ten years to 1890 as their New York City Agent, and from 1890 to the present time as Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Scofield is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar; also of several New York and Connecticut social clubs. He was married December 23, 1869, to Ellen Hart, of New Haven, Connecticut; they have two children: Florence May, born September 24, 1874, and Guy Percival Scofield, born October 10, 1887.

SEYMOUR, Frederick, Lawyer, of New York, is a scion of Connecticut stock, being a son of George W. and Mary (Freeman) Seymour, of Connecticut. Some interesting facts relating to his ancestry and family history are given in the sketch of his brother, John S. Seymour, which appears elsewhere in this work. Frederick Seymour was born at Whitney's Point, New York, August 2, 1856, and acquired his early education in the public schools

FREDK. SEYMOUR.

of that place and the Binghamton High School. He then took an academic course at Yale College,

graduating therefrom in the class of 1881, following which he studied for a year at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York September 25, 1882. From this time he was totally incapacitated, by illness resulting from overwork, until 1883, when he entered the law office of Dill & Chandler, 120 Broadway, New York, as Managing Clerk, and at the end of the year was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Dill, Chandler & Seymour. For a period of more than ten years, from January 1, 1884, to Oct. 1, 1894, he continued the general practice of law as a member of the above firm. Mr. Chandler then retiring, and Mr. Kellogg, formerly of Carter, Hughes & Kellogg, entering, the present firm of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg was established, with offices at 27 Pine street, N. Y. It is regarded as one of the leading firms in the city engaged in general practice, numbering among its clients many of the large industrial corporations and banks of the country; it has been prominent in much of the important litigation of recent years in the State and Federal Courts. Mr. Seymour is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Manhattan, Yale, Orange, and Essex County Clubs. He was married Oct. 14, 1885, to Julia Clark Dikeman, of Waterbury, Conn.; they have three children: Helen, Stella Margaret, and Frederick Dikeman Seymour.

TERRY, JOHN TAYLOR, of New York city, was born in Hartford, Conn., September 9, 1822, son of Roderick and Harriet (Taylor) Terry. He is a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the "Mayflower," and his wife Mabel Harlekenden. He is also descended from John Haynes, Governor of Mass. in 1635, and first Governor of Conn. in 1639, to which office he was elected alternate years until his death in 1654; George Wyllys, Governor of Conn. in 1642, and owner of the Charter Oak, in which, upon his lawn, was secreted the charter; Colonel Nathaniel Terry, of the Revolutionary Army; and Judge Eliphalet Terry, who was elected to the Legislature of Conn. annually from 1779 to his death, and was Speaker of the House all, or nearly all, of that period. Mr. Terry received his early education at various academies in Conn. and Mass., and his practical training for active life in business as a clerk for his father at Hartford. In 1841 he removed to New York, and in 1844 became a partner of Governor E. D. Morgan, of New York, in the banking business. This partnership continued until Governor Morgan's death in 1883, and Mr. Terry still continues the business under the old firm name of E. D. Morgan & Co. He

JOHN T. TERRY.

is Vice-President and Director of the Mercantile Trust Company; the American Exchange Bank and Bank of New Amsterdam; the Western Union Telegraph Company, American Cable Company, International Ocean Telegraph, and several other telegraph companies; the Wabash, Iron Mountain, and other railroads; also of the Standard Gas Company, the Presbyterian Hospital, the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and various other corporations and institutions. He is a member of the Union League and Ardsley Clubs, the New England Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Terry was married July 22, 1846, to Elizabeth Roe Peet. They have had five children: Frederick Peet, born May 14, 1847, died May 12, 1874; Roderick, born April 1, 1849; Harriet Taylor, born October 9, 1851, died April 6, 1857; Elizabeth Lockwood, born September 15, 1855, died December 24, 1855, and John Taylor Terry, Jr., born August 17, 1857.

TERRY, GEORGE E., Lawyer, Waterbury, was born at Bristol, Connecticut, September 15, 1836, the son of Edward and Ann (Lewis) Terry. He received his education in the public schools and at

the Albany Academy, and his health becoming impaired during his preparation for college he was forced to give it up. After leaving school he learned the machinist's trade and followed that business until 1855, when he commenced studying law with Samuel P. Newell, in Bristol. After studying two years with him, and one year with John Hooker, in Hartford, he was admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1858, and has since been in the active practice of law, excepting one year in the army, serving in Company K, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. In politics he is a Republican, and was a member of the General Assembly from Farmington, Connecticut, in 1860. From 1866 to 1871 he was Clerk of the City Court of Waterbury, and from 1881 to 1891 he was City Attorney of Waterbury. Since 1881 he has been Assistant State Attorney of New Haven county, at Waterbury, which office he resigned February 1, 1897. He also holds the following offices: President and Director of the Waterbury Gas-Light Company; Director and Vice-President of the Norwich Gas and Electric Company, the New London Gas and Electric Company, and Director of the Rockville Gas and Electric Company, in the last of which he is also Secretary;

GEO. E. TERRY.

likewise Director of the Fourth National Bank of Waterbury, the Waterbury Savings Bank, the Waterbury Traction Company, the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, and the Monarch Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Waterbury Club, and also of the Continental Lodge of Masons. He married, September 26, 1862, Emma Pollard, of Plainville, Connecticut, by whom he had one child: Fred L. Terry, born July 31, 1863. He married for his second wife, March 2, 1869, Fannie Williams, of Waterbury. By this marriage there were two children, both of whom died in infancy.

TALCOTT, HORACE GARDNER, Business Man and Philanthropist, Talcottville, was born in Vernon, Connecticut, November 14, 1847, son of Horace W. and Jane M. (Gardner) Talcott. The English family of Talcotts, from which he is descended, dates its origin from a remote period, as in Volume No. 1137, page 148, of the Harleian Manuscripts, preserved in the British Museum, is found recorded a report of the herald's visitation of Essex county in 1558, giving the arms and pedigree of the Talcots, and a subsequent visitation in 1634 records the same arms, but spells the name "Talcott." John Talcott, of Braintree, Essex county, England, died in 1604, and his son John, the American ancestor, emigrated with the Reverend Thomas Hooker's Company on the ship "Lion" in 1632, first settling at Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts. John Talcott was admitted a freeman November 6, 1632, and with Messrs. Goodwin and Spencer was Representative to the General Court from Newton May 14, 1634. At a general meeting held February 4 of that year he was chosen one of the six Selectmen, and according to the registry enumerating the eighty legitimate townsmen he was the fifth largest proprietor of houses and lands. The Hooker Company, becoming dissatisfied with their location, obtained with some difficulty permission from the General Court to remove to the Connecticut River, whereupon John Talcott sold his property to Nicholas Danforth, the sale occurring May 1, 1636, and in June of that year he left Newtown with a company of about one hundred people bound for the site of the present city of Hartford. He had previously sent out Nicholas Clark, a carpenter, who erected for him a dwelling which stood on the ground now occupied by the North Church, and was the first house built in the town. "The Worshipful Mr. John Talcott," as he was styled by his fellow-townsmen, took an active part in organizing the new colony, was Representative to the General Court for

a number of years, and acted as a Chief Magistrate until his death, which occurred in his mansion at the head of Main street, in March, 1660. On May 1, 1637, he was chosen a member of the committee to consider the advisability of war with the Pequot Indians, and as a result of their decision hostilities were begun. By his will he left his property to his widow, two sons, and grandchildren, a daughter having previously died, and his name is inscribed upon a monument erected by the citizens of Hartford to perpetuate the memory of the founders of the Colony of Connecticut. On the maternal side Mr. Talcott is a descendant of the Gardners, Greens, and Hardings, all of which are old New England families of repute; and a representative of the last-named family, Captain Stephen Harding, served with honor in the Revolutionary War. Horace Gardner Talcott began his studies in the district schools, attended the Rockville High School and Phillips Andover Academy under Dr. Samuel Taylor, graduating in 1867. Entering Yale University, class of 1871, he pursued but a partial course, owing to ill health, and becoming connected with the firm of Talcott Brothers in 1869, succeeded to the position of Superintendent after his father's death in

H. G. TALCOTT.

1871, and since the death of C. D. Talcott, the surviving partner, in July 1882, he has been General Manager of the business. He is a Director of the First National Bank, and as a member of the Legislature from Vernon in 1895 he was assigned to the Banking Committee. Mr. Talcott's life and interests have been thoroughly identified with the village which bears the family name. He has aimed to be true to the high traditions received from his predecessors. For considerably more than a half-century the village has been noted for its sobriety, thrift, and sound morals. The original Talcott Brothers, Horace W. and Charles D., were men of fine physique, untiring energy, and sterling character, whose Puritan inheritance, tempered by the ameliorating influence of a modern Christian civilization, produced characters certain to achieve the truest success. Not only was a prosperous business built up on a permanent basis, but the chief result of their labors is the village itself, unique among New England communities for its beauty and high moral character, consistently maintained. The firm as early as possible erected in quick succession and at its own expense a large and commodious church an attractive school-house, and a beautiful library building (which they furnished with a choice selection of books), all substantially built of brick, and all devoted to the interests of the community. Into this material and moral inheritance the subject of this sketch has entered, and, while holding firmly to the old traditions, he has exhibited a progressive spirit and aims to keep constantly in line with modern development. He succeeded his uncle as Superintendent of the Sunday School and as Deacon of the Church, and has thoroughly identified himself with the moral, educational, and religious interests of the town. He is a Director of the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, and also President of the Tolland County Foreign Missionary Society. His sympathies are large, his impulses philanthropic. Appeals for help meet a quick response, and he is a liberal contributor to the support of educational and religious work, both in home and foreign fields.

TINGIER, Lyman Twining, Lawyer, of Rockville, was born in Webster, Massachusetts, June 9, 1862, son of Seymour A. and Sarah (Twining) Tingier. He is a lineal descendant of William Twining, who came from England to New England in 1630 and lived at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and of George Steele, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who fought in the Pequot War, under Captain John Mason, in 1639. His father, whose name was

Tinker up to 1856, when the Massachusetts Legislature changed it to Tingier, was for many years a

L. T. TINGIER.

practising lawyer at Webster, Massachusetts, subsequently removing to the adjoining town of Thompson, Connecticut, where he died July 23, 1888. Lyman T. Tingier acquired his early education in the public schools of Webster and at Nichols Academy in Dudley, Massachusetts, and was graduated from the Yale Law School in June 1888. He was admitted to the Bar at New Haven immediately after graduation, and in the following December began the practice of law at Webster, his native town. In November 1889 he removed to Rockville, Connecticut, where he has since continued in the active practice of his profession. In February 1890 he was elected Judge of Probate for the District of Ellington, to fill a vacancy, and was reëlected to that position in November 1890, and again in November 1892. He was also, in December 1890, elected Alderman in Rockville, and served as Chairman of the Committees on Public Works and Police, also as President of the Board of Aldermen. In 1893 he was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court of Tolland county, which office he still holds. Mr. Tingier is a Democrat in politics, and represented Tolland county at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1896. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Fayette Lodge of Rockville. He was married November 16, 1896, to Charlotte L. Skinner, of Rockville.

WHEELER, NATHANIEL, son of David and Sarah (De Forest) Wheeler, was born at Watertown, Connecticut, September 7, 1820. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Moses Wheeler, who came to this country from the county of Kent, England, probably in 1638, received an allotment of land at New Haven in 1643, and was settled in Stratford in 1648. David Wheeler, the father of Nathaniel, was a carriage manufacturer, and the son learned that trade, in which, while yet a minor, he acquired a high reputation for skill, ingenuity, and taste. Upon reaching his majority Nathaniel took the carriage business, and for some five years conducted it successfully on his own account. Thereafter he engaged in the manufacture of various small metallic articles, and, by substituting machinery for hand labor, very greatly reduced the cost of production, thus early displaying that practical ability which marked his subsequent career. For the better prosecution of his business he formed in 1848 a copartnership with Messrs. Warren & Woodruff, of the same town, under the firm name of Warren, Wheeler & Woodruff. A new factory was built, and the entire management of the business was placed in the hands of Mr. Wheeler, who made it a thorough success from the start. In December 1850, Mr. Wheeler's attention was attracted to the earliest form of Allen B. Wilson's sewing machine, and with a keen foresight of possibilities he contracted in behalf of his own firm to manufacture a considerable number of such machines. He engaged Mr. Wilson to superintend that branch of their manufacturing department, and soon after arrangements were completed to make the manufacture of sewing machines a separate and distinct business. For this purpose a company was formed by Messrs. Warren, Wheeler & Woodruff, under the style of Wheeler, Wilson & Company, Mr. Wheeler having charge of the mercantile department and Mr. Wilson of the mechanical. Mr. Wilson soon invented material improvements in his machine, which were to a very great extent organized and put into practical shape by Mr. Wheeler. The introduction of that machine, the original Wheeler & Wilson, to the public, the placing of it in factories, and the demonstration of

its adaptability to use in families,— all this was the personal work of Mr. Wheeler almost exclusively. In October 1853, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company was organized, under the general law of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Wheeler was made General Manager of the Company, and he held the office of President as well as General Manager from 1855 to the time of his death. In 1856 the works of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company were moved from Watertown to Bridgeport, and from that time forth Mr. Wheeler was a resident of the latter city, to the best interests of which he was zealously devoted. Mr. Wheeler's life work was most intimately connected with the origin and development of the art of sewing by machinery, in which he achieved a world-wide reputation. It may be safely asserted that credit for the progress made in that art during his life was

NATHANIEL WHEELER.

due to Nathaniel Wheeler in a greater degree than to any other man. In recognition of his services in this department of industry he was decorated at the World's Exposition, Vienna 1873, with the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Josef, and at the Exposition Universelle, Paris 1889, he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. In this connection should be made some mention of Mr. Wheeler's inventive ability, which, in itself, affords a proof of his versatility. Mostly as sole inventor, but in some instances jointly with others, he took out patents for inventions in wood-filling compounds, power transmitters, polishing the eyes of needles, refrigerators, ventilating railway cars, heating and ventilating buildings, and for a multitude of devices having relation to the construction of sewing machines. His intelligence and activity were by no means confined to that enterprise with which his name is and will always remain indissolubly connected. He was at all times deeply interested in the affairs of his city and State. He was one of the corporators and a Trustee of the Peoples' Savings Bank; a Director in the Bridgeport City Bank, the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, the Bridgeport Horse Railroad Company, the Fairfield Rubber Company, the Willimantic Linen Company, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; one of the founders and the first President of the Seaside Club, and always an active member of the Bridgeport Board of Trade; a member of the Bridgeport Board of Education from its establishment until shortly before his death, and a member of the building committees of the Bridgeport High School and the Fairfield County Court House; the directing commissioner in the laying-out and completion of the Seaside Park, of which he was also one of the chief donors. He was chiefly instrumental in putting Mountain Grove Cemetery into its present creditable form, and St. John's Church received from him its most munificent donations. He was a member and a liberal supporter of the Fairfield County Historical Society and the Bridgeport Scientific Society. Mr. Wheeler was the most active member of the commission for the building of the State Capitol at Hartford, a magnificent structure, which is especially notable for the fact that it was completed without a stain of jobbery and within appropriation. He served a number of years in the Common Council of the city of Bridgeport. From 1866 to 1872 inclusive he represented Bridgeport in the House of Representatives, and in 1873 and '74 served with distinction as State Senator. It should be added that he repeatedly declined higher political honors than he ever consented to accept. Mr. Wheeler was blessed with robust health until early in the autumn of 1893, when it began to fail, and after a painful illness he closed a life of intense activity and widespread usefulness on the last day of that year, at his residence on Golden Hill in Bridgeport. In 1842 Mr. Wheeler took to

wife Huldah Bradley, of Watertown, who died in 1857. By this marriage there were four children, two of whom are living: Samuel H., now President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and Ellen B., wife of Edward Harral, of Fairfield, Connecticut. Mr. Wheeler's second wife, still surviving him, was Mary E. Crissy, of New Canaan. By this marriage there were four sons, two of whom, Archer Crissy and William Bishop, are now living and reside in Bridgeport. The eldest son, Harry De Forest, died at the age of eighteen years. Arthur Penoyer, the youngest son, died in infancy. As a business man Mr. Wheeler was distinguished for his organizing and administrative abilities, his energy, enterprise, foresight, good judgment, and fair dealing, qualities which were recognized not only locally, but throughout the civilized world. All officers, clerical employees, and workmen of the great corporation of which he was for so many years the head, for the welfare of every one of whom he was deeply solicitous, were affected towards him with a feeling stronger than mere respect or admiration. In public affairs he always had deeply at heart the best interests of his city, the State, and of the nation, as he understood them, and to those interests he contributed no little thought, labor, and money. In politics he was a consistent and thorough-going Democrat, but not an unreasonable partisan. He was a philanthropist of the best sort, unostentatious, but beneficent to the last degree. A multitude of the poor know how great was his bounty in dispensing charity, but he never advertised his good deeds. His natural but unostentatious dignity veiled an underlying geniality in companionship, which was revealed to his more intimate acquaintances, while all his purely social qualities were surpassed by his steadfastness and devotion as a friend. The record of his life is without a stain, and the world is surely better for his having lived.

WILLIAMS, William H., Lawyer, Derby, was born in Bethany, Connecticut, June 7, 1850, son of E. J. and Laura J. (Baldwin) Williams. After the usual school training in the district schools, he went to Seymour, Connecticut, to study law in the office of the late Hon. Harris B. Munson, and was admitted to the Bar in 1874. Mr. Williams began the practice of law in Seymour, where, and in Derby, he continued to practise his profession on his own account until April, 1885, when he became a member of the law firm of Wooster, Williams & Cogswell, of Derby, in which town he has since practised and resided. In politics Mr. Williams has always acted

W. H. WILLIAMS.

with the Democratic party until the last Presidential election, when he voted for McKinley and Hobart; and he has always taken a keen interest in the political situation. In January 1896 he accepted the office tendered him, of State's Attorney for New Haven county. He belongs to the Knights Templar, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Mr. Williams' political record indicates his sterling independence and honesty of character, and his steady progress in his profession is a testimonial of his worth. He has been twice married: first, in May 1874, to Iris E. Munson, daughter of the late Judge Harris B. Munson, of Seymour. He was a second time married, in 1878, to Nellie A. Johnson, of Oxford, Connecticut. Mr. Williams has no children.

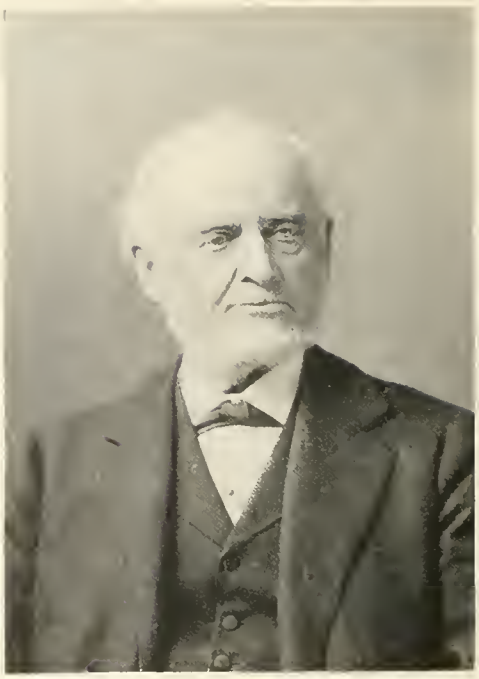
WEED, Henry Frank, Merchant, of New York city, was born in Noroton, Connecticut. He is the son of Rufus Weed and Phebe (Clock) Weed. His stock contains good Revolutionary folk, both grandfathers, Benjamin Weed and John Clock, having

been soldiers in that war. Henry F. Weed's education was academic, but instead of going to college he entered practical life as a clerk, and by virtue of hard work, energy, and perseverance pushed his way to the front in the business of his choice, dry goods. He is at present one of the well-known firm of Weed & Brother, dry goods, a house which has its headquarters in White street, New York city. Mr. Weed has stuck close to business interests, and has not been drawn away therefrom by political or

H. F. WEED.

other distractions. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club and of the Sons of the Revolution.

WEED, Benjamin, Merchant, of New York city, was born at Darien, Connecticut, June 16, 1821, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Husted) Weed, who before her marriage to Mr. Weed the elder was Mrs. Hoyt, a widow. Benjamin Weed's life, like that of other members of the family, has been a business one. In 1862 he was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives. He has been twice married: first to Mary Waterbury, on February 4, 1845; and second to Eleanor Jones, on April 9, 1872. He had two sons by his first marriage: Isaac



BENJ. WEED.

Downer and Arthur Waterbury Weed. The former died in 1893.

WOODRUFF, Franklin, senior member of the warehouse and importing firm of F. Woodruff & Company, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, April 29, 1832. He is the son of Sylvester and Nancy (Andrus) Woodruff, and is of English descent. His grandfather, Sylvanus Woodruff, married Miss Barker, a relative of the late Noah Porter, formerly President of Yale College. Young Woodruff received a common-school education, finishing with a one winter's course at the East Hartford Academy. With the ambitions of youth stirring in his veins, and the solid inheritance of New England character and training, he came to New York in 1850, at the age of eighteen, and became a clerk with Woodruff & Robinson. So well were his services and ability appreciated that after eight years of faithful labor he was made a partner in the firm. The partnership continued until 1875, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Woodruff carried on the business alone for several years, afterwards admitting to partnership Thomas and Samuel McLean, who retired after a few years with a large fortune. The present firm of F. Woodruff & Company are widely known as warehouse-men, and as the

largest importers and dealers in the United States of fish and salt. The business has proved remark-

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF.

ably successful. Mr. Woodruff has been an important factor in the commerce of Brooklyn, and no man has done more in providing the water front with ample warehouses and docks. He is a man of spotless character and unswerving honesty, and has the universal esteem of his fellow-citizens. In politics he is an independent Republican. With the exception of a five years' term as member of the Board of Elections, he has never accepted office. He takes, however, an active interest in all public affairs, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Brooklyn Public Library, the largest in Brooklyn, serving for five years as its President. He was for many years a member of the Brooklyn Club, and is still a member of the Crescent Club. Mr. Woodruff has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Farnham, of East Hartford. Three children were born to them, Lilian, Franklin, and Henry Sylvester Woodruff, of whom Lilian only is living. His second wife was Mrs. Phebe I. (Van Sidern) Hunt. Four children have been born to them: Franklin, Peter Myers, Grace, and Arthur Van Sidern Woodruff, of whom the first and last named are still living.

WELLES, Edgar Thaddeus, of New York city, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 29, 1843. He is one of the able sons of that city who have gone to the metropolis, there to win success and honor. Such a result might have been expected with Mr. Welles' forbears, for he is the son of Gideon Welles and Mary Jane Hale his wife, the father's name being a noted one in the country's annals. Gideon Welles was Secretary of the Navy during the Presidency of Lincoln and again through that of Johnson, a longer tenure of that office than any other statesman before or since can claim. The family comes from Glastonbury, Connecticut, and it was as the Representative to the State Legislature from that town that Gideon Welles began his long and distinguished public career. His residence in Charter Oak Place, Hartford, which he retained to the end of his life, was one of the marked spots in the city. The Welleses come of fine Puritan stock. Thomas Welles was the original settler, and he was a man of parts who rose to distinction: Treasurer of the Colony from 1639 to 1651; Commissioner of the United States Colonies in 1649 and 1651;

EDGAR T. WELLES.

and Governor of Connecticut in 1655 and 1658. The old family homestead in which Gideon Welles was born was purchased by Governor Welles in 1640 from the Indians, and handed down from

father to son in unbroken succession. Thus in ancestors, both remote and immediate, Edgar T. Welles is especially favored. He was educated at that excellent institution, the Hartford Public High School, and thence went to Yale, and was graduated in the class of 1864. He resided for a time in Hartford, but for many years has made his home in New York city, where he has been engaged in a number of important enterprises, and is at present Vice-President of the Wabash Railway Company. Mr. Welles has many social and other interests and connections. He is a member of the Union, University and "Down Town" Clubs of New York city, of the St. Louis Club, the Chicago Club, and the Hartford Club; also of the Sons of the Revolution, the Connecticut Historical Society, New York Historical Society, and the New England Society of New York. He married Miss Alice Brainard, of Hartford, on September 29, 1870, and they have had one child: Alice Welles.

WHITE, John Hurlburt, Lawyer and Judge, of Hartford, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 23, 1833. His parents were Eleazar

JOHN H. WHITE.

Sweetland and Alma Holmes (Hurlburt) White, and upon the maternal side he is descended from some of the first settlers of Wethersfield and Hebron, Connecticut, and from that Thomas Hurlburt who was one of the participators in the Pequot War, under Captain Mason, who led the expedition. Judge White received a thorough academic education, upon the completion of which he begun the study of law in the office of the late H. H. Barbour, of Hartford, and was admitted to the Bar on March 12, 1858. He was elected Auditor of the city in 1860 on the Democratic ticket, and continued in that office until 1863, when he was elected Judge of Probate for the district of Hartford, which position he retained for twenty-three years. At the expiration of that time he resigned the office to resume his practice of law, January 1887. He was a Commissioner of the State of Connecticut to receive the votes of the State's soldiers in the field in the presidential election of 1864. Since 1860 he has been connected with the First Company of Governor's Foot Guard as an active and veteran member, and is now President of the Veteran Corps. Judge White was for some years President of the Probate Assembly of the State of Connecticut, and has been an active and valued member of that body ever since. He is a member of the Park Congregational Church of Hartford (made famous by the ministry of Horace Bushnell and Nathaniel J. Burton), and for many years has served upon the various committees of the church and its societies. Judge White holds a position of both social and professional importance in Hartford. He is not alone a gentleman of many accomplishments, but is acknowledged to be possessed of rare judicial ability and absolute personal integrity. He is highly esteemed in the community, and is a tireless worker for its improvement and welfare. He was married in 1860 to Miss Jennie M. Cooke, daughter of the late George Cooke, of Litchfield, Connecticut. One son was born to them, Henry C. White, who is well known as an artist, and who was married in April 1889, to Miss Grace H. Holbrook.

WORDIN, Nathaniel Eugene, Physician, of Bridgeport, was born in Bridgeport, May 26, 1844, son of Nathaniel Sherwood and Fannie Augusta (Leavenworth) Wordin. The Leavenworth ancestry goes back to Thomas, of Southwark, England, who came to this country soon after the restoration of Charles the Second — a period when many dissenters and republicans found it both convenient and safe to leave their country to escape the dangers and per-

secutions of those unhappy times. Thomas Leavenworth, of Southwark, in 1664 appears again in Woodbury, Connecticut, where he died in 1683. His son, Dr. Thomas, was a man of position, influence, energy, and wealth, and one of the founders of the first church at Ripton, then a part of Stratford, now the town of Huntington, Connecticut. Of his eleven children, the sixth was Mark, born at Stratford in 1711, graduated at Yale College in 1737, and who, as Reverend Mark Leavenworth, was appointed, in 1760, Chaplain to the Second Connecticut Regiment, and went with it to Canada. Jesse, his oldest son, graduated at Yale in 1759; a lieutenant in the Governor's Foot Guards under the Captaincy of Benedict Arnold. When the news of Lexington reached New Haven the company volunteered, and marched by Pomfret, taking "Old Put" along with them. He is known in the genealogical history as Colonel Jesse L. His third child, Frederick, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Waterbury in 1766, studied medicine with Dr. Isaac Baldwin of that town, and practised there for several years. He was not fond of the drudgery of practice, and for upwards of twenty years prior to his death held the office of Postmaster. His youngest daughter, Fanny Augusta, was the mother of Dr. N. E. Wordin, who is the fifth generation of his family name who have lived in Bridgeport. They are a family of integrity, personal honor, and unpretending life. His early education was acquired in the public schools, and under the private teaching of Rev. G. B. Day (Yale 1847), of Bridgeport, who prepared him for Yale, with one year at Wilbraham (Massachusetts) Academy, — three years' service in the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, during the Civil War, intervening. He was graduated at Yale College as A.B. in 1870, and in 1874 received the degree of M.A. from that institution, having in the meantime studied one season at Yale Medical School and two years at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in March 1873. Since that time Dr. Wordin has practised his profession in Bridgeport. He is Physician to the Bridgeport Protestant Orphan Asylum; Visiting Surgeon to the Bridgeport Hospital; Secretary of the Connecticut Medical Society from 1888 to the present time; is a member of the Board of Management of the Fairfield County Temporary Home; and has been, since 1890, a member of the Connecticut State Board of Health. He held the position of Secretary of the Bridgeport Medical Association for a number of years, and was its President 1883–5. Besides his membership in various medical societies, including the American Academy of Medicine and the American Public Health Association, he is a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Fairfield County Historical Society,

N. E. WORDIN.

the Contemporary Club, and the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport. Dr. Wordin was married December 25, 1879, at Wilmington, Delaware, to Eliza Woodruff Barnes, daughter of Julius Steele Barnes, M.D., a graduate of Yale College in 1815, and of Yale Medical School in 1817; they have one child, Laura Barnes Wordin, born May 9, 1882.

WARNER, Arthur Dixon, Lawyer, Woodbury, was born in Southbury, Connecticut, August 2, 1848, son of Sherman B. and Lydia A. (Hall) Warner. Obtaining his early education in the common schools, he took a four years' course under Professor T. W. Thompson, of Woodbury, which included the work of the first two years at Yale. He was admitted to the Bar in Litchfield April 12, 1872. Prior to this he had studied law for three years in James Huntington's office in Woodbury. Sturdy, straightforward, and strictly conscientious in every detail, he entered upon his career as a lawyer

in West Cornwall, Connecticut, immediately after his admission to active practice. He remained in that

ARTHUR D WARNER.

village till November 14, 1883, when he went to Woodbury and formed a partnership with the eminent State's Attorney, James Huntington, and has remained there ever since. Their business has increased, and has taken them into the courts all through that section of the State. Mr. Warner has held the office of Justice of the Peace since April 1873, and was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Litchfield County, from April 6, 1893, for four years. Being deeply interested in educational matters, he was a member of the Board of Education in the towns of Cornwall and Woodbury from April 1873 to July 1897. Judge Warner belongs to the Masonic Order, which has a unique temple in Woodbury. He married Julia J. Sherman, of Bethlehem, Connecticut, October 14, 1874. They had one child, Grace, who died in infancy.

WILLIAMS, Right Reverend John, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, Senior and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and Dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, was born in Old Deerfield, Massachusetts, August 30, 1817, son of Ephraim and Emily (Trowbridge) Williams. His father, one of the foremost lawyers of the State, was the author of the first volume of the Massachusetts Reports. The future Bishop was reared in the Unitarian faith. After studying at the academy in Deerfield he went to the academy in Northfield, and in 1831 entered Harvard. While there, under the advice of his friend, the Reverend Benjamin Davis Winslow, and after careful consideration and discussion, he decided to adopt the Episcopal faith. This determination made, he considered it wise to continue his education at some church college, and, with the hearty approval of his parents, entered Washington (now Trinity) College in Hartford. Bishop Brownell, who had resigned the Presidency of the college, continued to reside in Hartford, so that the young student had an opportunity to form a close acquaintanceship with one of the great leaders of the church. He also enjoyed, later on, intimate relations with the Reverend Dr. Samuel F. Jarvis. When he graduated, in 1835, he became a candidate for Holy Orders, and entered the Theological Seminary in New York. Called home by the illness of his father, which proved to be his last, he gave up his studies in New York and went to Hartford, Connecticut, where Dr. Jarvis was a Professor. Here he resumed his studies. Bishop Brownell ordained him as Deacon, with his friend, Abner Jackson, in the church in Middletown, September 2, 1838. After two years as tutor at Trinity College, he went abroad with his mother and spent about a year in England, Scotland, and Paris. Then, having reached the canonical age and being eligible to ordination to the priesthood, he returned and for one year was assistant to the Reverend Dr. Jarvis, Rector of Christ Church (now Holy Trinity) in Middletown. His first rectorship was at St. George's Church, Schenectady, New York, from which position, in 1848, and then only thirty-two years of age, he was called to the Presidency of Trinity College. When Bishop Brownell passed the age of seventy, the duties of his high office rested so heavily upon him that it became necessary to choose an assistant. Dr. Williams was elected. He was consecrated at St. John's Church, Hartford, October 29, 1851. It was not till two years later that he resigned the Presidency of the college, though all that time most of the work of the diocese had fallen upon him. During his administration the college made wonderful progress, the small endowment was greatly increased, and the institution assumed the worthy position among the seats of learning which it has held ever since. Re-

taining the position of Vice-Chancellor, he became Chancellor *ex-officio* on the death of Bishop Brownell. His lectures to the upper classmen were also

JOHN WILLIAMS.

continued. He took up his residence in Middletown in 1854, with his mother, that he might become Dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, just incorporated. At Bishop Brownell's death, January 13, 1865, he succeeded to the full Bishopric. The diocese had nearly doubled in every way during his incumbency. Union College in 1847, Trinity in 1849, Columbia in 1851, and Yale in 1883 conferred upon him the degree D.D., and Hobart in 1870 that of LL.D. At the General Convention in 1883 he was made Chairman of the House of Bishops and Assistant to the Presiding Bishop. At the death of Bishop Lee, of Delaware, in 1887, he became the Senior and Presiding Bishop. At the Centennial celebration in Aberdeen, Scotland, of the consecration of Bishop Seabury, the First Presiding Bishop of the American Church, Bishop Williams was present as his direct successor, and as the representative of the American Church, and preached the anniversary sermon. When the class of 1872 at the Berkeley Divinity School were about to be ordained, the Bishop's mother was dying. Just before the moment for him to perform his official duties she breathed her last, and with that fidelity to every duty which has characterized his whole life he immediately took his place in the chancel and went through the usual ceremony of those occasions. A few years ago the house in Woodbury, Connecticut, in which Bishop Seabury was elected in 1883 was purchased and presented to him by some of his friends. The Bishop performed every duty of his several offices up to the summer of 1897, when increasing infirmities necessitated division of labor, and the Reverend Dr. Chauncey D. Brewster, of Brooklyn, New York, was chosen Bishop-Coadjutor. Bishop Williams has been a frequent and valuable contributor to the religious periodicals. Among his better-known literary works are: "Studies in the Book of Acts," and his American edition, with additional notes, of Bishop Harold Browne's "Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles." The Bishop is popular with all classes and sects of people. A brilliant conversationalist and interesting speaker, and withal a man of kindly heart and broad sympathies, he is not only revered, but loved as few men are.

WEED, John, Merchant, of New York city, was born in Noroton, Connecticut, son of Rufus and

JOHN WEED.

Phebe (Clock) Weed, the paternal and maternal grandfathers having been soldiers in the Revolution-

ary War. John Weed received an academic education, and then entered business life as a clerk. By hard work and faithful performance of his duties he rose steadily until he reached the "top of the ladder," and is at present at the head of the well-known firm of Weed & Brother, of New York city, wholesale dry goods. He has devoted himself so assiduously to business interests that he has not connected himself with outside interests; true to his ancestry, however, he is a member of the New England Society. Mr. Weed is unmarried.

WARNER, Donald Ticknor, Lawyer, of Salisbury, was born in Salisbury December 15, 1850, son of Donald Judson Warner and Lois Camp (Ball) Ticknor. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of Andrew Warner, who emigrated from Gloucestershire, England, in 1630, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632. He joined Dr. Hooker's colony in 1635, and was one of the deacons of

DONALD T. WARNER

Hooker's church. He subsequently, in 1659, moved to Hadley, Massachusetts, from which place his grandson John moved to East Haddam, Connecticut, where he died in 1750. The latter's son, Noahdiah, born in 1729, graduated from Yale College in 1757 or 1759, became a Congregationalist minister, and married Elizabeth De Forest, a descendant of Jean De Forest, Huguenot leader, who settled in Manhattan Colony. His son, Harvey De Forest Warner, settled in Salisbury, Connecticut, where Donald Judson, father of Donald Ticknor, was born. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Lois Ball, daughter of Sophia Bingham Ticknor and Robert Ball, a descendant of Robert Ball, a clergyman of the north of Ireland. She was adopted by her uncle, Benajah Ticknor of the United States Navy, Fleet-Surgeon under Commodore Decatur. Donald Ticknor Warner, the subject of this sketch, acquired his early education in the common schools of Salisbury and at the Salisbury Academy, and entered Trinity College at Hartford in the class of 1872, but did not graduate, being obliged to leave college on account of the state of his health. Subsequently he received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution. Pursuing the study of law in the office of his father, Judge Donald J. Warner, of Salisbury, he was admitted to the Bar in April, 1873, and since that time has been a practising attorney in Salisbury. Mr. Warner held the position of Postmaster of Salisbury for eleven years from November, 1874, and has been Judge of Probate for the District of Salisbury since 1885. He is State's Attorney for Litchfield County, appointed in June, 1896, and has been State Senator for two terms, 1895 and 1897, serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In politics Mr. Warner is a Republican. He was married October 4, 1882, to Harriet E. Wells. They have six children: Donald Judson, Elizabeth Harrison, Lois Caroline, Mary Virginia, Philip Wells, and Jeanette De Forest Warner.

ALLEN, Charles Dexter, Literary Man, is the son of the late B. Rowland Allen, of Hartford, who was a well-known business man, and of Annie Pierson Dexter, his wife. Charles D. Allen was born May 8, 1865, at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, where the Dexter family homestead is located. He is a seventh descendant from Abraham Pierson, one of the founders and the first Rector of Yale College, and it is a matter of regret with Mr. Allen that with such a progenitor he did not attend that University. Revolutionary soldiers, too, were among his ancestors, so that both the studious and the martial mingle in his blood. One forbear walked with Thos. Hooker through the wilderness, and his name

is on a monument in the historic old First Church Burying Ground in Hartford. Mr. Allen attended in due course several private schools, the West

CHAS. DEXTER ALLEN.

Middle Grammar School and the High School of Hartford, but did not go to any college, taking instead, in 1882, when but seventeen years of age, the position of a clerk in the Society for Savings, one of the city's solid banking establishments, and he has ever since kept his connection with that institution. But his tastes were bookish and scholarly; he read a great deal and took especial interest in *ex-libris* matters. As a result of his tastes and inclination, Mr. Allen in 1895 accepted the position of Literary Editor of the Hartford "Evening Post," which position he now holds. Moreover, he has made himself an authority second to none in the country upon the subject of book-plates. He has published two very handsome, complete, and scholarly illustrated works of *ex-libris* import, "American Book-Plates" (1894) and "Ex-Libris, Essays of a Collector" (1896), has a notable collection himself, and is a member or officer of half a dozen or more societies whose membership is made up of book-lovers, book-collectors, and authors. Thus he is a member of the Grolier Club of New York, the Caxton Club of Chicago, and the Club of Old Volumes of Boston, and is one of the Vice-Presidents and the Corresponding Secretary for the United States of the Ex Libris Society of London, and also holds memberships in the American Historical Association, the Connecticut Historical Society, and the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution. In 1894 the Grolier Club published a monograph by Mr. Allen, on American book plates. The Authors' Club of New York city has recently signified its appreciation of his activity in this interesting phase of letters by electing him a non resident member. It was Mr. Allen's privilege in 1894 to plan and direct the first exhibition of book-plates ever held in this country. It was given at the Grolier Club in New York city, and many foreign exhibits were sent over. It is much to Mr. Allen's credit that, while spending the working hours of the day in mercantile pursuits, he has followed his bent, and by quiet, persevering study won a recognized place as an authority upon book plates and a cultured man of letters. In politics he is a Republican. In 1890 he was married to Frances Louise Clark, of Hartford, and has two daughters living: Sylvia and Marion Allen.

BRINSMADE, William Gold, Educator, Washington, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 21, 1858, son of William B. and Charlotte (Chapin) Brinsmade. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of John and Mary Brinsmade, the former of whom arrived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1637, and was made a freeman in 1638. In 1650 he moved to Stratford, Connecticut, and was Representative from that town for the years 1669–71. Daniel Brinsmade, the next in line, who was born in 1645 and died in 1702, married Sarah Kellogg, of Norwalk. Lieutenant Daniel Brinsmade, son of Daniel, was born in 1687 and died in 1757. Reverend Daniel Brinsmade, who was born in 1718 and died in 1793, was a graduate of Yale, and for a period of about forty years a Congregational minister in Washington, Connecticut. He married Rhoda Sherman, a niece of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Judge Daniel Nathaniel Brinsmade, also a graduate of Yale, married Abigail Farrand, and his son, General Daniel B. Brinsmade, William G. Brinsmade's grandfather, who was born in 1782 and died in 1861, married Mary W. Gold, of Cornwall. William B. Brinsmade, the father, was born in 1819. He was graduated from Yale University with the class

of 1840, became a civil engineer, and was for many years Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. He married Charlotte Blake Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts. His death occurred in 1880. John Brinsmade, the American ancestor of the family, had a brother William, who was ordained

WM. G. BRINSMADE.

to the ministry in 1666, in Marlboro', Massachusetts, where he remained for many years as Pastor, and his journal from 1665 to 1695, written in Latin, is now in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. On his mother's side Mr. Brinsmade is a lineal descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who emigrated from Wales and settled in Springfield about the year 1640. He was the founder of the Chapin family in this country, and he was the father of two sons: Japhet and Henry. Japhet Chapin married Abilene Cooley, of Chicopee; John, son of Japhet, married Sarah Bridgman, of Northampton; Phineas, son of John, married Bethiah Chapin, of Chicopee; Phineas, 2d, married Sabrina Wright, of Chicopee; and Hannah, daughter of Phineas, married Colonel Harvey Chapin, a descendant of Deacon Samuel through his son Henry. Henry Chapin married Bethiah Cooley, of Longmeadow; Deacon Benjamin, son of Henry, married Hannah Colton, of the same place; Captain Ephraim, son of Deacon Benjamin, married Jemima Chapin, of Chicopee; Colonel Abel Chapin, son of Captain Ephraim, married Dorcas Chapin, also of Chicopee; and Colonel Harvey Chapin, son of Colonel Abel, married Hannah Chapin, as above. Mary W. (Gold) Brinsmade, William G. Brinsmade's grandmother, was a descendant of Major Nathan Gold, who died in March, 1694, and the line is continued through Captain Nathan Gold, who married Hannah Talcott, of Hartford; Reverend Hezekiah, 1st, married Mary Ruggles, of Cornwall; Reverend Hezekiah, 2d, who married Sarah Sedgwick, of Cornwall; Benjamin, who married Eleanor Johnson, of Cornwall; and Mary W. Gold, who married General D. B. Brinsmade, as above. William B. and Charlotte B. (Chapin) Brinsmade were the parents of three children, two of whom are John C., who married Mary G. Gunn, daughter of F. W. Gunn, master of the Gunnery School, and William Gold Brinsmade, the subject of this sketch. The latter acquired the primary branches of his education at a private school, prepared for college at the Springfield High School, and was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1881, with the degree of A.B. In the same year he became an instructor at the Gunnery School, of which his brother is Principal, and was Teacher of Classics until 1894, when he established the Ridge Preparatory School for Boys, which is closely allied to the Gunnery, but under entirely independent management. The Ridge is a limited, non-sectarian school where youths are prepared for a collegiate course in a most thorough manner. It is located upon elevated ground in the town of Washington, where the pupils can enjoy healthful surroundings; and the building, which is provided with a perfect system for heating, ventilating, and drainage, affords all the comforts and moral influences of a well-regulated home. Mr. Brinsmade has been for the past ten years a member of the Washington Board of Education, and its Secretary since 1893, and has served in the same capacity for the Washington Library Association since 1889; has been for ten years Clerk of the first Ecclesiastical Society of Washington, and for several years Chairman of the Society's Committee; is leader of the Congregational Church Choir; Conductor of the Washington Glee Club; a member of the Litchfield County University, and Poquasset Club. In 1885 he married Ada Gibson Colton, daughter of Reverend W. S. Colton (Yale 1850), who held pastorates in Litchfield county for over twenty years. They have one daughter: Dorothy Brinsmade.

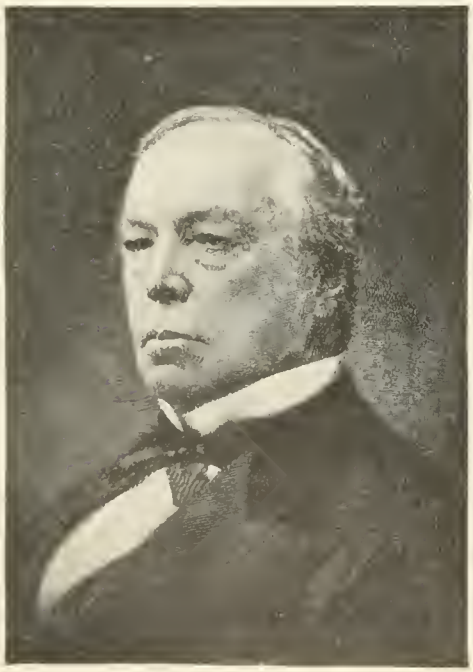
BRINSMADE, John Chapin, Educator, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 24, 1852, son of William Bartlett and Charlotte Blake (Chapin) Brinsmade. His father, a Yale graduate of 1840, was a son of Daniel and Mary (Gold) Brinsmade. Daniel's father was Daniel N. Brinsmade, also a Yale graduate, and son of Reverend Daniel Brinsmade, a graduate of Yale in 1715. The mother of John Chapin Brinsmade was a daughter of Colonel Harvey Chapin, son of Colonel Abel, son of Captain Ephraim, son of Benjamin, son of Henry, son of Deacon Samuel Chapin. Additional particulars regarding the lineage of John C. Brinsmade are given in the preceding sketch of William G. Brinsmade. The subject of our sketch received his early education at "The Gunnery," Washington, Connecticut, and at private schools in Springfield, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1874. From 1874 to 1881 he was Assistant Teacher in the Gunnery School, in the beautiful hill town of Washington, Connecticut, and since 1881 has been Principal of that noted institution, of which his father-in-law, the late F. W. Gunn, was so long

JOHN C. BRINSMADE.

the head, making "The Gunnery" one of the famous schools of New England. Mr. Brinsmade has adopted the unique methods introduced by Mr. Gunn, and under his direction the school has flourished, and is at present in the enjoyment of all its old time prestige. Mr. Brinsmade is a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Connecticut General Assembly from Washington, session of 1893, serving on the Committees of Education and Federal Relations, of the latter of which he was Chairman. He was married October 4, 1876, to Mary Gold Gunn; they have had eight children: Frederick, William Bartlett (died August 1, 1894), Chapin, Eleanor, Mary, John Chapin, Jr., Charlotte Blake, and Marguerite Brinsmade.

BATTELL, Robbins, Banker, Philanthropist, and Musician, of Norfolk, Connecticut, was born in that place on the ninth of April, 1819, and died January 26, 1895. He was the son of Joseph and Sarah Battell, and a direct descendant of Dr. Francis LeBaron, the hero of Mrs. Austin's novel, "A Nameless Nobleman," and he was also a descendant of Governor Bradford. Four of his ancestors were "Mayflower" pilgrims, and the line he represented is one of the most distinguished in the country. His father was one of the old Connecticut country merchants, who by early purchases of Western lands added to a handsome fortune acquired in trade. The subject of this sketch was fitted for college in Doctor Hall's famous old school at Ellington, Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale with the class of 1839. During his college life his musical talents made him of service in the worship of the College Chapel, where he played the flute, and shared the honors of the choir leadership with his ever fondly remembered friend, Richard Storrs Willis. Among his classmates were numbered such men as Eli W. Blake, Charles Astor Bristed, Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, Governor R. D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, Professor J. D. Whitney, of Harvard, and Professor Francis Wharton, of Kenyon College. After the death of Mr. Battell's father in 1842, the care of a large landed and personal estate devolved upon the son, who remained at Norfolk for nearly thirty years, the leading citizen of the town and one of the last survivors of the old New England type of country squirearchs, says the New York "Evening Post." An ardent patriot, he was a member of the Peace Congress, and when the Civil War came he was a staunch supporter of President Lincoln, spending his time and money freely for the good cause. Unofficially he was one of Governor Buckingham's most trusted advisers, and was earnestly requested

by the Governor to assume the Colonelcy of a regiment, an offer which he was obliged to decline, owing to family affairs. Mr. Battell was in politics without being a politician. He was the Representative of his town in the State Legislature in 1852–58, '60 and 1880, and was elected Comptroller in 1866, an office which he resigned soon after taking it, owing to conscientious scruples. The list of his benevolences is almost unlimited. In connection with his sister, Miss Anna Battell, he founded and maintained at Norfork the Robbins School, a classical preparatory school for children wishing to prepare for college. No boy or girl desiring a higher education ever appealed to Mr. Battell in vain. He was greatly interested in church bells, and made a number of discoveries in their tones which puzzled even so eminent a master of acoustics as the recently deceased Helmholtz. His services as an expert on bells were frequently called upon by intending purchasers, and he invariably gave them without charge. He frequently gave bells to churches, and also gave a model chime to his own



ROBBINS BATTELL.

church at Norfolk, to Yale University, Williams College, Northfield College, and other institutions. He was largely instrumental in securing for Yale the gifts presented by the various members of his family, consisting of the Battell Chapel, the founding and endowment of the Battell Professorship of Music, thus establishing a new department at the College, the additions to the library fund, and the founding of a number of scholarships by his three sisters; and more recently he gave, in conjunction with Mrs. Eldridge, a sister, the money required for the enlargement of Battell Chapel. For twenty years previous to his death, Mr. Battell resided for the most part in New York city, where he had an office in Wall street, and conducted the business connected with his own and several large trust estates. Although Mr. Battell did not regard himself as a financier, yet he succeeded so well that one of New York's ablest financiers said of him that there was "no safer or better investor in New York than Robbins Battell." He was several times chosen as the town's Representative in the State Assembly, and once as the Senator from the district. He was a Colonel in the Litchfield County Militia, one of the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, for eighteen years one of the corporate members of the American Board, as well as President of the Connecticut Historical Society, and member of various other prominent organizations. In the memorial discourse delivered by the Reverend John DePeu, this rare testimonial appears: "He was not simply a godly man; he was a Christian man, a church man, believing in the church and serving the church. . . . He was faithful, too, to his fatherland. Through and through a New Englander, he was thoroughly American, his interest covering the whole country, as he cultivated the soil, East and West, North and South." His death occurred at Norfolk, Connecticut, January 26, 1895. It would be impossible to quote in the limited space allowed us from the scores of laudatory letters received at the time. Words of condolence and recognition of his rare character were both spoken and written by many of the most eminent men in the country. Mr. Battell was married on August 15, 1849, to Miss Ellen R. Mills, of Newark, New Jersey, who died March 19, 1851. A daughter, Mrs. Carl Stoeckel, survives him.

BENTON, Herbert Elmore, Commissioner of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut, was born in the town of Morris, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 31, 1849, the son of Daniel L. and Sarah M. (Starr) Benton, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the State. He re-

ceived his early education at General Russell's Military School at New Haven, entered the Academic Department of Yale in 1868, and graduated

HERBERT E. BENTON

from the Yale Law School in 1875. During his college course he was one of the editors of the "Yale Courant," thus beginning a career in journalism which he followed for ten years after graduation. From 1880 to 1885 he occupied the position of editor-in chief of the New Haven "Daily Palladium." A serious affection of the eyes compelled him to abandon the editorial chair in the latter year, when he accepted an appointment to the clerkship of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven County. He remained in this position until January, 1893, when he resigned it, and devoted himself to the practice of the law until July, 1895, when he was elected to the office of Commissioner of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut. In politics Mr. Benton is an ardent Republican. He has frequently represented his party in State and Congressional District Conventions, and in 1890 was chosen Chairman of the Connecticut Republican State Committee, to which position he was twice reëlected, finally resigning it in 1895 to accept of the School Fund Commissionership. For a long time Mr. Benton was closely identified with New Haven municipal affairs, having been from 1880 to 1892 continuously a member of the New Haven City Government, serving two years as Councilman, four years as Alderman, and six years as Police Commissioner. From 1894 to 1897 Mr. Benton was President of the Republican League of New Haven, one of the leading political organizations of Connecticut.

CHANDLER, Joseph William, Postmaster, and Judge of the Borough Court of Stafford Springs, was born in Forrest Green, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, England, April 2, 1837, son of Deacon James and Jane (Stafford) Chandler, and came to this country with his parents in 1846. He acquired his early education in the common schools, making the best possible use of the advantages which they afforded. His training for active life was received as clerk and teller in the Stafford Bank, from 1856 to 1869. Since 1869 he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and was also a bookkeeper for a number of years, which with the added care of a farm has kept him a very busy man. He has officiated as a Notary Public since 1860, and was a

J. W. CHANDLER

Trial Justice from 1872 until the Borough Court was established in 1889, since which time he has served as Judge of that Court. In January, 1898, he was

appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster of Stafford Springs. He has also served as Chairman of the Republican Town Committee and Registrar of Electors since 1872, and as County Commissioner from 1882 to 1885, to which latter office he was again appointed in 1895, for a term of four years. Mr. Chandler is a Charter Member of Wasson Lodge of Odd Fellows, also a Charter Member of Stafford Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He was married in 1860 to Martha Ellis, daughter of Willis Ellis, of Stafford; they have no children living.

CURTISS, James Anson, Wholesale Grocer, of Meriden, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, February 23, 1846, son of John L. and Ellen M. (Matthews) Curtiss. His ancestors were sturdy, self-reliant Connecticut folk, his grandfather being James Heard Curtiss, of Cheshire, his great-grandfather Davis Curtiss, while his mother was the daughter of Captain Anson Matthews, of Southington, Connecticut, a noted button manufacturer. He

J. A. CURTISS.

received his early education in the common schools of Cheshire, but like many a self-made man before him began practical life when yet a boy, at the age of fifteen going to work in his father's store at Iowa City, Iowa, and thence turning to Kankakee City, Illinois, where he was a clerk in a grocery store until his nineteenth year. Returning to his native State to look after some business interests of his grandmother, he gave hostages to fortune by marrying at Plainville, Connecticut, just as he had attained his majority, continuing his work as grocery clerk. Industrious, active, and intent on advancing his interests, in two years he had changed from employee to employer, beginning business for himself by opening a general store at South Meriden. Three years after he came to Meriden to start what was then known as the Old Original Cash Grocery, at 17 Colony street. Success was in the air from the outset; the business prospered, and the store became widely known as one in which a strictly cash business was transacted and the best goods furnished. For a dozen years this cash grocery was continued. Meanwhile its proprietor had even taken outside business and speculation: he became a dealer in horses, buying in the West and bringing them East in person, and he bought and sold real estate. And as a result of this additional enterprise he made money, and is now one of the best-known business men in Meriden. He is the owner of fifteen houses in Meriden, and a half owner of a brick block on Main street of that city. He now carries on a prosperous wholesale grocery located at 102 West Main street. By the exercise of sound discretion and excellent tact he has been singularly fortunate in his business ventures, and has amassed a competency. Mr. Curtiss is a large holder of real-estate property in Meriden, and has been among the leaders in erecting substantial business blocks and otherwise improving his holdings. He is also President, and owner of thirty-nine thousand dollars of the forty thousand dollars capital stock, of the Converse Publishing Company, and is frequently called upon to settle estates in the Probate Court. These facts tell the story of the rise into influence and prosperity of a typical self-made business man, unpretentious, able, and honest, who without fear or favor has pushed to the fore. In social and religious life Mr. Curtiss has also been active. He has been for twenty-eight years a Royal Arch Mason, and for sixteen years Trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member. He was married November 6, 1867, to Hester Ann Morgan, of Plainville, Connecticut; they have one daughter: Bertha Ellen Curtiss, born November 18, 1876.

DEMING, Lucius Parmenus, Ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, New Haven, was born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, March 10, 1830, and is the son of John Carlton and Polly (Slauter) Deming. He comes of sterling stock, his ancestors having an honorable record in the stirring early days of American history. His grandfather was Sylvanus Slauter, his great-grandfather Ephraim Slauter, a soldier and pensioner of the Revolutionary War; the latter son of Gilbert Slauter, also in that war, meeting his death at the battle of Saratoga. His father, John Carlton Deming, was a son of John Carlton Deming, a descendant in direct line from John Deming, one of the nineteen persons to whom, in 1662, Charles the Second granted the charter of Connecticut. The descendant of such forbears, Judge Deming received his education in one of the Massachusetts country school-houses, the kind concerning which the poet Whittier has made one of his most charming lyrics. The idyl of the "little red school-house," from whose doors so many representative Americans in their youth "went storming out" to play, has often appeared in literature, and is a sympathetic subject. When he was fourteen years of age his education, so far as formal school was concerned, ended, and it was in a Massachusetts grocery store that his post-graduate course began. Continuing this practical work and experience, he was at seventeen apprenticed to a firm of fresco and ornamental painters in Springfield, Massachusetts; but in 1857, his physical condition being dubious, he followed his parents to New Haven, Connecticut, and soon thereafter went to sea in quest of health. For seven years he was master of a sailing vessel, during the period in which our Civil War took place. Here was indeed an unconventional and varied experience for a potential lawyer; but doubtless it was very valuably conducing to the breadth of view, self-reliance, wide knowledge of men and things, as well as giving him bodily stamina. In 1875 Judge Deming began legal study at the Yale Law School, and was graduated in 1877, receiving the coveted Townsend prize for the best oration, and on his admission to the Bar began the practice of law in New Haven with the Honorable Wm. C. Case, the noted Hartford lawyer, with whom he had an association of fifteen years. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Andrews chairman of a commission to investigate complaints which had been made in regard to convict labor and its interference with free labor. As chairman of that committee, Judge Deming acted in concert with like committees from Massachusetts and several other States. It was during this investigation that he visited the State prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories of nearly all the States, and in his report recommended a

LUCIUS P. DEMING.

law limiting contract labor in prisons, which law was adopted and is still continued on the statute books of Connecticut. Very soon after his admission to the bar he was appointed to the position of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in the city of New Haven; later he was appointed Assistant Judge of the City Court of New Haven, then Judge of the same Court, and afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven County, which last position he held for six years, when a change of parties in the State gave his position to a Democrat. These honorable and important positions are an index of Judge Deming's standing in his profession and in the community. He has also held a large number of positions in fraternal and beneficial societies, and is looked upon as an authority in secret society matters in his own State, and after filling every subordinate post in the Order of Odd Fellows was elected and served as Grand Master of that Order, serving a term, too, as a representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. He has had equal prominence in patri-

otic-hereditary societies. In the organization of the patriotic society of the Sons of the American Revolution he was a leading factor, was first President of the Connecticut Society, and first President-General of the National Society: to which must be added that he is the present Supreme Warden of the New England Order of Protection, and was for six years Grand Warden of Connecticut. In fact, it would almost be easier to name the similar social organizations of which Judge Deming is not a member than to enumerate those which claim him of their membership. One himself claiming such connection would run small risk of taking Judge Deming by the hand and calling him brother. Looking to another aspect of his life, it may be remarked that few men have had and used such opportunities for travel as he; he is familiar with his own country to a degree exceptional with Americans, and has also travelled extensively in foreign lands. Thus, although his formal schooling ceased when he was but a lad, he has steadily been a pupil in the great school of life, and with results of which he may justly be proud. Latin and mathematics took the place of cards and story-telling with him during the idle hours of sailor life, and since those days not a moment has been wasted; his time has been fully and wisely occupied in present business or in preparation for new responsibilities. Judge Deming is, too, an orator; his reputation as a platform speaker has gone far beyond his own State, and from all over New England come invitations to deliver addresses. He is to-day one of New Haven's ablest and most respected sons, a man of place and power. In 1858 he was married to Laura Eliza Russell, who died in 1872, leaving three children: Lucius Parmenius, Jr., Hattie Lovilla, and Laura Maude. He was a second time married in 1874, to Eleanor M. Parmelee, by whom he had one child: Almira Parmelee Deming.

FULLER, Horace Smith, Physician, of Hartford, is the son of Joseph Fuller and of Cornelia (Smith) Fuller. He was born in the town of Suffield, Connecticut, noted for its educational facilities and cultured social life. The ancestor of all the Suffield Fullers was Joseph, who was the son of Joseph Fuller, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and grandson of John Fuller, whose name appears in the records of that town as far back as 1634. In 1690 Joseph Fuller purchased proprietary grants in Suffield, and his son Joseph, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Fuller, settled there in 1714. Dr. Fuller's maternal grandfather was a King, — another honorable New England name, — and descended from William King, of Uxborough, in Devonshire, England,

H. S. FULLER.

whose son, James King, settled in Ipswich in 1672, and moved to Suffield in 1678. His grandson, Ensign William King, Dr. Fuller's great-grandfather, was a patriot who figured in the Lexington Alarm. Dr. Fuller's mother also came of excellent stock. She was the daughter of Colonel Horace Smith, of Amherst, Massachusetts, an abolitionist of note, he being descended from the Hadley Smiths. With this ancestry behind him, it is evident that the subject of this sketch had a favorable hereditary influence to help him in the battle of life. To this advantage — and it is always one to reckon with — Dr. Fuller has added his own gifts and energies, with the result that he is to-day in the forefront of his noble and beneficent profession; a leader among the medical men of his community. He got his education in the common schools and then in the Suffield Literary Institute, an educational centre long known in the State for its high standard and good work. Dr. Fuller was the salutatorian of the class of 1854. Thence he went to Amherst, securing the degree of B.A. in 1858. Here, too, his studious habits and intellectual ability were notice-

able. Then followed several years of school teaching in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, in Kentucky, and as a proof of the appreciation in which he was held in the Literary Institute of which he was a graduate. By this time he felt that his life work should be medicine, and accordingly went to Harvard to take a course at the medical school of that ancient and famous organization; later supplementing this training with a course at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in 1865. But the war interfered with his plans. March of that year found him Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, where he continued on duty until the close of the war, in August, 1865. Dr. Fuller's record in the service was honorable, and the practical experience thus gained stood him in good stead in building up his large and influential practice in times of peace. Almost directly after leaving the army he came to Hartford (in October, 1865) and established himself as a doctor, winning the esteem and confidence of the citizens, until to-day he is one of its noteworthy figures in active and successful practice, and valued by every one both as a man and physician. Of quiet, unobtrusive character, he makes the impression of solid acquirements, good judgment, and his personal history during the thirty years and more of his Hartford residence bears this out. He has taken a prominent part in city life in many directions, from 1877 to 1884 serving as Coroner and Chairman of the Health Committee, and since the later date Medical Examiner under the law then passed. For more than twenty years he has been Visiting Physician at the Hartford Hospital. He has also been President of the County Medical Society, a member of the Board of State Medical Examiners since its inception, and for four years its President. During Governor Andrews' administration he was, in 1879–80, Surgeon-General on the Governor's staff; and from 1873 to 1885 a member of the Board of United States Pension Examiners. Of organizations in his own profession Dr. Fuller is a member of the City, County, and State Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association; and is also a member of the Hartford Archæological Society. From college days he has been connected with the Green Letter Secret Society, Alpha Delta Phi, and Phi Beta Kappa, the latter indicating his scholarship. This commentary of positions and places of trust within and without his profession is but a suggestion of Dr. Fuller's life of varied, fruitful activity. He is, in the best sense, one of the men of light and leading in Hartford, and his reputation extends far beyond the limits of that city. All his interest and energy have been concentrated on medical work, leaving him scant time for writing or publication, though occasionally a valuable paper has come from his pen. But the work of his hand has in itself published his name as a skilful and authoritative physician.

FITZMAURICE, WALTER, Newspaper Editor and Proprietor, New London, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 29, 1851. He is the son of Michael and Mary (Tumelty) Fitzmaurice. Mr. Fitzmaurice pushed his way to the front by dint of sheer pluck, hard work, and natural force. He had got some schooling in the public schools of New London, but at the age of twelve began an apprenticeship on the "Evening Star" of that city, and later was a compositor on the "Elm City Press," of New Haven. Then came positions as compositor, finally foreman, on the New London "Evening Telegram," and another step up to the city editorship. In 1885 he was one of the founders of the

WALTER FITZMAURICE.

"Morning Telegraph," of which he is now sole manager and proprietor. These facts tells a characteristically American story: from boy to man we see Mr. Fitzmaurice learning every stage of the

newspaper business from the humblest to the highest, until he earns his well-deserved reward. With the exception of one year in New Haven, above indicated, he has lived in New London since he was six months old. It is a lesson in steady industry and talent that develops in the rough school of life with the best results. Various outside positions and honors have come to him, betokening his standing in the community. From 1885 to 1889 he was Inspector of Customs, and from 1891–5 a Representative in the General Assembly. He has been Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Major and Brigade Commissary of the Connecticut National Guard during the time between December, 1893, and January, 1897. In business and social relations he is a Trustee of the Mariner's Savings Bank, Corporator of the New London Memorial Hospital Association, and since 1883 Secretary of the New London Board of Trade. He was in 1894–5 President of that worthy organization, the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Connecticut, and has been for sixteen years an officer of the Union, representing it at the National Conventions of Scranton, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, and Pittsburgh. Mr. Fitzmaurice has not cared to enter actively into politics. He is a Democrat. He was married June 4, 1873, to Elizabeth Hogue, and they have six children living. Walter Fitzmaurice stands high in his community, and should so stand, for he is in the best sense of the term a self-made man — the kind of man it is the special pride of our land to foster and produce.

HALL, Stephen H., Postmaster at Norwich, Connecticut, was born in Waterford, New York, January 3, 1849, son of Henry M. and Betsy (Van Voorhees) Hall. His paternal grandfather was Alpheus Hall, and his grandmother was Sophia (Cooley) Hall. His maternal grandfather was Jeremiah Van Voorhees, and his grandmother was Ann (La Sellee) Van Voorhees. After leaving school at an early age he learned a mechanic's trade, in which he continued until 1888, and later became manager of B. Shoninger's piano business. He has been a Democrat all his life, but since the Chicago Convention has sided with the gold wing of his party. He was a member of the Connecticut Senate 1887–9, and ran for Congress in 1888, coming the nearest to election of any Democrat in the third district in a Presidential year since 1852. He is a member of the Odd Fellows in all its branches; the Knights of Pythias; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Red Men; the New England Order of Protection; and the Arcanum Club of Norwich, Connect-

STEPHEN H. HALL.

icut. He was married November 2, 1878, to Caroline E. Blackwell, of East Wareham, Massachusetts. They have one daughter: Maud E. Hall.

HEUBLEIN, Gilbert F., head of the firm of G. F. Heublein & Brother, Hartford, was born in Suhl, Germany, December 28, 1849, son of Andrew and Elena (Meissner) Heublein. He was educated in the public schools and German school of Hartford, and in 1870 he entered business with his father, under the firm name of Andrew Heublein & Son. In 1875, with his brother, Louis Heublein, he succeeded to the business, and the firm has since been known as G. F. Heublein & Brother. The firm are importers and exporters of fine wines, liquors, and cigars, olive oil, bay rum, and witch-hazel, and are proprietors of the well-known Club Cocktails, Club Punch, and Apple and Honey Calisaya Bitters, and they have a bonded manufacturers' warehouse for export, and do a large business with every country in the world. In 1891 they built the Heublein Hotel in Hartford, which is one of the finest-equipped hotels in New England, finished in oak and carpeted with Persian rugs throughout. Heub-

lein's Café has long been famous in Hartford, and is patronized by the Trinity College students and the best class of customers in the city. In politics Mr. Heublein is a Democrat with independent tendencies. He is a member of the Hartford and Country Clubs of Hartford and the Athletic Club of New York. He was married December 2, 1876, to Louise M., daughter of the late Louis Gindlach, of Hartford. They have two children: Alice H., born

G. F. HEUBLEIN.

October 20, 1878, and Arthur C. Heublein, born September 18, 1880. Mrs. Heublein was educated at the Hartford High School, and finished her education in Germany. Their daughter Alice is now in Berlin, Germany, where she has for two years been studying music at a private school.

MALTBY, Wilbert Stevens, was born in Northford, Connecticut, November 3, 1866, son of E. Chapman and Hannah Hoadley Maltby. He received his early education at Birmingham, Connecticut, and Lebanon, New Hampshire, High Schools. Very early in life he showed remarkable skill in devising and using mechanical contrivances. Physically gifted, it was with ease that he acquired a nice use of foot, hand, and eye, beyond the most arduous efforts of the vast majority of men. Few have equalled, none have surpassed, him in the riding of the bicycle. No wonder that when on a bicycle he visited, in 1886–7, Australia, India, Great Britain, and other lands, exhibiting his wonderful feats on the wheel, he won laurels of which he has reason indeed to be proud. His brochure, "Trick Cycling in Many Lands," is as interesting as a novel, and written with much literary finish. It must have been exceedingly pleasing to him, on his return to Birmingham from his long trip to foreign countries, to have been welcomed home as a conquering hero. A paper of that town thus describes the ovation given him by his admiring and enthusiastic friends: "As the train stopped and the face of Mr. Maltby appeared upon the platform a cheer arose in the throng that had gathered that startled the other occupants of the train. The crowd fairly conveyed him to the carriage in waiting, where, joined by Warden Beardsley and others, a procession was formed, headed by the Echo Brass Band. Red fire and Roman candles gave brilliancy to the occasion, and when the bridge was crossed the enthusiasm of the crowd and the blaze along the principal streets, of bonfires, rockets, and red fire, have seldom been excelled in this locality. Mr. Maltby has now practically abandoned

W. S. MALTBY.

fancy cycling, for as a busy member of the Maltby Henley Company, of 20 Warren street, New York,

agents for the Keating bicycle, he has little time to devote thereto. Before his association with his present firm he was for several years connected with the Keating agency at 1 Park place, New York city. Without a question the popularity of the bicycle he represents is largely owing to his reputation as a rider and energy as a business man.

MAY, Calvin Sloane, Physician, of New York city, was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, June 1, 1848, and is the son of James W. and Abigail P. (Hotchkiss) May. He is in the eighth generation from John May, who, settling in Roxbury, Mass., in 1634, was the brother of Dorothy May, wife of the famous Governor Bradford of the "Mayflower;" and in the fourth generation from Alexander Sloane, Lieutenant Colonel in the Continental Army, New York troops; also in the fourth generation from Capt. Gideon Hotchkiss, of the Connecticut Continental troops. He is, too, the grandson of Mayor Orrin Hotchkiss, of Prospect, Connecticut, who served in

CALVIN S. MAY.

the War of 1812. This is an ancestry honorable and distinguished, of which Dr. May can justly be proud. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Naugatuck, passing then to the High School of that place, and thence going to the Commercial College in New Haven, his year of graduation there being 1868. By this time young May felt his vocation to be that of medicine; wherefore he entered the Yale Medical School and won his M.D. in 1873. During the year following he served as House Surgeon at the New Haven Hospital, in itself a testimonial to his ability. Further posts of honor and usefulness followed. From 1874 to 1877 he was Assistant Physician at the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, and for 1877 Acting Superintendent. Continuing in this important and difficult branch of medical work, he was for the next four years (until 1881) Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danvers, Massachusetts. After an interim of three years Dr. May gave up this work, and in 1884 came to New York city for the general practice of his profession, establishing himself at 205 West 57th street. His success there has been steady and marked. For twelve years past he has spent the summers at Saratoga Springs, New York, as Resident Physician of that great hostelry, the United States Hotel. His clientele, whether in this watering place or in the metropolis, is select and influential. Dr. May also holds membership in various social and patriotic-hereditary organizations, being a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a member of the Medical Society of New York; the New England Society of New York city; and of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a loyal and able son of his native New England, one of the many whom the Nutmeg State has nurtured and then sent out to win success in the great city. Dr. May was married February 23, 1877, to Rebecca P., daughter of the Hon. Andre Cushing, of St. John, New Brunswick. They have one child: Eleanor Cushing May.

MORGAN, James T., General Manager of the Morgan Silver Plate Company, Winsted, was born at Haddam Neck, Connecticut, July 24, 1839. His father was engaged in the blacksmithing business, and the son was made familiar with the trade in his youth, meanwhile attending the common schools until seventeen years old. He then entered the employ of L. Boardman & Sons, manufacturers of silver-plated ware at Haddam, and after learning the trade was advanced to the position of Superintendent of one of their establishments, continuing as such until 1870. In 1871 he acquired an interest

in the Strong Manufacturing Company of Winsted, becoming a member of its Board of Directors the same year, and in 1874 was appointed Superintendent of the Hardware Department. Selling his interest in that concern in 1887, he organized the Morgan Silver Plate Company, for the purpose of manufacturing undertakers' supplies, and under his able management this enterprise has proved exceedingly successful. Mr. Morgan is also one of the best-known poultry breeders in Litchfield county, and was the originator and manufacturer of the celebrated Phosphorated Poultry Food. He is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the New England Order of Protection. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Winsted, and as a business man and citizen he is held in high regard by the entire community. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Morgan was married in 1865 to Miss Ellen V. Mitchell, of Moodus, Connecticut; they have two sons.

J. T. MORGAN.

WAGNER, S. Harrison, son of Daniel W. and Melinda L. (Harrison) Wagner, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 18, 1849. His ancestors on his father's side were among the earliest settlers in Pennsylvania, and the names of some of them are prominent in the history of the early struggles of the settlers with the Indians in that part of our country. On his mother's side Mr. Wagner is descended from the three Harrison brothers who came from England, one settling in Virginia, one in New Jersey, and one in Connecticut. Two of the descendants of the Virginia branch have been Presidents of the United States. Mr. Wagner obtained his early education in the public schools of Litchfield, and in the Litchfield Academy; he is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of the class of 1874, and of the Yale Law School of the class of 1876. Immediately upon graduation, associated with John W. Alling, he commenced the practice of his profession in the city of New Haven. He continued actively engaged in the practice of law in New Haven until 1890, when he formed a partnership with Ex Governor Thomas M. Waller, who had just completed his term of United States Consul-General in England, and with William W. Cook, the author of "Cook on Stock and Stockholders." The firm of Waller, Cook & Wagner established their office at 15 Wall street, New York city, devoting most of their attention to the organization and reorganization of railroad and industrial corporations. Mr. Cook retiring in 1894, the firm is continued at

S. HARRISON WAGNER.

the same place, under the name of Waller & Wagner, in the same special law business. The firm is interested financially in various railroad and other corporations. Mr. Wagner is a Director in street railways in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, and New York. Previous to the formation of his firm in New York, Mr. Wagner was active in politics in Connecticut, on the Democratic side. He has never, however, held any office except for a while in connection with the City Government of New Haven. Mr. Wagner is a Mason of the famous Hiram No. 1 Lodge of New Haven. He married Estallah S. Converse in 1873. Their only child, Harrison G. Wagner, a graduate of Yale of the class of 1895, is now a member of the Yale Law School.

PECK, HENRY F., Brass Manufacturer and Ex-Mayor of New Haven, was born in New Britain, March 31, 1828, son of Elnathan and Mary (Dewey) Peck, and is descended from some of the country's earliest settlers, Joseph Peck, his forbear, having come to America in 1638. Mr. Peck was

HENRY F. PECK.

educated in the common schools of his native town and at the New Britain Academy, an institution of high standing in the educational field, and one yielding the best of advantages to its students; but at the early age of seventeen he was forced to give up his studies, and he straightway embarked on his active business career by taking a place in his father's workshop, Mr. Peck, Sr., being then engaged in the manufacture and sale of hardware goods. In 1859 this branch of trade was given up for the more profitable manufacture of brass materials used in connection with water, gas, and steam, in New Britain. The business was removed to New Haven in 1862, and in the same year Mr. Henry F. Peck joined his father there, and became a member of the firm, his brother, J. M. Peck, being admitted to partnership a year later and the business carried on under the firm name of E. Peck & Sons. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Elnathan Peck, dying in 1865, the business was organized a year later under the general joint-stock act, with a capital of thirty-five thousand dollars, Henry F. Peck being chosen President and his brother, J. M. Peck, Treasurer. The enterprise has met with most unusual and gratifying success, having increased in scope and importance until now it is one of the most important organizations in the State, and is capitalized at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Peck's political sympathies are strongly and staunchly Republican. He has voted for every Republican nominee for President from Abraham Lincoln to McKinley, inclusive. In 1887–'88 he was a member of the Board of Councilmen of New Haven, holding the office of President the later year. In 1879–'80 he served as Alderman, and in 1880 was elected member of the Board of Education, each office extending over a term of three years, and each of which he filled three times. In 1888 he was elected Mayor of New Haven, two years being the term of his office. He is a member of the Republican League, the Young Men's Republican Club, the Admiral Foote Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Plymouth Congregational Church. He is also President of the New Haven Coöperative Savings Fund and Loan Association. He enlisted in the army under the call for nine months' men in 1862, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, at which latter place he was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond. He was shortly after paroled and sent to parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland, where he was obliged to enter the hospital. On his recovery he was mustered out with his regiment, and at once devoted himself to his business interests. He was married June 4, 1851, to Elizabeth A. Cornwell. They have three children: Nellie C., Chas. M., and Della Stanley Peck.

COMSTOCK, ANTHONY, Secretary and Chief Special Agent, since 1873, of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, New York city, and for twenty-five years an Inspector of the Postoffice Department of the United States, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, March 7, 1844, son of Thomas A. and Polly Ann (Lockwood) Comstock. He comes of sturdy New England ancestry on both sides of the line. His grandfather was Samuel Comstock, the latter son of Abijah Comstock, son of Moses Comstock. Samuel Comstock married Catharine, daughter of Jonathan Clock. The family still preserves three commissions signed by Governor Jonathan Trumbull, appointing Samuel Comstock respectively Ensign, Captain, and then Major. Jonathan Clock, his wife's father, was a brave Revolutionary soldier and twice enlisted during the struggle. It is related of him that he was at work in a field on his farm, when the news of some battle was received. He immediately stopped his work and said: "My country needs me, I must go," and forthwith enlisted for the War. It was that same patriotic impulse which came to that other Connecticut hero, Israel Putnam, and it was much the same sort of inspiration that three generations later came to his not less courageous descendant, Anthony Comstock, as he started in the battle against vice. On the maternal side Anthony Comstock is descended from Rev. Thomas Hanford, who fled from the persecutions in England and died in 1693. His wife, Mary Front, died in 1730, at the age of one hundred and five. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Edmund Warren, Edmund married Deborah Bouton, and their daughter, Deborah, married John Raymond. Deborah Raymond, their daughter, married Samuel Lockwood, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Young Comstock received a common school education, finishing with a year at Wyckoff's Academy, New Canaan, and one year at the High School at New Britain, Connecticut. He is a farmer's son and the first fifteen years of his life spent on the farm served to build up the sturdy frame that had been his inheritance. His first outside employment was in the country store of J. C. & George Randle of Winnipauk, Connecticut. This was at the beginning of the War. His elder brother, Samuel, had enlisted for the War and was fatally wounded at Gettysburg. Anthony Comstock volunteered to fill the vacancy caused by his death, and enlisted December 30, 1863, to serve for three years in Company H, Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, Enos Kellogg, Captain, William Noble, Colonel. He served with honor at all who believe who know the fighting blood that is in the man, and was mustered out with his regiment July 19, 1865. On his return from the War he found work for one year in the grocery store of Charles Oaks of New Haven. For six months he was the outdoor Superintendent at the Educational Institute at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. In 1867 he returned North and came to New York, where he found employment as porter and shipping clerk for Amidon, Law & Company. The next position was that of stock clerk and salesman with J. B. Spelman & Son, wholesale notion house. From there he went as general

ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

salesman for the wholesale drygoods house of Cochran, McLean & Company. In the first year with this house, he sold about one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods; the young salesman was ambitious to become a successful merchant, and a typical self-made man. A prosperous business career seemed opening before him, when an incident happened which changed the whole tenor of his life. A loved associate and room-mate had been lured to shame and destruction by means of foul literature that had come into his possession. Mr. Comstock's heart was moved and he determined, God helping him, that he would devote his life, if it was needed, in carrying out a reform that should

help to keep pure the lives of the young men and young women. How well he has succeeded in his endeavor the world knows. On March 2, 1897, a meeting was held in Carnegie Music Hall, New York city, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of the work by Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. We quote here from the address of Morris K. Jessup, the honored Vice-President of the Society: "I remember two or three years before the organization of this Society, when, as President at that time of the Young Men's Christian Association, a letter was received from a Mr. Comstock who was then unknown, stating that he had for some little time been fighting this evil, naming the arrests he had made — a few of them in a quiet private way — and giving as a reason why he was interested in this matter, the fact that he had seen in his association with the young men around him the evils of it to such an extent that his whole soul was aroused with interest; and that the work loomed up so greatly before him that it was impossible for him longer to contend with the evil unaided. I remember my reading that letter and going down to see Mr. Comstock, who was then a clerk in the house of Cochran, McLean & Company, drygoods merchants, on the corner of Grand street and Broadway, and I remember perfectly well the impression that he made upon me at the time. I felt that it was not Mr. Comstock speaking to me so much as it was God himself calling to action. Mr. Comstock impressed me so greatly with his earnestness, with his fidelity, with his whole-heartedness, that I made up my mind that what little I could do to aid in fighting this sin, I would do it. It was out of that interview that Mr. Comstock was brought into relation with the Young Men's Christian Association, and through and by the good offices of that Association, and by its influence, an act of incorporation was passed at Albany, incorporating this Society. My heart is full about this matter, and if I should utter all that is in my heart to say, there would scarcely be time for anyone else to speak. All I can say to you is that after twenty-five years of experience with this Society and its work, and being somewhat in touch with it, during this time I have learned to love this man Comstock. I believe he is one of the bravest men that God ever raised up for any work. He has fought a great fight, almost alone; he has suffered calumny; he has been opposed by individuals and by the press in a great measure: he has not always received the kindness and courtesy from the courts of justice that he ought to; he has been assaulted by these scoundrels that were carrying on this nefarious vice. He has been stabbed in the street nearly unto death, and yet God has cared for him. His grace has been beneath and around him; His hand has defended him and he is with us to-day, a brave Christian Soldier." The affectionate praise and loyal support of such men as Morris K. Jessup, William E. Dodge, Samuel Colgate and other noble men who have been associated with Mr. Comstock in this Society, is well worth the years of calumny and opposition that have been endured. The expenses of the Society have been borne entirely by private contributions; and although Mr. Comstock in his capacity of Post Office Inspector has been a most important public officer, he has never received one dollar of the public moneys, but has donated to the treasury of the Society all amounts received by him as witness fees, as well as the proceeds of his lectures. In the twenty-third annual report of the Society, published in 1897, the work since the beginning is conveniently tabulated. During this period twenty-one hundred and fifty-two arrests have been made, and fifteen hundred and ninety-five convictions obtained. During the same period there have been seized, confiscated and destroyed, eight hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-five obscene pictures and photographs and fifty-nine hundred and twelve negatives for making the same; sixty-three thousand one hundred and forty-nine pounds of books and sheet stock, and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four pounds of stereotype plates, three hundred and eighty-four engraved steel and copper plates and eight hundred and fifty-seven woodcuts for printing and illustrating these books, one million five hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and eighteen circulars, catalogues, songs and poems; one hundred and twenty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen letters and packages; one million three hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-two names and Postoffice addresses for the sending of circulars, etc.; three million two hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-one lottery tickets; and two million and fifty-three thousand green goods circulars; besides a large amount of obscene articles, gambling paraphernalia amounting in the aggregate to several tons may be added to the above. These figures are an eloquent testimonial of the importance of Mr. Comstock's work. He may sometimes have erred in the overwhelming zeal of his cause, yet friends and enemies alike con-

cede his honesty, energy, and heroic, unswerving courage. The world is better and purer, and our children will be better citizens because Anthony Comstock has lived. It was through his influence largely that Congress passed law prohibiting obscene literature from the mails and the Anti-Lottery Laws are also largely due to his agitation. Mr. Comstock is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Summit, New Jersey. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, Summit Council 1042 of Summit, New Jersey, and to the McPherson-Doane Post Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn. He was married January 25, 1871, to Margaret Hamilton. One daughter, Lillie, born in 1872, died in infancy, and another, named Adele Randolph Comstock, is living.

ELTON, James Samuel, Senator and Manufacturer, Waterbury, was born in Waterbury, November 7, 1838. Some one has said that it is a serious thing to come after noble ancestors, a grave and solemn privilege. When an investigator shall search in the field of ancestry for the origin of James S. Elton, it will be found that in him is centered the life and influence of most excellent men. Waterbury holds a unique position among Connecticut towns, owing to the homogeneity of its thirty-one founders. From two of the number, Mr. Elton is descended, Dr. Daniel Porter and John Hopkins. The descendants of John Hopkins, it is quite safe to say, stand among the families of our land today without a peer for their high average of worth and ability, both intellectual and moral. The same investigator will find among Mr. Elton's forefathers six of the founders of New Haven, including Captain Nathaniel Merriman and John Punderson, one of the seven pillars of the First Church of Christ in that town; also William Andrews, who built the first meeting-house in New Haven Colony, the aged and honorable Deacon John Punderson "of the early record." A search in Farmington and in Wallingford will likewise be rewarded by evidence of his descent from Stephen Heart, John Bronson, Anthony Hawkins, Deacon John Hall, Dr. John Hull and other men in good and regular standing in the colonies while, as early as 1661, his fifth story great-grandfather, Roger Allen, was Treasurer of New Haven Colony. His descent in the Elton line is given in the history of Litchfield county, as, from John Elton, who came early to this country from Bristol, England, and settled in Middletown, his son Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Jr., Dr. John Elton (who was Surgeon in the War of the Revolution), Dr. Samuel Elton.[1] His father was the late John Prince Elton, upon whose death, on November 10, 1864, a public meeting of citizens was called, to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, and, on the day of whose funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon at the hour at which public worship was then usually held, all the Protestant Churches of the city were closed, as by a common impulse, to give the members of the congregations opportunity to attend the funeral services. His mother was Olive Margaret, the daughter of Captain Moses Hall. John P. Elton was the first

J. S. ELTON.

one to propose to Mr. Lincoln, through Senator Howard of Michigan, a form of bond with a rate of interest that should be so simple to figure that a person could tell each day just what his bond was earning him. From his suggestion came the seven and three-tenths per cent bond that was so popular. At the early age of twenty-six years, James S. Elton came into the inheritance of a fine estate, with the large business interests attached to it. With wise forethought, his father had, in a measure, prepared him for the grave responsibilities that, thus early in his career, came to him. Mr. John P. Elton, after the education of his son, at the Reverend C. W. Everest's School, in Hamden, and at General Rus-

[1] History of the Town and City of Waterbury (1896).

sell's Military School at New Haven, continued that education by introducing him to the profound benefits of manual labor in one of the mills in which he was interested. The practical side of life was, thereby, not entirely unknown to Mr. Elton in his youth. While it cannot be said of him that he is a self-made man, for he is one of the very few men now at the front in Waterbury who were born to the abundance of things necessary to man, it may be said that he is to a notable degree a self-controlled man; that no degree of success in his undertakings, or of prosperity, throws him from the rare poise on which his being is centered. His fellow men know to what degree he may be depended upon, and just where to find him, and he will, perhaps, not be offended, if it is incidentally remarked, that, in their estimate of him, he is usually found in the right place. Beneath a pleasing and most conciliatory exterior, he holds himself sternly to the right as it stands revealed to him. The various offices to which Mr. Elton has been elected abundantly testify to the range of his ability as an actor in the business world, and his value in the undertakings that work together for the good of man. Of the number may be mentioned his twenty-three years' presidency of the Waterbury Brass Company, dating from 1874 to the present time, an office which the History of Waterbury says, "He has held with much wisdom and efficiency." He is President of the Waterbury National Bank, of which his father was the second president, of the Detroit & Lake Superior Copper Company, and the Lake Superior Smelting Company. He is a Director in the Waterbury Savings Bank, the Oakville Company, the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, and of the Blake & Johnson Company and of several other business corporations. In the field occupied by the church and other benevolent and charitable institutions Mr. Elton's position is both assured and honorable to a degree not easily attained. The History of Waterbury says of him: "He is an officer and active member of St. John's Episcopal Church, the Managing Trustee of the Hall Church Home fund, a Director in St. Margaret's Diocesan School, and in the Waterbury Hospital, and an efficient supporter of the charitable and semi-charitable institutions and undertakings of the city. His mother, Mrs. Olive M. Elton, was for many years known as a person whose ready benevolence and wise sympathy could be counted on with certainty and Mr. Elton has largely inherited her character, and assumed her responsibilities." In 1881, Mr. Elton was elected State Senator, and served with ability in the General Assembly in 1882 and 1883. He is also a member of the Board of Agents of the Bronson Library of Waterbury. On October 28, 1863, Mr. Elton married Charlotte, daughter of Hiram Steele, of East Bloomfield, New York. They have one son, John Prince Elton, who was born June 30, 1865.

FYLER, Orasmus Roman, Ex-Postmaster, Torrington, was born in Torrington, January 17, 1840, son of Harlow and Sibyl R. (Tolles) Fyler. The

O. R. FYLER.

family originally came from England, Lieutenant Walter Fyler having been the first emigrant of the name to come here, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1630. He removed with the colony from Boston to Windsor in 1635, his house being within the Palisade. He was deputy to the General Court in 1647 and again from 1661 to 1663. From Lieutenant Walter, Mr. Fyler's family line is traced down through five generations to Captain Stephen Fyler who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and who took part in the Siege of New York. Mr. Fyler received his early education in the district school of his native town, going however to Wilbraham, Massachusetts, for a

more extended course of study and graduating from the Wesleyan Academy there in due time and with honor. His first business experience was gained in a flour and grain store, the same being carried on under the name of O. R. Fyler & Company, a connection that lasted but about two years. In 1866 Mr. Fyler was appointed by President Andrew Johnson to the office of Postmaster of Torrington, and he had the pleasure and gratification of receiving two appointments from President Grant for the same position; one from President Hayes and still another from James A. Garfield, his commission being one of the few to bear the signature of the martyred President. During the nineteen years of his Postmastership the town of Torrington increased largely in population and the responsibilities of the office grew in proportion. When Mr. Fyler withdrew, the Torrington office was recognized as one of the best managed in the state. Farming operations occupied his attention for the next few years and on July 1, 1886, he was appointed Insurance Commissioner by Governor Harrison, receiving a reappointment by Governor Lounsbury and continuing in office under Governor Bulkeley. His first official act was to place the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford in the hands of a receiver and his course was universally commended. The Continental Life Insurance Company being known to be weak but having contrived to pass previous examination, could not escape Mr. Fyler's vigilance and he bent all his energies to a most thorough investigation of its affairs, discovering that a more serious condition prevailed than had ever been supposed. He therefore saw that the Company was placed in the hands of competent receivers. The town of Torrington is indebted to Mr. Fyler for its fine system of water works which it owes largely to his active efforts and public-spirited interest. Mr. Fyler was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1896, during the McKinley campaign. He was also one of the chief and prominent promoters of the Electric Road running between Torrington and Winsted. The first meeting was called at the town hall, November 16, 1896, for the purpose of arousing public sentiment for the building of the road aforesaid and greatly through Mr. Fyler's energetic labor and perseverance the charter was procured. His appointment to the office of Railroad Commissioner by Governor Cooke for a term of four years took place on July 1, 1897. Mr. Fyler is a member of the Loyal Legion of Washington, D. C. He is an ardent Republican and an active worker in his party's cause. His first Presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln while Mr. Fyler was in a hospital at Winchester, Virginia, the state having sent commissioners to collect the soldiers' vote. He was a delegate to the National Convention at which James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency. He was married December 14, 1865, to Mary E. Vaill, of Torrington, and they have one daughter, Gertrude B. Fyler, who is the wife of Edward H. Hotchkiss of Torrington.

GALLAUDET, Peter Wallace, Banker and Broker of New York city, was born in Hartford,

P. W. GALLAUDET.

Connecticut, March 10, 1826, son of Reverend Thomas H. Gallaudet, D. D., and Sophia Fowler of Guilford, Connecticut. His grandfather, Peter Wallace Gallaudet, was a French Huguenot, who came to America from France and settled in Washington, District of Columbia, and whose son, the Reverend Thomas H. Gallaudet, settled in Hartford, Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was educated in Hartford, first by a teacher in his father's house, and afterwards in the Hartford Grammar School under the Principalship of Professor Wright. Here he was fitted for college but entered on a business training at fifteen years of age, from which

time until twenty-one he was a clerk in a store in Hartford. On coming of age he went to New York and became a clerk in Wall street, with the house of Pond, Gilman & Mack, brokers. In 1857 he went into business for himself as a banker and broker, and he has remained in the same office, at the head of Wall street, for over forty years. Mr. Gallaudet is a member of the Huguenot Society of America, and the New England Society of New York, also of the New York and the Down Town clubs. He was married June 20, 1849, to Margaret Elizabeth Robinson, of Hartford. They have had four children: Kate Elizabeth, born January 27, 1852, died August 31, 1852; Alice Isabelle, born September 8, 1854; Thomas Hopkins, born November 23, 1857, and Fanny Marguerite, born July 15, 1869, died August 8, 1870; also an adopted daughter, Cora May Gallaudet, who died in Bergen Point, New Jersey, August 1895.

GODDARD, Walter, Collector of Customs, Bridgeport, was born in London, England, February 2, 1836. He comes of an old English family and received his education in the English schools. At the age of twenty-two he left the old country and on July 4, 1858, started for America. He soon found his way to Bridgeport, where he took a position with the old drygoods firm of Hall & Read. He next moved to Easton, Connecticut, where for some time he conducted a general store. But he found Easton less to his liking and in 1862 he was back again in Bridgeport, and engaged in the dry and fancy goods business at Main street and Fairfield avenue. Mr. Goddard was elected Justice of the Peace in 1870 and was afterwards repeatedly re-elected. In the same year he was appointed Town Health Officer. During his several terms in this office marked improvements were made in the sanitary condition of the city, and special attention was given to the city water and the slaughter houses. In 1873 he was elected to the Common Council and served faithfully on some of the important committees. He has also served as Town Auditor and Member of the Board of Relief, and for four years was a member of the School Committee. During his tenure of the office many improvements in the schools were made, singing was introduced, and courses of examinations adopted. It was natural that so efficient an official should be promoted to higher honors. Always a loyal Democrat, Mr. Goddard in 1886 was appointed by President Cleveland, Collector of Customs for the District of Fairfield, Connecticut. It was during this period that a movement was begun for the consolidation of the New Haven and Bridgeport Custom Houses. Mr. Goddard strongly opposed the consolidation and was successful in defeating it. The increase in the value and number of imports at the local port fully justified his position. He was also responsible for the application of the Immediate Transportation Act to the port of Bridgeport, under whose provisions dutiable goods are now brought in bond directly to the city. His appointment in 1893, during President Cleveland's second administration,

WALTER GODDARD

was the logical sequence of his previous good record. His second official term has been marked in a no less degree by efficient, conscientious service. During the erection of the new post-office and custom house in 1888–90 he acted as disbursing agent of all funds under appointment from the national officials. He also served with great efficiency as City and Town Assessor for three years. Mr. Goddard was one of the prime movers in the municipal celebration of July 3–4, 1888, and secured the presence of the United States Steamship Atlanta. On other occasions his influence has also secured the despatch of naval vessels to the port, and through his efforts the Marine Hospital service was

established. Mr. Goddard is a large holder of Bridgeport realty. He is a firm believer in the future growth of the city and with the courage of his convictions has spent large sums of money in the development of the East End and the section north of Old Mill Green. In his politics he has always been a Democrat and for a number of years represented Fairfield county in the Democratic State Finance Committee. For some time he was local editor and manager of the Bridgeport Independent. He is a member of the Seaside Club, the Bridgeport Yacht Club, the Democratic Club, the Church Club of Connecticut, and an honorary member of the Second Connecticut Light Battery Association. He is a Mason of forty years' standing, a member of St. John's Lodge No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons. He takes an active interest in the Bridgeport Board of Trade and has served on many of its important committees. He is a vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church and has been a generous supporter of both his own church and St. Luke's Church, at the East End. His aid is ever ready for every worthy object. Mr. Goddard was married to Miss Emma Parr, an English lady, in 1856; and secondly to Miss Kate Gray, on February 17, 1874, a descendant of the Booth family which settled in Stratford about 1635. They have four sons and a daughter now living.

GOODRICH, Elizur Stillman, Railway President, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 28, 1834. His parents were Elizur and Jerusha W. (Stillman) Goodrich, the former of whom was descended in direct succession through five generations from William Goodrich, who was born in England and came to this country about the year 1635 and settled in Wethersfield. His name first appears in the Colonial records in 1648, the occasion being the event of his marriage to Miss Sarah Marvin of Hartford, Connecticut. Their descendant, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the public schools in Wethersfield and at the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, but when still a boy began his active business career in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, a portion of which was at the time in course of construction. He remained in the employ of that company in various capacities for about ten years and only left it when the opportunity presented for him to take charge of the Hartford & Wethersfield Horse Railway, now the Hartford Street Railway Company, which began operation in 1863. He was made President of the road during the following year and "through the long fight which was finally crowned with success, he was the direct manager of the business," says a newspaper paragraph which we take the liberty of quoting. "With the growth of the road the duties of President became more and more arduous and he is today at the head of a system in which is invested millions of dollars of capital and which is considered by railroad authorities one of the best, if not absolutely the best, in the country. While holding the reins of this great enterprise he has also

E. S. GOODRICH

been at the head of the Hartford & New York Transportation Company which operates the lines of steamers between Hartford and New York and all the freight and tow boats on the river." In May 1885 he was elected its President and has acted in that capacity ever since. Although taking a keen interest in all public affairs Mr. Goodrich has never cared to become the recipient of political favor. He is an active supporter of the Republican party and what offices he has held have been in the shape of honors thrust upon him at the hands of that party. In 1895 he represented Wethersfield in the Legislature, being a member of the Committee on Incorporations and also a member of the Judiciary

Committee. He was elected Senator from the Second District, Legislature of 1897, and Chairman during that session of the Committee on Cities and Boroughs. He was elected to this latter office by a very large majority, this following a practically unanimous nomination. Mr. Goodrich is a man of great natural ability and unflagging energy. He has won his way through sheer native pluck and force of purpose and is an admirable illustration of that essentially American creation (and no better can be conceived when it is indeed good) the "self-made man." He was married on October 19, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Hanmer. They have two children: James R. and Mabel E. Goodrich.

GRAVES, Frederick Chauncey, Physician, Bridgeport, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango

F. C. GRAVES.

county, New York, January 30, 1863, son of Gaylord S. and Harriet E. (Pettys) Graves. He comes of English ancestors who settled in Massachusetts in 1637. His father was a successful merchant in Bainbridge for over forty years. Dr. Graves received his preliminary education at Bainbridge Academy and at Colgate University. Then he was engaged in teaching for the year previous to beginning the study of medicine, toward which he had a natural leaning. In 1888 he was graduated with high honors from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York and immediately secured the appointment of house physician in the Bridgeport Hospital where he remained for a year. Then he began practice with an office of his own. He is President of the Bridgeport Medical Association, has been Visiting Physician to the Bridgeport Hospital since 1894, and is Physical Examiner for the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeport and is one of the Official Board. Dr. Graves has won his way by energy and perseverance united with native talent. He has membership in the Board of Trade, of the Bridgeport Yacht Club, in the Pequonnock Lodge of Odd Fellows, in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in the New England Order of Protection, in Tima Lodge of Heptasophs and in the Knights Ancient Essenic Order. He is a Republican but has never sought political preferment. He married Fannie Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. S. J. Damon of Bridgeport, September 15, 1892. They have two children: Frederick Taylor and George Willis Graves.

HICKOX, George Augustus, Lawyer and Editor, of Litchfield, Connecticut, was born in Washington, of the same state, June 11, 1830. His parents were Ithiel and Frances (Griswold) Hickox, the latter being a lineal descendant of John Eliot "the Apostle to the Indians" who in 1661–63 did noble missionary work among the tribes under the auspices of the Missionary Society of Cambridge University, England, and whose translation of the Bible into the Indian language bears his name. George A. Hickox received his early education at the common school of his native place and at the academy familiarly known as "The Gunnery," an institution of considerable note established by the late Fred. W. Gunn of Washington, Connecticut. Having completed the course of study there he repaired to Hartford where he entered Trinity College and graduated with credit, in the class of 1851. His next move was to Ballston, New York, but after spending a year at the Law School in that place he went to New Haven and took the course at the Yale Law Department, completing his legal training by entering into the employ of Hollister & Beeman, a well-known law firm in Litchfield. He was admitted to the Bar in 1854 and at once commenced to practice in the same town. Twelve years later

he was made editor of the Litchfield Enquirer, a position he held for twenty-five years – from July 1866 to July 1891. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature from Litchfield in 1862 and 1889, and, though a Democrat before the war, became Republican in his sympathies thereafter, and for the last dozen years or more past has been an Independent in his political views. Mr. Hickox is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Trinity College and also of the Beta Beta Society, a secret organization of that university, which afterward became a branch of the Psi Upsilon Society. He was married on April 22, 1856, to Mary C. Brisbane,

GEO. A HICKOX.

then of Charleston, South Carolina. They have two children: William Brisbane and Frances Eliot Hickox.

HOOKER, John, Lawyer, Reporter of Judicial Decisions, one of Hartford's most honored and eminent men, was born April 19, 1816, at Farmington, Connecticut. No man in the state has a more distinguished ancestry. His father, Edward Hooker, a Yale graduate of the class of 1805, and who for several years kept a private classical school at Farmington, was the fifth in direct descent from the Reverend Thomas Hooker, the famous founder of the Hartford colony and first minister of the historic First (now Centre) Church of Hartford. Intermediate ancestors were Samuel Hooker, second minister at Farmington; Judge John Hooker, a lawyer of that town, and Colonel Noadiah Hooker, a revolutionary officer, also of Farmington. John Hooker's mother was Eliza Daggett of New Haven, through whom he is second cousin of Governor Roger S. Baldwin of Connecticut, William M. Evarts of New York, and Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. The Hooker name is to Hartford what that of John Winthrop is to Boston. John Hooker pursued his studies at the public school and the academy of his native town, kept by Simeon Hart, a noted teacher, and went to Yale College at the age of sixteen. In his fitting for Yale he had been greatly aided by the private tutoring of his father. After two years studying at New Haven Mr. Hooker fell ill of typhoid fever, and after a long sickness tried to make up the lost time by hard work, which brought on an affection of the eyes necessitating the abandonment of his college course. In pursuit of health he went on two sea-voyages to the Mediterranean and to China, shipping as a common sailor before the mast. Near the West India Islands, on his return from China, his vessel was captured by a Portuguese pirate. This hardy experience broadened his knowledge of life and restored him physically, so that, although a man of slight, delicate physique, he is today, at the age of eighty-one, remarkably well preserved and active. Returning to his home he studied law and was admitted to the Hartford County Bar in 1841, opening an office in Farmington, and marrying on August 5 of the same year, Isabella, youngest daughter of the famous divine, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and sister of the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mr. Hooker remained as a practicing lawyer in the village of his birth for ten years, removing to Hartford in 1851 to continue the same work. Just before, in 1850, he had represented Farmington in the Legislature. He soon took a position in the legal profession as a man of sound judgment, utmost honor and thorough knowledge of the law. This general opinion was crystallized when in January 1858, he was appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, Reporter of the Court, which important and difficult office he held for thirty-six consecutive years, retiring by his own request on January 1, 1894. Since that time he has been leading a life of quiet, pleasant retirement, looking back upon a long and useful career, surrounded by every comfort and beloved by the com-

munity. In his early days in Hartford Mr. Hooker, in conjunction with the Hon. Francis Gillette, his brother-in-law, bought a large tract of land on Asylum Hill known as "Nook Farm," from having what is now Park River on three sides of it, and this property was gradually sold off in house lots until, through the growth that followed, that section of the city became one of the most attractive in Hartford. It was on Forest street, a part of this original piece of land, a very beautiful wooded street running off from the stately Farmington avenue, that the Hookers built their fine house, charmingly situated in large grounds, and for years dispensed a generous,

JOHN HOOKER.

gracious hospitality. This place became one of the notable Hartford homes. Here, too, came to live Charles Dudley Warner, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Gillette, Mr. Hooker's sister, Thomas C. Perkins and his wife, who was Mrs. Hooker's sister, and just around the corner a little later, Mark Twain. The association of these people made a rarely delightful social and literary atmosphere and the Hookers were the nucleus of the whole subsequent development. Distinguished folk from every whither came frequently into this circle, which was one of the most unique and charming in New England. Mr. Hooker did his full share in the entertainment of the family friends. He is equally known for his probity and his wit, and his quick turns of repartee are famous all over the state. He has taken a deep interest in the philanthropic and social movements of the day, particularly that of woman suffrage, in which his wife has been so prominent a worker. It is through their persistent efforts that the Connecticut state law has been modified, so as to protect the property rights of women. Mr. Hooker was reared in the Calvinistic theology, and was for a long time a deacon in the Park Congregational Church, under the pastorate of the Reverend Dr. Burton, an intimate personal friend. Of late years he has broken away from many of the dogmas of that theology and has become what is known as a liberal Christian. Greatly interested in the new ethical and psychological thought of the time, he has given a great deal of careful study to the phenomena of spiritualism, and is a believer in its truth and value. He has also been a strong advocate of the restriction of the liquor traffic. In politics he began mature life as an abolitionist and voted with the Liberty Party, and has in later years been a Republican, though he is not a partisan. In 1891 the Hookers celebrated their Golden Wedding and it was made the occasion of a general tribute to the honored family names. All Hartford was bidden and attended, while distinguished guests from other places came in good numbers. The newspapers made much of it. The esteem in which the Hookers are held in Connecticut was plainly indicated by this unique gathering. John Hooker is in Hartford a synonym for honesty and his genial social qualities are everywhere recognized. As Reporter of Judicial Decisions he has had a wide familiarity with the judges of the Connecticut courts and with the legal profession throughout the state. He twice declined a seat upon the Supreme Court which was urged upon him by the profession and by the judges. The Hookers have had four children: of these, Edward Beecher Hooker, a prominent physician of Hartford, and Alice, wife of John C. Day, a retired lawyer of the same city, are living; Mary, wife of Henry E. Burton, now of Middletown, Connecticut, died in 1886, and Thomas Hooker in infancy.

HYDE, William Waldo, Mayor of Hartford in 1892–94, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, March 25, 1854, son of Alvan Pinney and Frances Elizabeth (Waldo) Hyde. His ancestors on both sides were members of some of the best known New

England families. On his mother's side he is descended from Elder William Brewster, and from the Averys and Eldridges of Groton who were prominent in the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandfather was Judge Loren P. Waldo of the Superior Court of Connecticut. Judge Waldo held many political offices, state and national, and was one of the most influential men of his time. On his father's side Mr. Hyde is descended from William Hyde of Norwich and the Hyde family of Stafford. Mr. Hyde received his early education in the common schools of Tolland and Hartford, where he was graduated from the Hartford Public

WM. WALDO HYDE.

High School in 1872. He received his diploma as Bachelor of Arts at Yale in 1876, counting among his classmates an unusual number of men who have worked their way to high positions in the world. After studying law in Boston he was admitted to the Bar in 1878, and entered the office of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde in Hartford. The members of this long established firm then were Judge Waldo, Governor Richard D. Hubbard and the Hon. Alvan P. Hyde. On the death of Judge Waldo, Mr. Hyde in 1881 became a member of the firm then known as Hubbard, Hyde & Gross. When Governor Hubbard died in 1884, the firm name was changed to Hyde, Gross & Hyde, and at the death of the elder Mr. Hyde in 1894 to Gross, Hyde & Shipman. The senior member is Charles E. Gross and the junior member Arthur E. Shipman. The prestige of the firm has increased through all these years of the Hyde membership till the family name stands among the first in the legal profession as in good citizenship in the state. Mr. Hyde has always been interested in public affairs, upholding fearlessly what he believed to be for the best good of the community. The value of his advice in school matters has been recognized by making him School Visitor, and for six years he was Acting School Visitor, a position entailing much labor and requiring keen perception and careful judgment. In politics he has always been an ardent Democrat but has held few purely political offices. In 1892 he was chosen Mayor, a position for which he was particularly well fitted. And since that time his advice frequently has been sought in public as well as private matters. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; of the Society of the Colonial Wars; Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Masonic Fraternity in all degrees to the Thirty-second; of the Hartford Club, of Hartford; of the University, Reform and the Democratic clubs, all of New York city. He married Helen Eliza Watson, a classmate in the Hartford High School, December 1, 1877. Their children are: Elizabeth and Alvan Waldo Hyde.

HUNT, Charles Kellogg, Electrician, Winsted, was born in Huntsville, Connecticut, October 8, 1845, son of Chauncey L. and Rutheda (Peck) Hunt. He is a descendant of William Hunt of Yorkshire, England, who came over to New England, in 1635, with Reverend Peter Bulkley and others, and settled at Concord, Massachusetts, and died in Marlboro, Massachusetts, in 1667. His grandfather was Amos Hunt and his great-great-grandfather was Russell Hunt, who settled Huntsville, in Litchfield county, and, with his four sons, carried on the manufacture of iron anchors for the United States Navy. Young Hunt received only such education as was afforded by the common schools. Yet his training for active life was varied and consisted of employment, first in a country store, then as a telegraph operator, and finally as an employee of the Housatonic Railroad. He early turned his attention to electrical work, and for the last seventeen years he has been interested in the telephone business. His business interests are at present

principally insurance and electrical work. He takes an active interest in politics and is Chairman of the Republican Town Committee. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1893 with great credit to himself and his constituents. He is the present

C. K. HUNT.

Treasurer of the Clifton Club of Winsted. He was married November 26, 1873, to Elizabeth L. Beach, of North Canaan. They have two children: Henry and Sarah Beach Hunt.

HUNTINGTON, Charles Perit, Sugar Merchant, New York city, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, son of Charles W. and Julia Sarah (Spier) Huntington. The Huntingtons are among the most prominent of the families of New England and their genealogical record contains many honored and distinguished names. Yet no member of this old family has won a higher position in the commercial world than Charles P. Huntington. He received his education in his native town, attending the Norwich Free Academy. But at an early age the education of the school-room was abandoned for the more practical training of the counting-room. His first experience was in a wholesale grocery house. In 1857 he found employment as an errand boy with the firm of Spencer & Porter, sugar merchants, at 106 Front street, New York city. Beginning thus at the lowest round of the ladder he has risen through his ability and intelligent efforts to be the largest merchant in the sugar jobbing trade in the country. No sugar merchant in the United States has a higher credit rating in the Commercial Agencies, and none has more truly deserved the success which he has attained. During the forty years that he has devoted to the sugar business, his office has remained at the same location. There are few more marked examples of business fidelity and well-directed energy. Mr. Huntington has never married, but after business hours finds congenial companionship in the society of his club friends. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League and Down Town clubs. He has never accepted

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON

public office and takes no active interest in political matters, but has preferred to devote his time to the management of his business and private affairs.

HOWARD, James Leland, Hartford, Connecticut, President of the manufacturing corporation which bears his name, son of Rev. Leland and Lucy Mason Howard, was born at Windsor, Vermont, January 19, 1818. Having completed an academic education, he began his business career as a clerk

in New York city. In 1838 he came to Hartford where he entered a partnership engaged in manufacturing saddlery hardware; a few years afterwards he bought out his partner's interest and continued the business under the firm name of James L. Howard & Company. Subsequently the business was changed to the manufacturing of articles and materials used in the construction and equipment of railway cars, in which business the firm became widely and favorably known in railroad circles throughout the United States. In 1876 the partnership was changed into an incorporated company of the same name, with its founder as President.

JAMES L. HOWARD.

His business foresight has led him to engage in other notable enterprises, all of which have profited by his executive ability and sound judgment. At the present time he is President of the Hartford City Gas Light Company; a Director of the Phœnix National Bank; the Travelers Insurance Company, since its organization; the Hartford County Insurance Company; the Retreat for the Insane; the Farmington River Power Company, and several important manufacturing companies; and formerly was a Director of the New York & New England Railroad Company. He has served in various public offices of trust and responsibility, such as Councilman, Alderman, member of the School Board, and of the Building Committee which erected the fine High School Building, and his election as Lieutenant-Governor in 1887 was a fitting recognition of his administrative tact and familiarity with parliamentary rules and usages. Originally a Whig in politics he joined the Republican party at its formation and ever since has been a loyal supporter of its principles. Mr. Howard is one of the prominent Baptists of the state and for many years has been a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Hartford; was President of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, from 1871 to 1876, and is at present a Trustee and member of its Executive Committee; he was one of the organizers and for some time President of the Baptist Social Union; has been President of the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut Literary Institute; was President of the American Baptist Publication Society from 1873 to 1877 and of the American Baptist Home Mission Society from 1881 to 1884; and has been for several years a Trustee of Brown University, which institution conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. Few men are better known or more respected in the capital city and the state. His tall, erect figure, firm step and handsome face give no indication that the weight of increasing years has become burdensome. A man of his years, so well preserved, so physically and mentally active, is rarely seen. On June 1, 1842, he married Miss Anna Gilbert of Hartford, daughter of the late Hon. Joseph B. Gilbert. They have had five children, three of whom are living, their daughter Alice being the wife of the Hon. E. B. Bennett of Hartford.

IVES, Amos, Mayor of Meriden, was born in Meriden, January 18, 1839, son of Jotham and Mary R. (Way) Ives. His father was the son of Jesse Ives, who was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, son of Zachariah Ives. His mother was born in Meriden, the daughter of John Way, who served in the Revolutionary War, as did several of his ancestors on the paternal side. His early education was acquired in the district school until the age of sixteen, after which he attended for two terms the Cheshire Academy. Until he was twenty-four years old he was a tiller of the soil. In June 1870 he commenced a retail coal trade, which he has developed and continued to the present time. In December 1893, Mr. Ives was elected Mayor of the city of Meriden, and served a term of one year. In October 1895, he was elected a member of the

Board of Assessors of the town of Meriden, and in October 1896 was elected one of the Board of Selectmen. On December 21, 1897, he was again elected Mayor of the city of Meriden, this time for a term of two years. Politically Mr. Ives is a

AMOS IVES.

Democrat. He was made a member of Hancock Lodge of Odd Fellows in 1870, and held membership in that lodge for ten years. About that time he joined Meridian Lodge of Masons, and he is still a member of the Royal Arch Degree of that order. He was married November 17, 1864, to Rhoda E. Smith, of Cheshire, Connecticut. They have two sons: Wilbur B., born December 10, 1873, and Cleveland A Ives, born August 8, 1878. The former has assisted in his father's office for the last six years; the latter is a graduate of the Meriden High School and is now a student at Wesleyan University.

JOHNSON, Franklin Russel, Secretary and Manager of the S. O. & C. Co., Ansonia, was born in Ansonia, October 24, 1866, son of David T. and Sarah (Lindley) Johnson. He is of the eighth generation in descent from Colonel Ebenezer Johnson, born in 1645, whose family was one of the twelve that petitioned the General Court to change the name of Paugasuck to Derby. He acquired his education in the Ansonia High School, and at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute of New Haven, from which institution he graduated in June 1881. His training for active life was received in various large manufacturing concerns in Ansonia and Bridgeport, Connecticut. In May 1892, at the formation of the Ansonia O. & C. Co., he became one of the original members of the concern, and later was elected as Director and Secretary. Shortly after the death of the late George O. Schnelbe, which occurred in October 1895, Mr. Johnson was asked by the Directors of the S. O. & C. Co. to assume the management of that concern and take charge of that plant, which is the largest eyelet mill in the world. He was soon elected Director and Secretary of this company, in which capacity he has continued to the present time. He is also a stock-

FRANKLIN R. JOHNSON.

holder and director of the Birmingham Brass Company, Shelton, Connecticut. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Ansonia Club and the Ansonia Board of Trade. He is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried.

KELLOGG, John Prescott, Lawyer, Waterbury, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, March 31, 1860, son of Stephen Wright and Lucia Hosmer

(Andrews) Kellogg. His ancestry is distinguished. He is the great-grandson of Stephen Titus Hosmer, Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court (1819–33), and great-great-grandson of Titus Hosmer who was a member of the Continental Congresses 1775–79, delegate to the Convention adopting the Declaration of Independence, and Judge of the Maritime Court of Appeals, first United States Supreme Court. He is also great-great-grandson of Major-General Samuel Holden Parsons, President of the Connecticut Society of Cincinnati and first United States Judge of Northwest Territory. His father also has long been well known in

JOHN P. KELLOGG.

the front rank of Connecticut lawyers. It will be seen that Mr. Kellogg's choice of the legal profession was, by the law of heredity, eminently fitting. He received his preliminary education in the High School and English and Classical School of Waterbury, and then entered Yale University, taking his A. B. in 1882, and an LL. B. at the Law School in 1884. He was admitted to the Bar at Waterbury in that year, and has practiced there since, rising steadily and rapidly until he is one of the best known young lawyers in the state. His positions of trust have been many and important. He was Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court of Waterbury 1891–93, Prosecuting Attorney of the District Court 1893–96, City Attorney 1896, which post he now holds, Town Attorney 1891–95, and Assistant State Attorney for New Haven County 1897. From 1889 to 1891 he was a Councilman in the City Government and was made Chairman of the Republican Town Committee in 1895. He has been also active in the military life, being Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Brigade Staff, Connecticut National Guard from 1890 to 1892, and Captain, Commanding Company A, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard from 1892 to 1893. Socially Mr. Kellogg is popular and prominent. He is a member of Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges, of the Waterbury Club, Scroll and Key Society of Yale College, the University Club of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. This enumeration of his activities, legal, civic, military and social, gives a clear idea of the influential position Mr. Kellogg has taken among the younger men of his city and state. Of good family and education, he has by his own work and ability added to the opportunities which were his, so that his reputation is bright and his standing well assured today. He married June 1, 1892, Clara Mason, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, daughter of Colonel F. A. Mason, a well-known citizen of that city. They have one child: Fredrika Mason Kellogg, born January 23, 1894.

KENDRICK, Greene, Lawyer and Mayor of Waterbury in 1883–85, was born in Waterbury, May 31, 1851, son of John and Marian (Marr) Kendrick. His grandfather, the Hon. Greene Kendrick, was a leading man in politics and in the industries of the state for half a century. He served several terms in the Senate and in the House, was Speaker three times, President of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor in 1851, and Whig candidate for Governor. He also held leading offices in town, city and county. He was the head of Rogers & Brother of Waterbury, one of the promoters of the Naugatuck Railroad and was connected with various leading concerns and enterprises in the community. Mr. Kendrick's father was a lawyer and the first judge of the Waterbury District Court. He was also Mayor for several terms, Representative and corporation counsel, besides filling other public offices. Mr. Kendrick obtained his early education in the private school of Professor Homer F. Bassett, now Librarian of the Bronson Library, Waterbury. After attending the Waterbury High School he fitted for college at Round Hill Seminary, Northampton, Massachusetts. Begin-

ning the study of Latin at the age of nine and of Greek at the age of eleven he has kept up the study of the classics and is today a recognized authority in them. He was graduated at Yale with high honors in 1872, taking the Clark and Berkeley scholarships. He was elected a member of the American Oriental and of the American Philological societies by reason of his proficiency in the ancient languages. The year succeeding his graduation he passed a post-graduate course after which he entered the Yale Law School in 1873, was graduated two years later, taking the Roman and common law prizes and the Junior Jewell prize, and was

GREENE KENDRICK.

immediately admitted to practice. Possessed of a remarkable memory, he has had the advantage of travel in foreign countries. While still a student at Yale he was in Paris at the time of the Commune. In England he met such men as Tyndall, Huxley, Darwin, Bryce, Jevons, Ruskin and Froude. In his practice his specialty has been corporation law. From 1877 to 1880 he was corporation counsel and is at present Town's Attorney. With all his duties he takes much time for classical investigation, art studies and historical inquiry, so that he may be a "full and ready man." He has traveled in every state in the Union and all over the continent. His study during personal visits of Rome in the light of modern excavations and discoveries, is wide-reaching. From 1876 to 1888 he was a member of the Waterbury Board of Education and the Board of Visitors. Under appointments from Governors Ingersoll, Hubbard, Andrews and Bigelow, he was auditor of the State Institutions of Connecticut from 1875 to 1885. From 1887 to 1892 he had an office and practiced in New York. He was attorney in the litigation over the will of Gertrude Hart, which he drafted. He has also had much experience in railroad and patent litigation, and in jury cases has lost but one in twenty-five years; in that one the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial. In politics he is a conservative Democrat. He was City Clerk from 1874 to 1880, member of the General Assembly in 1876, 1877 and 1878, Mayor of Waterbury from 1883 to 1885 and delegate to two Democratic National Conventions. In 1877 he declined the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Richard D. Hubbard and he also declined a nomination for Congressman in 1896 at the Convention over which he presided. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and as a Knight of Pythias he is a past chancellor, a member of the Grand Lodge, and Chief Tribune of the Grand Tribunal Domain of Connecticut. He married Flora M., daughter of Edgar Lockwood of New Haven, November 19, 1896.

KNIGHT, George Henry, Physician and Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles, of Lakeville, Connecticut, was born at that place on November 24, 1855, son of Henry Martin and Mary Fitch (Phelps) Knight, the former being a well-known and much respected physician and for many years the head of the institution of which the son now has charge. The family is one of the best and most reputable in the state and in ancestry goes back to the sturdiest of English stock, the sort of forebears which is the pride of the genuine New Englander to derive from. George H. Knight was educated in the local schools and then went to Yale, where he remained two years in the class of 1877. He studied medicine at New York, and then accepted the Superintendency of the State Institute for Feeble Minded in Minnesota. In 1880, upon his father's death, Dr. George H. Knight assumed control of the Retreat, which he has since conducted with marked success. It is a progressive institution in which the best and most enlightened methods are used and it deserves the reputation which under

management of the Knights, father and son, it has acquired. The fine buildings and attractive grounds beautifully situated in the lovely village of Lakeville, are but an outward suggestion of the noble and necessary work done within the walls. Dr. George Knight is beloved by the community for his winning social qualities and his devoted labor. His work has been his life; he has not sought outside position, nor connected himself with other organizations. In politics he is a Republican. On September 10, 1879, he married Kate Brannon of New

GEO. H. KNIGHT.

York city, a charming woman whose social graces are recognized wherever she goes. They have one child: Gertrude Knight.

LUSK, William Thompson, Physician and Medical Professor, New York city, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, May 23, 1838. His father was Sylvester Graham Lusk, born at Enfield, Connecticut, 1805, a merchant of the firm of Lusk, Lathrop & Company, who married January 1, 1833, Elizabeth Freeman Adams of Norwich, Connecticut. He died in his thirty-sixth year in Montevideo in 1840, at which place he had just arrived on an ocean trip for his health. William T. Lusk in boyhood went to school at Norwich, Connecticut. In the winter of 1853–54 he attended Anton's Grammar School in Murray street, New York, then fitted for college at Russell's Military School at New Haven, Connecticut. He was at Yale College in the year 1855–56 (class of '59) but left at the end of his Freshman year on account of weak eyes. Later in 1872 he was enrolled with his class by the action of the corporation and then received an honorary A. M. from Yale. In 1894 the honorary degree of LL. D. was also conferred upon him by Yale University. After leaving Yale College Mr. Lusk spent about a year in business, at the end of which time, his eyes still troubling him, he went abroad to Geneva to be treated by Maunoir, a celebrated oculist of that time. His early ambition was in the line of chemistry, and he began in 1858 to study medicine at Heidelberg. He studied two years in Heidelberg and one year in Berlin, coming home to America in 1861 to enter the army. He entered the Seventy ninth Highlanders Regiment New York Volunteers, enlisting as a private in the ranks, refusing at this time the offer of Governor Buckingham of Connecticut to give him a staff commission, since accepting it would have meant delay, and he wished assured active and immediate service. The following is quoted from the "In Memoriam" report of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he was a member. "Joining the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, in June 1861, he took part in the first battle of Bull Run, though not mustered into service. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the same regiment September 19, 1861, with rank from August 3; Captain, February 24, 1862, with rank from January 19, 1862. Resigned February 28, 1863, to take command of a regiment being raised in New York city, at the request of Governor Morgan. Before the regiment was recruited he joined the staff of General Daniel Tyler, and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of Captain June 26, 1863. Resigned September 17, 1863. While in the service of the United States he took part in the battles at Blackburn's Ford, first Bull Run, Port Royal, Secessionville-on-James Island, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and a multitude of minor engagements." He joined this commandery (Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States — headquarters commandery of the state of New York), October 5, 1886, and George Washington Post No. 103, Department of

New York, Grand Army of the Republic, March 17, 1887. At the first battle of Bull Run, William T. Lusk is said to have carried his wounded captain off the field going backwards so as not to be shot himself in the back should a bullet have struck him. He was in the battle of Manassas, of which he writes: "I made the charge armed with a ramrod which I picked up on the way thither. I acknowledge that I found the work hotter than I anticipated." In the Rebellion Record, General Isaac I. Stevens in his official report of the battle of James Island, South Carolina, in June 1862, writes: "My Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Hazard Stevens,

WILLIAM T. LUSK.

was in all parts of the field carrying my orders and bringing me information, to the great exposure of his life, as was Aide Captain William T. Lusk." And at the battle of Antietam in September 1862, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of Colonel Christ's brigade, his name is recorded in the same volume, among those mentioned for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field and for efficiency in their departments." He served as staff-officer on General Isaac I. Stevens' staff for a considerable period of time preceding the latter's death in the summer of 1862. During the service in the army he had two horses shot under him, once had his belt shot off, and saw his Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment of one thousand men reduced to two hundred and thirty in number, yet never received a wound himself. He resigned (September 17, 1863), when his troops were put on the inactive list. He graduated in medicine at Bellevue Medical College in 1864, being valedictorian of his class. On May 4, 1864, he was married and went abroad for further study, spending four months in Edinburgh under Sir James Y. Simpson, six months in Paris, four months in Vienna and two months in Prague. In Vienna he studied under Carl Braun, and in Prague under Siefert. During the winter of 1865–66 he resided at Bridgeport, Connecticut, being associated there with Dr. Robert Hubbard, from whom he claimed to have learned the art of how to practice medicine. In 1866 he came to New York and settled at 47 East 34th street; he was associated with Dr. Fordyce Barker for a number of years after settling in New York. From 1869 to 1871 he was Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy at the Long Island Hospital Medical College. At the request of Dr. Holmes, in the winter of 1870–71, he delivered a course of lectures in physiology at the Harvard Medical School. This course was very successful and he expected an immediate appointment to the chair of physiology at Harvard. There was, however, a little delay, during which time he was offered the chair of obstetrics at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, made vacant by the death of Dr. George T. Elliot. This position he accepted at once and but a few hours later came the offer from Harvard, which of course was declined. Through this incident New York became his permanent residence, instead of Boston. In 1870 he was elected Visiting Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital from which he resigned November 27, 1871. On November 4, 1870, he was elected Visiting Physician to the Third Medical Division of Charity Hospital, resigning the next year. He was then appointed Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which chair he held until his death. To this may be added his appointment, February 21, 1871, as Obstetric Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Lusk was also active on the literary side of his profession; from 1871 to 1873 he was co-editor with Dr. James B. Hunter of the New York Medical Journal. His other appointments and titles as given in "The Science and Art of Midwifery" are: Consulting Physician to the Maternity Hospital and to the Foundling Asylum; Visiting Physician to the Emergency Hospital;

Gynæcologist to the Bellevue and to the St. Vincent's Hospital; Honorary Fellow of the Edinburgh and the London Obstetrical Societies; Corresponding Fellow of the Obstetrical Societies of Paris and Leipsic; Corresponding Fellow of the Paris Academy of Medicine, etc. He was also Consulting Physician to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the city of New York, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, with the title of Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers. Still other professional positions held by Dr. Lusk are: Vice-President of the New York Obstetrical Society in 1874–75; President of the New York State Medical Society in 1889; President of the Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1889 until his death; and President of the American Gynæcological Society in 1894. He was one of the Honorary Presidents of the Obstetrical and Gynæcological section at the Tenth International Medical Congress held at Berlin in August 1890. He was the author of various valuable papers and articles. His paper entitled "Nature, Causes, and Prevention of Puerperal Fever," read before the Transatlantic International Medical Congress in 1876 at Philadelphia, was one of the first in support of the germ theory of disease which then created considerable interest. "The Science and Art of Midwifery" has been through four editions. The last edition published in 1892, Dr. Lusk regarded as practically a new book, it having been largely re-written. In 1895 he appended a chapter on Symphyseotomy. It was his intention during the summer of 1897 to revise the book again and issue a fifth edition; the work is authoritative and has been translated into French, Italian, Spanish and Arabic. Dr. Lusk's career has been one of great usefulness and distinction; it was terminated by his death on June 12, 1897. He married on May 4, 1864, Mary Hartwell Chittenden, daughter of Simeon B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn; she died September 13, 1871. For his second wife, on June 14, 1876, he married Matilda M. Thorn, of Poughkeepsie: she died March 24, 1892.

LYMAN, Ivanhoe H., General Foreman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Shops, Falls Village, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, May 13, 1856, son of Samuel G. and Sarah E. (Squire) Lyman. After receiving a common school education, he commenced learning the machinist trade, in May 1873, at Falls Village, in the same shop of which he now has charge, then operated by the Housatonic Railroad, and now controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford. He was employed in this shop until June 1879, and then went to Bridgeport to take the position of Engine Dispatcher. This position he held until January 1892, when the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company took charge of the Housatonic road, and he was promoted to General Foreman of the shops at Falls Village, in which capacity he has since continued. His steady rise in his profession is an indication of his worth. Mr. Lyman is a Free

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Mason, having been a member of Montgomery Lodge, Lakeville, Connecticut, since March 3, 1883. He is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried.

LANE, Joseph Garret, Merchant, of Hartford, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1846, son of William and Emeline M. (Danforth) Lane. His ancestors came from Holland at an early period of the settlement of the country. He acquired his early education in the common schools and in a two-years course at Antioch Preparatory School, Yellow Springs, Ohio. At the age of fifteen he came to Hartford, Connecticut, and entered the

employ of J. W. Danforth & Company, wholesale grocers and liquor dealers. He was taken into the firm in 1867, and in 1875 he succeeded to the business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Lane is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of St.

J. G. LANE.

John's Lodge and Washington Commandery, also of the Mystic Shrine and the Scottish Rite. He was married June 2, 1875, to Miss Isabella Bissell, of Hartford. They have two children: Emma B. and Bertha A. Lane.

LINCOLN, Melvin Eugene, Postmaster of Willimantic, was born in North Windham, Connecticut, February 23, 1849, son of Lorin and Elizabeth (Parker) Lincoln. His grandfather was James Lincoln and his great-grandfather Jonah Lincoln. On his mother's side his grandparents were Pardon and Fanny (Freeman) Parker, the latter a daughter of Edwin Freeman and Fanny (Hanks) Freeman. His education was obtained in the common school and in one term at the Willimantic High School. He taught school for one term, and later worked on the farm at teaming, and in a gristmill and sawmill until he was twenty years of age. He then purchased the interest of J. H. Gray in the firm of Burnham & Gray, grocers, located nearly opposite the Linen Company's spool shop in Willimantic. After one and one half years he sold out his interest and purchased the stock of groceries owned by Snow & McNeil, situated in the old brick building which stood where the Hotel Windham now stands. In this business he was associated with his father under the firm name of L. & M. E. Lincoln, which they successfully continued for four years, and then disposed of the business and purchased the lumber and coal interests of Whiting Hayden on Upper Main street. This was continued for seven years when E. A. Smith of Norwich became associated with them under the firm name of Lincoln, Smith & Company. The firm purchased the lumber and coal business of Silas H. Loomer, and also established a branch at Jewett City, Connecticut. They thus continued for three years three lumber and coal yards, at which time Lorin Lincoln retired, and the firm became Lincoln & Smith, the Hayden yard being discontinued. After two years the interest of

M. EUGENE LINCOLN.

E. A. Smith was purchased by M. E. Lincoln. Soon afterwards Charles L. Boss purchased a half interest in the Willimantic business, and under the firm name of Lincoln & Boss the business was continued for eleven years. Mr. Lincoln continued the Jewett City business for ten years and then disposed of it. On February 17, 1895, he was called to take

charge of the Willimantic Postoffice, having been one of the bondsmen of the late Joel W. Webb. He entered upon these duties, having secured a temporary appointment until the assembling of the next Congress. On May 1, 1895, he sold his interests in the lumber and coal business to Charles L. Boss, and on December 18, 1895, he received his appointment as Postmaster for four years. He also held the offices of Borough Clerk in 1872, Grand Juror in 1873 and Constable in 1874, and has been a Burgess and a Selectman for two years. Since 1886 he has been connected with the Willimantic Savings Institute, first as a Trustee, elected as a Director in 1889, then Vice-President, and in June 1897 President, which office he now holds. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Lincoln was married November 23, 1871, to Sarah A. Burnham of Willimantic, Connecticut, youngest daughter of G. W. Burnham and Miranda Smith Burnham. By this union they had one child, Louis Burnham Lincoln. He was married for the second time December 19, 1878, to Edith M. Lincoln of North Windham, only child of Frank M. and Mary Ann (Burnham) Lincoln. By his second wife he had a son, Frank Melvin Lincoln.

MARIGOLD, William Henry, Postmaster of Bridgeport, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 17, 1858, son of William Henry and Elizabeth Nettleton (Abbott) Marigold. With the exception of two years spent in Florida when a boy, he lived in Waterbury till 1881. Then he went to New Haven, where he remained only six months before removing to Bridgeport, which has been his home ever since. He learned the trade of a printer in the office of the Waterbury American, and was pressman of the Bridgeport Farmer for five years. He bought the printing-office of Charles Libby in 1886, and the following year organized The Marigold Printing Company, of which he is Treasurer and Manager. Entering politics in 1889 he was elected Councilman from the First Ward. In 1890 he was elected Alderman from this ward, and also was made Chairman of the Republican Town Committee. It was in his capacity as chairman that he attracted the attention of the state by his fight to compel the counting of the alleged "specked ballots" on which the result of the state election depended. In 1891 he was nominated and elected Mayor of Bridgeport. He was prevented by the Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen from accomplishing the reforms he attempted, although he carried on the fight throughout the entire year. He was re-elected by an increased majority, and with a Republican majority in the Common Council working with him successfully carried out the desires of the best citizens and restored harmony and tranquillity to the departments. In 1893 he was elected President of the Bridgeport Republican, was re-elected in 1894 and 1895, declining a re-election in 1896. In 1894 he was elected from the Fourteenth District to the Senate, where he served on important committees, being

W. H. MARIGOLD.

Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Boroughs, and also of the Committee on Joint Rules, and a member of the Committee on Senate Rules and Contingent Expenses. In 1896 he was again elected Senator and was elected by the Senators to the position of President pro tempore of the Senate. He was also Chairman of the important Committee of Finance, and Chairman of the Committee on Joint Rules. During the Presidential Campaign of 1896 he was selected as Chairman of the Republican Town Committee, and added to his reputation as a successful and sagacious political manager. He was appointed Postmaster of Bridgeport, November 17, 1897, not taking office however until January 1,

1898. He is a firm believer in, and supporter of fraternal societies. He was Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of Connecticut in 1893, and was Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1894 and 1895; in 1895 he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Order for the State, which position he now holds. He is also a Knight Templar, a Shriner, a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man, a Forester, a member of the United Workmen, of the Order of Heptasophs, of the Woodmen of the World, of the Royal Arcanum, New England Order of Protection and of the Good Fellows. He is one of the corporators of the Odd Fellows' Home of Connecticut, and a member of the Board of Visitors of the Masonic Home, also of Connecticut. He is President of the Triple Link Wheel Club of Bridgeport, and is a member of the Seaside Club, the Algonquin Club and the American Wheel Club of Bridgeport, of the United Service Club of New York, of Camp Woodbine of Port Jefferson, Long Island, and an honorary member of Camp Riga, Twin Lakes, Connecticut, and many others; and is also a Director of Lakeview Cemetery Association, the Co-operative Savings Society of Connecticut and other corporations. He served five years in Company A, Second Regiment Connecticut National Guards, of Waterbury, and is now Brigade-Quartermaster with rank of Major on the Staff of Brigadier-General Frost. He married Miss Annie C. Henderson of Waterbury, July 7, 1880. They have two children: William H., Jr., and Basil Henderson Marigold.

APGAR, Allen Stoddard, Bank Vice-President, of New York city, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 4, 1841. His parents were John Lamerson and Mary Sophia (Stoddard) Apgar, both of whom sprung from notable stock. The paternal family name is of Norman-French origin, there being a Barony of that title in Languedoc as early as 1050, and one of the name is represented as a crusader in 1271. The American ancestor, John Adam Apgar, arrived at Philadelphia on the ship Christian, September 13, 1749, and settled in the German Valley, New Jersey. The father of the subject of this sketch removed to Hartford in 1839, his marriage occurring in May of the following year. The descent on the maternal side is no less interesting to follow, Mary Sophia Stoddard's ancestor, John Stoddard, having been an early settler of Wethersfield who came from England about 1640. Her mother's forefather, Thomas Welles, was Governor of Connecticut 1655–58, and her grandmother, Dorothy Willard, was a descendant of Major Simon Willard, a distinguished soldier and civilian of Colonial times. Mr. Apgar has more than one ancestor whose name figures conspicuously in the Revolutionary War and who is connected with the early history of our country. He received his education in the public schools and High School of his birthplace, and began his active business life as a clerk in the bookstore of Hutchison & Bullard in Hartford in 1859. Subsequently he was employed by Geer & Pond, a firm in the same line of trade, and remained with them until September 1863, when he was

A. S. APGAR.

appointed Acting Assistant-Paymaster in the United States Navy, serving until honorably discharged, October 19, 1865. While in the service Mr. Apgar was attached to the United States Steamer Fawn, one of the many gunboats of the Mississippi Squadron, under Admiral David D. Porter, employed in keeping open water communication with the Army Headquarters in the West. An interesting incident is connected with Mr. Apgar's service. In June 1864, during an engagement with General Shelby's forces, at Clarendon, Arkansas, the explosion of two shells in the pilot-house killed the only pilot on the vessel, and Mr. Apgar, who was with the pilot and happily escaped injury, promptly took his place at

the wheel during the remainder of the fight. The incident is mentioned in the official report of the commanding officer to the Navy Department. After receiving his discharge from the Navy, he returned to his native city, remaining until June of the following year, when he entered the employ of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York, as a bookkeeper. Two years later he was made discount and loan clerk; in 1869 he was advanced to assistant cashier, the following year was appointed Cashier and in 1891 was elected Vice-President, an office he still holds. He has been a Director of the bank since 1878. Mr. Apgar is associated with various organizations of high standing in the mercantile world. He is Treasurer and Director of the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, a Director of the Greenwich Insurance Company, the North River Insurance Company, American Union Life Insurance Company, and many industrial corporations. The Union League and Army and Navy clubs claim Mr. Apgar as a member. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, New York Commandery, of which he was at one time the Treasurer; the Naval Veterans' Association; the New England Society, and the Ridgefield Club of Ridgefield, Connecticut. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Apgar reside in New York city during the winter and spend the summer months at their beautiful country house, "Stonecrest," at Ridgefield, Connecticut. The farm is one of the most fertile and productive in the vicinity, and the residence is a fine colonial structure which stands upon an elevation and overlooks the country for many miles.

ALVORD, Edwin Dwight, Treasurer and General Manager of the Granite Mills Company, Vernon, was born in Bolton, Connecticut, July 4, 1862, son of E. D. and Abby J. (Brown) Alvord. He is a descendant of one of two brothers, Benjamin and Samuel Alvord, who emigrated from England during the Colonial period, one settling in Windsor, Connecticut, and the other in Northampton, Massachusetts. Edwin Dwight Alvord began his education in the common schools of Bolton, later attending the Rockville High School and the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and his studies were completed at the Hannum Business College, Hartford. At the age of twenty he entered his father's paper mill for the purpose of learning the business, two years later becoming an overseer in the Granite Mills, Vernon, and after continuing in that capacity some six years was advanced to his present position of Treasurer and General Manager. His business ability and sound judgment in all matters relative to the paper manufacturing industry have rendered him a most valuable acquisition to the Granite Mills Company, and under his able direction that concern is carrying on a prosperous enterprise. In politics Mr. Alvord is a Republican

E. D. ALVORD

On April 10, 1889, he married Nellie M. Talcott. They have had two children: one of whom lived but eleven days and the other died at four months.

BROWN, Henry Lewis, Manufacturer, and President of The L. D. Brown's Son Company, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, December 14, 1842, son of Lewis Dunham and Asenath (Royce) Brown. The paternal grandparents were Selah and Elizabeth (Dunham) Brown, and the mother was a daughter of James and Clarissa (Topliff) Royce. Henry Lewis Brown was educated at the common and select schools, attending the latter a few winter terms, and at the age of twelve years he began to work in his father's factory. In 1863 he was admitted to partnership in the business, which was then carried on at Gurleyville in the town of

Mansfield, and selling the factory the same year the firm of L. D. Brown & Son purchased another at Stewartville, where they continued some nine years. The present plant in Middletown was erected by them in 1872. After the death of the elder Brown

H. L. BROWN.

in 1883, his son became sole proprietor of the business, which he conducted alone until 1893, when a stock company was formed and incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, with Mr. Brown as its President. In 1874 he was elected to the city council, was re-elected the following year, and represented his ward on the Board of Aldermen in 1876. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Middletown Club and served as President for the years 1884–85. On May 25, 1864, he married Phila Harris. They have had four children: Della M.; William N., who died at birth; Mary E., who died aged five months; and Fannie G. Brown.

BARNEY, Danford Newton, Treasurer of the Hartford Electric Light Company, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, January 10, 1859, is the son of Danford Newton and Sarah Elizabeth (Brandegee) Barney. He also lived in boyhood at Farmington, Connecticut, and Irvington, New York, and was prepared for college at the Hartford High School. He then entered Yale where he was graduated in 1881. After graduation he spent two years in New Haven, one as a post-graduate student and one in the Yale Law School. He then engaged in general business, residing part of the time in Farmington and part of the time in New York city. Since 1894 he has been treasurer and part owner of the Hartford Electric Light Company. He makes his home at Farmington, having travelled in Switzerland in 1882, in Mexico in 1884, and in Europe in 1886. In politics he is an Independent. Mr. Barney takes an active interest in club life and has always been popular among his associates. In college he was a member of the Skull and Bones Society, and he is now a member of the University, Century and Hamilton Park clubs of New York, the Hartford and Colonial of Hartford, the Graduates of New Haven, and the St. Marguerite, Salmon and Princess Anne of Virginia. He is also a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Barney was

D. NEWTON BARNEY.

married May 22, 1890, to Laura B. Dunham, of Hartford. They have three children: Mary Dunham, Laura Jeannette and Danford Newton Barney, Jr.

BOHANNAN, William John Hunter, Attorney-at-Law, and Mayor of Stamford, 1897, was born at Mathews Court House, Virginia, March 9, 1865,

son of Dr. John Gordon and Laura Lee (Daniel) Bohannan. He first attended a private school in his native town, and in 1879 was a student in Emory and Henry College. From that time until 1895 he spent the most of his time in various col-

W. J. H. BOHANNAN.

leges and universities, and thus acquired a fund of knowledge and experience that few students in any profession are privileged to attain. From 1881 to 1884 he was a student in Richmond College, from 1884 to 1888 he attended the University of Virginia, in 1892–93 he took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, and in 1893–95 he was a student at Gœttingen University and the University of Berlin, Germany. He was admitted to the Bar of Virginia in 1888, and in the same year became a member of the Ohio Bar. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1890. Coming to Stamford he early took a place among the leading young lawyers of the city, and in 1897 was elected Mayor. In politics he is a Democrat. He is unmarried.

BRAYTON, Charles Erskine, M. D., Stonington, is a native of that town, and was born February 11, 1851, son of Atwood R. and Sally M. (Davis) Brayton. His medical education was pursued at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and since 1873 he has practiced his profession in Stonington, having acquired prominence in his useful calling. In 1881 he established the drug business carried on under the firm name of Dr. C. E. Brayton & Company. From 1885 to 1892 he was a member of the Board of Burgesses and of the Health Committee of the Borough, and in politics is a Democrat. Dr. Brayton is connected with various fraternal and other organizations. He is Medical Examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the New York Life Insurance Company, the Nederland of New York, and many others; and is Medical Examiner also of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Columbus, Royal Society of Good Fellows and Legion of Honor. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut Medical Society, and the National Association of Railroad Surgeons. For fifteen years he was Chief Surgeon of the New York, Providence

CHAS. E. BRAYTON.

& Boston Railroad, now merged into the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He is a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, his mother, now living, aged eighty-six years, being a daughter of Samuel Davis, a veteran of that war. Dr. Brayton is a member of the Second Congregational Church, and is unmarried.

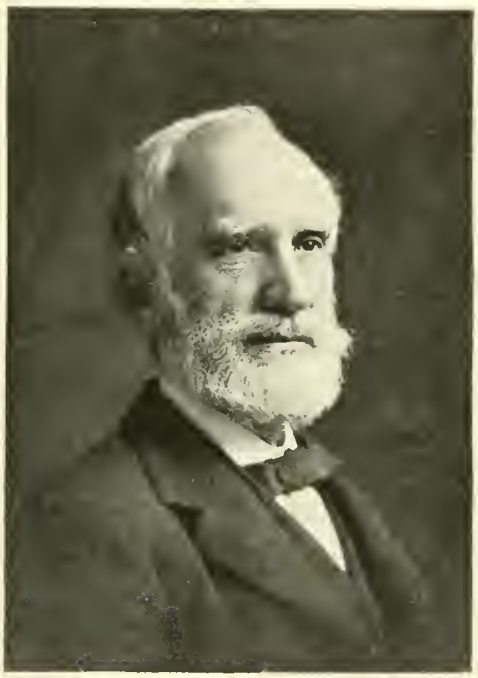
BARNES, JOHN HOLYOKE, Lawyer, of Norwich, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, March 13, 1864, son of William W. and Nellie J. (Holyoke) Barnes. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Norwich, and received his collegiate training at Baltimore College, Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated in 1884. Subsequently studying for the law as a profession, he was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1893, and entered upon active practice in his native city. At present he holds the position of City Attorney for the city of Norwich, to which office he was appointed July 1, 1897. Active in politics, he is a member of the

JOHN H. BARNES.

Republican Town Committee, and also is at the present time First Representative of the town of Norwich to the Connecticut Legislature. Mr. Barnes is prominent in various societies and organizations, being a member of the Arcanum Club of Norwich, the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford. He was married January 24 1894, in Boston, Massachusetts, to Cora M. Bailey.

BUCK, JOHN RANSOM, Lawyer, of Hartford, was born in East Glastonbury, Connecticut, December 6, 1836, son of Halsey and Sarah (Wood) Buck. Reared on a farm, where he gained the rugged constitution which was to stand him in good stead in future years, he attended the common schools and the East Glastonbury Academy, an institution of high repute. Then, in 1854, he went to Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he remained three years, teaching school during the winter months to defray his expenses. During that time and up to 1862, his good scholarship won for him the position of principal of the academies and graded schools in Manchester, East Haddam, Glastonbury, and Bloomfield, Connecticut. In 1858 he entered Wesleyan University where he remained one year. In his Sophomore year he made up his mind to prepare himself for the profession in which he has since attained such eminence. He immediately began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Martin Welles of Hartford, Ex-Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and the Hon Julius L. Strong, afterward member of Congress, with whom Mr. Buck later formed a partnership for the practice of law. He was admitted to the Bar of Hartford county in 1862. When Mr. Strong died, Mr. Buck formed a partnership with Judge Arthur F. Eggleston, a prominent member of the Bar, now State's Attorney, with whom he has since continued the practice of his profession, gaining much renown. One of the organizers of the State Bar Association, he was its first Secretary, a position he held from 1862 till 1866. His abilities were first recognized publicly when he was elected Assistant Clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1864. Two years later he was promoted to the position of Chief Clerkship and the following session was chosen Clerk of the Senate. Meanwhile his merit had won him the position of President of the Hartford Common Council, in the year 1866, and further that of Treasurer of Hartford county, in 1868, an office which he held till 1881. Then his talents as a lawyer secured for him the office of City Attorney in 1871 and he served with credit in that capacity till 1873. Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree A. M. honorus causi, in 1879 Having gained much prominence in the Republican party, he was nominated for the State Senate and was elected from the old First District, which included New Britain with Hartford, in 1880. While a member of that body he served on the Committees of Constitutional Amendments and on Incorporations. As Chairman of the former committee, he reported the constitutional amendment which provided for the

appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and of the Superior Court by the General Assembly, upon nomination of the Governor, and was largely instrumental in securing its passage. The effect of the amendment has been very beneficial and shows Mr. Buck's farsightedness. In that session also, in conjunction with the Hon. Charles E. Mitchell of New Britain, he revised and simplified the laws of the state relating to joint stock corporations and had much to do with the passage of the law which worked this great good for the state. That same year he was taken up by his party to be candidate for the National House of



JOHN R. BUCK.

Representatives and was victorious in the election. He was made a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs and on the Revision of Laws. He was again a candidate in 1882 but was defeated. Successful however in 1884, he served on the important committees on Naval Affairs in the Forty-ninth Congress. There he made his work tell to great advantage, and interesting himself in the reconstruction of the new navy, he was active in securing the important legislation of that session for new ships. He stood for the next Congress but was not elected. His party would have had him serve again in the Fifty-first Congress, but he declined and returned to his law practice in Hartford, where he still retains a high position in party councils and in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a Trustee of Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Director in the National Insurance Company of Hartford, and in the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the State Bank of Hartford. Mr. Buck was married in 1865 to Mary A. Keeney, of Manchester, Connecticut. They have two children: Florence K. Buck, wife of Jacob H. Green, and John Halsey Buck.

BRAMAN, Frances Nelson, Physician, New London, was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, May 18, 1836, son of Nathaniel Park and Lucy Ann (Croker) Braman. His paternal ancestors were German or Flemish and his maternal were English. One of his ancestors, a major in the English army, participated in the Rye House Plot for which he was twice incarcerated in the Tower of London and twice released. Dr. Braman is also a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr, and his ancestors in this country were active in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. The doctor studied in the common and academic schools, also finding opportunity to indulge his taste for scientific study, under a private instructor. His life was spent on his father's farm till he was seventeen when, by the wish of his father, he entered the employ of the Boston Duck Company, and spent nearly four years in obtaining a practical knowledge of the art of manufacturing cotton duck, both mechanical and textile. Being naturally inclined to scientific research, he determined to make the practice of medicine and surgery his life work. To this end he took a four years' course of study under such eminent specialists as Mott, the elder Flint and Fordyce Baker, obtaining his degree at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York. Immediately on graduation, in 1866, he began to practice in Salem, Connecticut. Two years later he sought a wider field and took up his residence in New London where his abilities have brought him into the front rank of Connecticut physicians and surgeons. Dr. Braman is a member of the City, County and State medical societies, in all of which he has held the office of President. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. For thirteen years he was surgeon of the Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He has been the only physician in charge of the Smith Memorial Home since its inception; also a corporate member of the New

London Memorial Hospital and Chairman of the Medical Board. For six years he was a member of the Board of Education and he has won the regard of the people of New London, not only by his professional work and his fine social qualities, but also by his disinterested efforts to bring the schools of the city to their present high standard. The doctor has always been an active worker in religious circles; he is Treasurer of the Second Congregational Church and one of the Board of Deacons. In politics he is a Republican. He married, November 26, 1868, Jennie E., daughter of the late Hubbell and Sophronia (Strickland) Loomis, by

F. N. BRAMAN.

whom he had two sons: Francis Loomis and Sydney Royce Braman. Mrs. Braman died May 2, 1895. On December 15, 1897, he married for his second wife, Miss Lulu M., daughter of Daniel Jackson and Matilda (Gawthrop) Tobias, of Chicago, Illinois.

BROOKS, JOHN, formerly of Brooks Brothers, New York city, has not been engaged in active business for many years. He is the son of Henry S. Brooks of Sands Point, Long Island, and Lavinia Lyon of Greenwich, Fairfield county, Connecticut. His ancestors came originally from Derby, England. He is a great-grandson of Benjamin Brooks, and grandson of Dr. David Brooks, physician, of Stratford, Connecticut. Although having lived for some years in the metropolis, Mr. Brooks has always retained a deep interest in his honorable Connecticut lineage, and for sixty-two years has been a member of the New England Society. He was educated in a private school, but at the age of fifteen left his studies and entered his father's clothing store as clerk. The firm was originally known as Henry S. Brooks, but on the death of the proprietor and founder his four sons continued the business under the firm name of Brooks Brothers. Henry S. Brooks was the son of Dr. David Brooks, before mentioned, who removed from Stratford, Connecticut, to Sands Point, Long Island, where he continued the practice of medicine and married Hannah Sands. Towards the close of the last century the family removed to New York city, where the doctor died of yellow fever in 1795, leaving a widow and two sons, Henry S. and David, and two daughters. Henry S., the founder of the firm of Brooks Brothers, commenced the clothing business in the spring of 1818, on the corner of Catherine and Cherry streets. The locality was then a residence neighborhood, with business prospects, on one of the two thoroughfares to Brooklyn by the ferries. The family have been continuously in one business for over eighty years. For ten or twelve years the firm name was Henry S. Brooks Company. Henry S. Brooks had five sons, and as they grew up to be useful to him he took them into his store as helpers and gave them successively an interest in the business; Henry and Daniel H., first, and then John, Elisha and Edward S. About 1828–30 the firm name was changed to H. & D. H. Brooks & Company. The father died in 1833, Henry died in 1850, Edward S. in 1875, Elisha in 1876 and Daniel H. in 1884, leaving John, the subject of this sketch, as the surviving partner, now aged eighty-five. The latter's son, John E. Brooks (now abroad), was practicing law, and changed his pursuit to become a member of the firm about 1870. After the death of his two uncles he became head of the firm, and continued in that position for twenty-two years, when he retired from business in 1896, leaving the present firm, consisting of Francis G. Lloyd, Walter Brooks and Frederick Brooks, to continue the business as Brooks Brothers. The firm is known as the leading retail clothing house of America. Its magnificent store at the southeast corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, New York, is constantly filled

with a mammoth stock of men's and boys' clothing of the highest grade of excellence. The firm also has a large custom trade, and carries a special line of liveries, military and official uniforms, athletic goods, and choice furnishings. Mr. John

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COLLINGS, Alfred Barrett, Manufacturer, Danbury, was born in Leipsic, Kent county, Delaware, son of George W. and Mary (Reeves) Collings. His education was confined to the common schools and to such training as may be gained from a busy life of well directed industry. Like many other successful business men he started at the bottom of the ladder, in 1872 acting as an errand boy with P. Horst & Company of Philadelphia, in the fall of the same year he connected himself with Porter Penneston of the same city to learn the hatter's trade. He there served for five and a half years and then worked at the bench in different factories in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Newark, New Jersey. In 1880 he came to Danbury and entered the employ of Henry Crofut. He filled positions in various factories in Danbury and acquired a thorough knowledge of the industry of hat making. In January 1895, in connection with D. Higson he formed the present Higson & Collins Company. The business was first located on Pohquioque Avenue, but the trade increased rapidly and in a short time the Henry Crofut factory was purchased, where the firm is now located. Although

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COE, Levi Elmore, Mayor of Meriden in 1895–96–97, was born in Middletown, now Middlefield Connecticut, June 6, 1828, fourth and youngest child of Colonel Levi and Sarah (Ward) Coe. His father was Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, State Militia, and was also foremost in civil affairs. Mr. Coe's ancestry dates back to Robert Coe of Staffordshire, England, who came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635, removing later to Stamford and then to Long Island. His family included men conspicuous in the Colonial, Indian and Revolutionary wars, who also held positions of trust in their towns

LEVI E. COE.

in Middlesex and Fairfield counties. On the maternal side, Mr. Coe is descended from William Ward, who was born in England and was one of the settlers of Middletown. The members of this family also held high offices in their communities in Middlesex county. On both the maternal and paternal sides he is connected with some of the most distinguished personages in the history of the Commonwealth. He was educated in the common schools and in Post's and Chase's academies. From eighteen to twenty-five years of age he taught school. In 1853 he took up his permanent residence in Meriden, with the growth and prosperity of which enterprising city he has since been closely identified. Elected Treasurer of the Meriden Savings Bank in July 1854, when the assets were only twenty-five thousand dollars, and the salary of Treasurer was two hundred dollars, — the assets are now three and one fourth millions dollars, — he has been connected with that institution ever since, either as Treasurer, Director or President. At the same time he was keeping books, making out bills, and doing other writing for outside parties. For forty years he was extensively engaged in the real estate business, though never on commission. Taking an interest in agricultural matters and pet stock, he has been Secretary of the Farmers' Club; President of the Meriden Poultry Association; Secretary, Treasurer and President of the Meriden Agricultural Society, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society and a member of the State Board of Agriculture. He was Grand Juror in 1837, Registrar of Vital Statistics in 1858–65, Justice of the Peace from 1858 to 1881, Trial Justice for many years before the establishment of the City Court, first Clerk of that Court, and Judge of the Court for eighteen years. Other town offices he has held are: Agent to convey real estate, Registrar of Voters, Town Clerk, and Judge of Probate. He was Water Commissioner at the time of the building of the City Water Works, and for several years thereafter, and was a member of the Board of Compensation for a long period, till he was elected Mayor in December 1894, taking office in 1895. He was re-elected in 1896 and 1897. Judge Coe was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, a Townsite Trustee for Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; has been a Director of the Meriden Bank (now Meriden National Bank) since 1862; is Treasurer of the Meriden Park Company, is one of the incorporators and a Director of the New England Brownstone Company, a Director of the Meriden Hospital, a Trustee of the Curtis Home, President of the Meriden Historical Society, and a member of Connecticut Historical Society and of the Home Club. In Masonry he has been Secretary and Treasurer and Worshipful Master of Meridian Lodge, No. 77, Eminent Commander of St. Elmo Commandery Knights Templar, and representative of the Grand Commandery of South Dakota near the Grand Commandery of Connecticut. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as a member of the Town Committee and of the State Central Committee. An Episcopalian, he has been a member of the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church

since 1858. He erected a beautiful memorial brownstone library building, which, with its furnishings and the library, he presented to his native town, Middlefield, June 6, 1893, as a free Public Library, placing it in control of a self-perpetuating incorporated Board of Trustees, known as the Levi E. Coe Library Association. The mere record of his life is in itself an encomium. He married Sophia Fidelia, daughter of Harley Hall and Martha Cone Hall, November 27, 1851.

CURTISS, General James Langdon, formerly candidate of the American party for President, New York city, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, February 19, 1808. The name of Curtiss has been prominent in Connecticut for over two and a half centuries. Young Curtiss was educated in the public schools and Academy at Stratford. At the age of sixteen, with all the ambitions and energies of youth he came to New York to seek his fortune. He soon found a position as clerk in a store and rose so rapidly that at the age of twenty-one he was admitted to partnership in the large importing house of Henry DeGroot & Company. Before many years he became head of the firm. The business was highly successful and brought him a generous fortune. As a merchant he enjoyed a reputation for integrity, enterprise and business ability that placed him among the leading merchants of his time and gave him the universal respect and confidence of his associates He early took an interest in military matters and joined the Ninth Regiment National Guards of the State of New York. He was rapidly promoted until he became Colonel of the Regiment. Always a rigid disciplinarian, he nevertheless possessed a kindly disposition and the faculty of winning the admiration and affection of his subordinates. During the famous flour riots in New York city the Ninth Regiment was detailed to protect the banks in the Wall street district from the attacks of the mob. Although many attempts were made, and though stores were broken into and pillaged in other parts of the city, yet Colonel Curtiss was able by his firmness and discretion to entirely protect the property entrusted to his defence. During the Civil War his aid was invaluable in the organizing and despatching of troops for the War. His services were in constant demand by both the civil and military authorities and it was in this service that he gained the rank of Brigadier-General. As a politician he was ever cautious and sagacious. He enjoyed the intimate friendship of Daniel Webster, Caleb Cushing, President Pierce and Governor Stillwell. He remains today, at the age of ninety, almost the last of the long list of noble men of those stirring days, still in the full possession of his mental and physical faculties and with a continuing interest in present events and progress. Yet, like Thurlow Weed and others, he did not engage in politics for personal aggrandizement, but preferred the quiet of the council chambers of his party to the publicity of office. Such nominations as he received were accepted for the sake of a principle and because he believed that by

JAMES L. CURTISS.

free discussion and agitation the right would finally triumph. It was with this spirit that he accepted the nomination for Governor of Connecticut by the Labor Party in 1884. His letter of acceptance of the nomination foreshadowed many of the ideas of the American party whose existence began with his nomination for President four years later. "Labor," he says, in his letter of acceptance, "is the real sinew and backbone of the country. It is the foundation stone of wealth, and it is the true interest of capital to go hand in hand with it. It is the duty of the state and Nation to protect labor by just and proper laws, establishing

savings banks, guaranteeing the deposit of every working man, woman or child, so that in sickness or temporary failure of employment, they may feel sure that their previous savings are safe. We are all citizens of the United States. We want no solid South and no solid North, no solid East and no solid West. We have one country, one constitution, and with the blessing of God let us have one destiny." His letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Presidency by the American party in September 1888 contained no less ringing and eloquent words. He emphasized the duty of patriotism, advocated a restriction on the naturalization laws, and rallied his supporters around the flag with the popular cry of America for Americans. General Curtiss, having large land interests in the state of Texas, proposes to make his residence in that state in the near future.

FROST, Charles Warren Selah, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Waterbury, was born in that city, December 22, 1857, son of Warren S. and Edna Jane (Spring) Frost. His ancestors on both sides settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century, and the Frosts have been identified with the town and city of Waterbury since 1733, when Samuel Frost moved there from Wallingford. He and his son, David, together with his grandson, Jesse Frost, served in the Revolutionary War, and the latter was the first Baptist minister in Waterbury. Another paternal ancestor, Abraham Brooks, of Torrington, was a Revolutionary soldier, and on his mother's side he is a descendant of four other patriots, members of the Spring, Holcombe and Pomeroy families. Dr. Frost's early education was completed at the Waterbury English and Classical School. In 1876 he entered the Yale Medical School, where he remained a year, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1880, having in the meantime spent his vacations in pursuing special courses at the hospitals and dispensaries of the metropolis. In the summer of 1880 he began his professional work in Waterbury, where he immediately acquired a lucrative practice, and has since figured quite prominently in professional and official circles and public affairs, having served as City Physician, City and Town Health Officer, and is now President of the Board of Health, having held this office since January 1896. He pays particular attention to dermatology and the diseases of children; is the regular surgeon of several large manufactories, is a member of the staff of the Waterbury Hospital and his practice also extends to the adjoining towns. For eleven years he acted as Secretary of the Waterbury Medical Society, is a member of the New Haven County and Connecticut State Medical Associations and his activity in behalf of the profession and its advancement continues unabated. Dr. Frost is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Royal Arcanum, the Heptasophs, Knights of the Maccabees, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Sons of the American Revolution, and other fraternal organizations. He is a member

C. W. S. FROST.

of the Waterbury Club, the Wheel Club, and the First Congregational Society. In politics he is a staunch Republican. On February 5, 1880, he married Jennie G. Davis, of New York, and to that union was born one daughter: Edna Jane Frost. On December 31, 1891, he married for his second wife Mrs. Minnie L. Ryder (née Wright), daughter of Leander Wright of West Ashford, Connecticut, and widow of the late Dr. George B. Ryder. She was formerly a licensed dentist, being a successful practitioner at the time of marriage, and still attends to some of her old patients, though not desirous of taking new ones. By his present union Dr. Frost has one daughter, Barbara Frost.

MERWIN, Edward Payson, Banker, of New York city, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 9, 1846, son of Smith and Amelia Painter (Rich) Merwin. He is of Revolutionary ancestry, being a direct descendant on his mother's side from

EDWARD P. MERWIN.

Thomas Painter, one of the early settlers of West Haven, Connecticut, who distinguished himself upon the attempt to land the British forces on the soil of Connecticut, and the relics of whose military career are lodged with the Historical Society of New Haven. His early education was received at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute of New Haven, under General William H. Russell as Principal. His parents desired him to have a collegiate training, his mother fondly hoping that he might choose the ministry for his profession; but his natural fondness for business life, displayed in his earlier years and becoming more marked as he entered his young manhood, caused him at the first opportunity to leave his studies and enter the office of his brother's dry goods establishment, where he remained for six years, being in the meantime ably fitted for his life's work. When twenty-one years of age, becoming somewhat restive in the position to which he had been assigned, and the health of his father's partner being seriously impaired, he was offered the management of his father's business, viz., the manufacture of fine clothing (established in 1831). His determination to make a success in the business world was forcibly shown at this time by his resolution, declared to his father, to place that business in the very topmost rank of the profession. Subsequent events proved that his sanguine predictions were not impossible of realization. In 1873, for the better accommodation of his rapidly enlarging business, he erected the building known as Merwin's Building, Nos. 68 and 70 Church, and No. 60 Centre street, New Haven, where with the able assistance of his younger brother, Berkeley R. Merwin, he continued until 1890, when, warned that he must have more recreation, he retired actively from the business to which he had given such close attention since 1867, to enter, in connection with his railroad duties, the banking business in New York city. Mr. Merwin has been prominently identified with the building of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad, the Kansas City & Suburban Belt, and the Kansas City & Independence Air Line Railroads. He is a Director in these and several other important corporations, and the firm of Edward P. Merwin & Company, of which he is the head, has had a prominent share in financing these enterprises. He lives a quiet life, spending most of his time when away from business and not attending to corporation matters at his country home, "Oakridge," at Orange, New Jersey. He is a member of the New England Society; the Essex County Country Club and the Essex County Golf Club of Orange, New Jersey; and the Lawyers Club of New York. Mr. Merwin was married January 9, 1868, to Grace Clara Bishop, daughter of Elias B. and Grace Clarissa (Atwater) Bishop, his wife being a direct descendant of David Atwater, who with Eaton and Davenport founded the New Haven Colony in 1639. This union has resulted in three children: Edward P., Jr., Grace B., and Charlotte Bishop Merwin, the latter having died in infancy.

INGALLS, Phineas Henry, Physician and Surgeon, Hartford, was born April 18, 1856, at Gorham, Maine, son of Dr. Phineas and Ruth H. (Elder) Ingalls, and grandson of Phineas Ingalls. His grandfather, Phineas Ingalls, was a soldier in the Revolution from the town of Andover, Massachusetts, and was one of the early settlers of Maine. Through his grandmother he is descended from Ralph Sprague, of Malden, Massachusetts, who was a captain in the Colonial wars. Through his mother he is descended from the Elder and Mosher fami-

lies, who settled in Maine about 1730, and were the pioneer settlers of the town of Gorham. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, Maine, and was graduated A.B. at Bowdoin College in 1877, and received the degree of A.M. in 1885; commenced the study of medicine in 1877, at Portland, Maine, with S. H. Tewksbury, M.D., and Charles W. Bray, M.D.; attended two courses each at the Maine Medical School and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, and was graduated from the latter in March, 1880. Immediately after graduation he commenced the practice of medicine as House Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, New York, which position he held until November, 1881, when he removed to Portland, Maine, and remained until March, 1882, and since the latter date has been located in Hartford, Con-

P. H. INGALLS.

necticut. Dr. Ingalls is one of the most prominent members of his profession, has a large and successful practice, and his medical papers and contributions to gynæcological science have been of distinguished value. He is regarded as the leading gynæcologist of the city. He is an active member of Christ's Episcopal Church, and prominently identified with church societies and kindred work. Dr. Ingalls was House Surgeon at the Maine General Hospital in 1879, and has been gynæcologist to the Hartford Hospital since 1884, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Connecticut National Guards, August 1883; promoted Adjutant, December 1884; Brigade Inspector, May 1890; and resigned in June 1892. Since 1895 he has been a Police Commissioner of the city of Hartford. In politics he has always been a Republican, but has never been an active partisan. He is a member of the Hartford City, Hartford County, and Connecticut State medical societies, Alumni Association of Woman's Hospital, State of New York, and the American Gynecological Society. He is also a member of the Sons of American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, the Bowdoin Alumni Association of New York, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York, and the Hartford, Colonial, and Republican clubs of Hartford. Among his more important medical papers is one on "Non-Surgical Treatment of Anteflexion," published in the New York "Medical Journal," March 27, 1886; essay, "Damages of Parturition and their Repair," Proceedings Connecticut Medical Society, 1886; Dissertation, "Uterine Cancer," Proceedings Connecticut Medical Society, 1889; "Sloughing Fibroids of the Uterus," Proceedings American Gynecological Society, 1891; "Successful Case of Cæsarian Section," "American Journal of Obstetrics," August 1892. He has performed many laparotomies for the removal of ovarian tumors, diseased ovaries, tubes, etc., including one Cæsarian section successful to mother and child, besides hysterectomies and the ordinary gynæcological operations consequent upon a ten years' hospital practice. He was married May 13, 1885, to Mary Helen, daughter of J. Watson Beach, one of Hartford's prominent citizens. One child, born in June, 1886, died in infancy.

JENNINGS, Oliver Burr, Oil Refiner and Capitalist, of New York city, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, June 3, 1825, son of Abraham Gould and Anna (Burr) Jennings; died in New York, February 12, 1893, aged sixty-eight years. In his early manhood he went into business in New York, but while still a very young man the gold fever of 1849 took him to California, and he established with Benjamin Brewster a wholesale clothing business in San Francisco and won a comfortable fortune. Coming East again, in 1863, he became interested in that great staple, petroleum; the result was that, with John D. and William Rockefeller, and other capitalists, he organized the Standard Oil Trust, of

which he was made a Director, thereby amassing large wealth. This success arose from great shrewdness, energy, and close attention to business. His

O. B. JENNINGS.

means allowed him to gratify the benevolent instincts of a kindly nature, and his philanthropy to the poor, and towards worthy causes in general, was marked. His business ability brought him also the management of other large corporations. He enjoyed social life, and was a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, University, and New York Yacht clubs, all of New York city. Mr. Jennings was married at Fairfield, Ct., December 13, 1854, to Esther Judson Goodsell.

PECK, William Emerson, Merchant, of New York, is the son of Charles Peck and Mary Folger Davis, and was born in New Britain, Connecticut, June 30, 1858. He prepared for college in the schools of his native city, the Hartford High School, and at Williston Seminary, and was graduated at Yale as A.B. in the class of 1881. Since graduation he has been striving to develop an export business with the principal cities of the world, and much of his time has been spent in travelling and hard work. He is now President of William E. Peck & Company, Export Merchants, 100 William street, New York, with offices at London, Paris, Hamburg, Melbourne, and Sydney. Mr. Peck has been to an unusual degree a traveller; a brief description of his principal travels in his own words may be interesting: "First trip: In 1881–2 I went by steamer *via* Panama down the west coast of South America to Valparaiso, stopping at Guayaquil, in Ecuador, and Lima, in Peru. After residing a year in Chili, I returned by direct steamer to San Francisco, and thence overland to New York. Second trip: This occupied portions of the years 1883 4. I again went by steamer *via* Panama down the west coast of South America, stopping at all the principal ports. The same winter I went on foot over the Andes, nearly perishing with cold, to Mendoza, thence to Buenos Ayres, where I spent some months. I next visited Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Cape Verde Islands, Lisbon, Vigo, and Bordeaux. Before returning to the United States I spent a few months in England, France, and Italy. Third trip: I left New York in August, 1884, with my wife, for England, and after travelling through Scotland visited Bordeaux, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, where we resided a

W. E. PECK.

year. We then crossed the Andes on mules, residing a full year in Chili. I made an incidental voyage, occupying three months, going by German

steamer through the celebrated Smythe's Channel, lying between the islands on the south-west coast of South America and the mainland; then I went through the Straits of Magellan, stopping two days at Sandy Point; then went on to the Faulkland Islands, where I spent three days at Port Stanley. From Port Stanley I went to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, returning to Valparaiso by English steamer *via* the Straits of Magellan. We again crossed the Andes on mules, and after a short sojourn in Buenos Ayres we spent a few days in Petropolis, Brazil, and then went straight to Plymouth, England, spending a few weeks in the south-western part of that country. This trip occupied two years and a half. Fourth trip: In July, 1888, accompanied by my wife, I went to Bordeaux and Paris, thence to Lisbon, stopping off for a short visit at both Vigo and Corunna. From Lisbon we went on to Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. In the latter country we lived at Belgrano, a suburb of Buenos Ayres, for about six months, and then again went over the Andes on mules to Chili, returning by the same route to Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro. Afterward we went to the south of France, where we visited all the different vineyards in the vicinity of Bordeaux; and then returned to New York *via* London during the summer of 1889." Mr. Peck has travelled more than two hundred thousand miles by steamer, crossed the Atlantic thirty-two times, and visited most of the heathen countries in the world. Mr. Peck married in Liverpool, England, on January 30, 1884, Bertha Thomson Pierce, of New Haven. They have one child, Elena Marjorie, born August 14, 1889. He was a Republican in college, but is now a Democrat in National politics and an Independent in State and local matters. He has published a monthly Spanish trade paper called the "Precois Corrientes," as well as "Peck's Export Index," a trade paper circulating in seventy-seven different countries, and he also published the first directory of Cottage City, Massachusetts. He has delivered public addresses on South American topics, and written trade articles for the "Dry Goods Economist" and similar papers. Mr. Peck is a member of the University Club, Fulton Club, and the New England Society of New York, Graduates' Club of New Haven, and the Montclair and Outlook clubs of Montclair, New Jersey. He was Secretary for two years of the Outlook Club. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and beside his other duties served as General Manager of the Mt. Meigs Colored Institute, Mount Meigs, Alabama. In 1887 he made his residence at Montclair, New Jersey, but in 1895 he removed to New York city.

QUINTARD, GEORGE WILLIAM, Manufacturer, New York city, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, April 22, 1822. His ancestors were French, his father, Isaac Quintard, a merchant at Stamford. He was educated in the schools of his native town, but at the age of fifteen left school and came to New York with a determination to make a fortune in the great city. His first employment was as clerk in a grocery store. With those habits of economy which are a French as well as a New England characteristic, the young man saved something each year from his small salary, so that at the end of five years he was able to start in business for himself. But by his marriage to the daughter of Charles Morgan, the famous shipowner, his business plans were changed, and in 1847 he became connected with T. F. Secor & Company, proprietors of the Morgan Iron Works on East River. Three years later he became a part

GEO. W. QUINTARD.

owner, and remained the active manager of the works until 1867. The firm were manufacturers of steamship engines, machinery, and castings. During the war they were awarded the contract for

the engines of eight of the vessels of the United States Navy, the "Katahdin," "Onondaga," and "Ticonderoga" being among the number. Mr. Quintard also supervised the building of the engines for forty-one vessels for the merchant service, including the "City of Hartford" and "Granite State" of the Hartford & New York Line, and others for the China trade and the trade on the Lakes. Mr. Quintard's success as a manufacturing superintendent was the more marked as he had never received a mechanical training. He understood, however, the requisites of good work, and, with his executive ability and quick and accurate judgment, was always able to obtain the best results. In 1867 Mr. Quintard sold the Morgan Works to John Roach, the shipbuilder, in order to devote his time to the New York & Charleston Steamship Company, of which he had become President and part owner. Yet his fondness for the iron business continued, and he therefore established the Quintard Iron Works, and again commenced the manufacture of marine engines. The new firm occupied a site running through from East 11th to East 12th street, New York city, and soon became known throughout the country as one of the leading firms in the trade. Mr. Quintard still retains an interest in the business, although the active management has been transferred to Nicholas F. Palmer & Co., the present proprietors. He is also a valued Director in the following important institutions: Manhattan Life Insurance Company; Calumet Trust Company; Eleventh Ward Bank; Ann Arbor Railroad Company; New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company; Pennsylvania Coal Company; Atlantic & Mutual Insurance Company; State Trust Company; and Union Ferry Company. A few years since he was able to render a service to his old friend, John C. Roach, whose shipyard had been closed owing to the hostile rulings of W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Quintard and Geo. E. Weed were appointed assignees of the business, and, by capable management, were able to reopen the shipyard. Mr. Quintard has never been a politician, but has served the city as Emigrant Commissioner, and also as Park Commissioner. He is a man of dignified bearing and spotless integrity, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club, the New York Club, and the American Yacht Club. He was married February 12, 1844, to Frances Morgan, who died November 14, 1894. Three children were born to them: Frances Louise, who died July 28, 1863, in her eighteenth year; James W., born September 3, 1848; and Laura Adele Quintard, born June 7, 1852.

SHELTON, Gould Anja, Physician, of Shelton, Connecticut, was born in Huntington, Connecticut, August 19, 1841, son of Judson Curtiss and Hannah (Lewis) Shelton. He comes of a prominent family, which has given the name to the town, and several of whose members have been successful members of

GOULD A. SHELTON.

the medical profession. Dr. Shelton's grandfather was Samuel F. Shelton. The latter's brother was William Shelton, M.D., a graduate of Yale in 1788, who was a physician at Huntington, Connecticut, from 1789 until his death in 1819. His son, James H. Shelton, succeeded to his practice. On his death, in 1868, after fifty years of medical service, his nephew, the present Dr. Gould A. Shelton, carried on the family tradition and took up the practice. Dr. Shelton attended the Staples Academy, at Easton, Connecticut, and entered Yale in the class of 1866. He pursued the academic course with his class for two years, and in 1866 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. George W. Hall, of New York city. He then took three courses of lectures at the Yale Medical School, where he was graduated

January 14, 1869. In 1891 Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. Since 1869 he has been in the active and successful practice of his profession in Shelton and the neighboring towns. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Connecticut Medical Society. He was President of the Fairfield County Medical Society in 1889 and President of the Yale Medical Alumni Association in 1894. He is also an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Fraternities. He has been a member of the Consulting Board of the Bridgeport Hospital since 1892, Coroner Medical-Examiner of the town of Huntington since 1889, and Health Officer for the Borough of Shelton since 1886. He has been honored by his fellow-townsmen not merely as a practitioner, but as a good citizen as well. He represented Huntington in the Legislature of 1895, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Health. In 1890–2 he was Warden of the Borough of Shelton, a member of the Board of Burgesses in 1885–9, and a member of the Board of Education of Huntington from 1870 to 1888. He has been President of the Shelton Water Company since 1893 and a Director in the Shelton Savings Bank from the same date. He is a Trustee of the Plumb Library, has been President of the Board of Park Commissioners since 1893, and Secretary and Director of the Silver Plate Cutlery Company since 1894. Dr. Shelton was married June 16, 1874, to Emily Plumb Capel, of Shelton, Connecticut. They have no children.

TIFFANY, CHARLES LEWIS, founder and head of the firm of Tiffany & Company, New York city, was born in Danielsonville, Connecticut, February 15, 1812, son of Comfort T. and Chloe (Draper) Tiffany. He is the sixth generation from Squire Humphrey Tiffany, of England, and his ancestors for several generations were residents of Massachusetts. Comfort Tiffany moved to Danielsonville to engage in the manufacture of cotton goods, and the son's first training was in his father's cotton mill and country store, but in 1837 came to New York city to join his former schoolmate, John B. Young. On September 18, 1837, the firm of Tiffany & Young was formed, Comfort Tiffany, father of Charles L. Tiffany, advancing one thousand dollars to the young men. With this modest capital, and in the midst of the worst commercial crisis this country has experienced, Tiffany & Young opened their fancy goods and stationery store, in the lower part of the old-fashioned dwelling-house that then stood at 259 Broadway. Their first three days' sales amounted to four dollars and eighty-nine cents. Yet gradually the business

C. L. TIFFANY.

increased, and in 1841 the adjoining store on the corner of Warren street was rented. Mr. Tiffany early saw the artistic and commercial value of Chinese and Japanese goods, and was the first dealer to introduce them and give them prominence in New York. In addition the firm carried a stock of umbrellas, walking-sticks, cabinets, jars, pottery, and curiosities. Gradually the scope of the business widened, and Bohemian glass, French and Dresden porcelain, cutlery, clocks, and fancy Parisian jewelry were added to the stock in the order named. In 1847 the expanding needs of the business required its removal to 271 Broadway. J. L. Ellis was then admitted to partnership, and the firm style became Tiffany, Young & Ellis, one member going abroad to purchase goods. In 1848 the firm began the manufacture of jewelry on their own account. Their exquisite designs and careful workmanship at once attracted attention and brought them the highest class of custom trade. Diamond jewelry, watches, clocks, silver-ware, and bronzes now became the leading articles of their stock. In 1848 the firm purchased a large consignment of diamonds in Paris,

where prices had depreciated owing to political disturbances. The sale of the stones netted them a handsome profit. Again in 1887, at the sale of the crown jewels in Paris, the firm purchased one third of the entire quantity, or five hundred thousand dollars' worth, probably one of the largest single purchases of precious gems ever made. In 1850 Gideon F. T. Reed, one of Boston's prominent jewellers, was admitted to partnership, and immediately afterwards the Paris house was established at 79 Rue Richelieu, under the firm style of Tiffany, Reed & Company, the new member of the firm acting as resident partner. Since Mr. Reed's retirement the house has been known as Tiffany & Company, and is now located Avenue de l'Opera, 36 bis. The Paris house has been a great aid to the firm, and has enabled it to take advantage of fluctuations in price, at the same time building up a distinguished clientage of its own. The list of royal patrons is a long one, and includes representatives of every European court. One of the firm's specialties is the making of special presentation pieces in silver. Tiffany & Company were the first in this country to adopt the English standard of fineness in their productions of sterling silver, that of 925–1000 fine. Their original and artistic designs in silver have received distinguished recognition at every World's Fair, having been awarded the Grand Prix at both of the Paris Expositions, of 1878 and 1891; and at the Exposition in Chicago in 1893 fifty-six awards were made to the firm. This department, under the direction of E. C. Moore, now deceased, grew from a small shop on Prince street until almost an entire block was occupied, and five hundred skilled metal-workers are employed. Finally, having exhausted all opportunities for further expansion in that locality, a new site was selected at Forest Hill, Newark, New Jersey, and here, in 1897, the firm completed and now occupy a new factory with over two hundred thousand square feet of floor space, and equipped with the latest improvements and appliances for manufacturing silver-ware. In all other departments the growth of the business has been marked, and that same artistic excellence and careful workmanship have been retained which for more than a generation have made Tiffany & Company the foremost jewellers of this country. Through all this period Charles L. Tiffany has been the actual head of the firm, and by his force of character, executive ability, accurate judgment, and rare good taste has won for himself honor, reputation, and a business success such as few Americans have achieved. Messrs. Young and Ellis retired from the firm in 1853, new partners were admitted, and from that date the firm style of Tiffany & Company has been continued. In 1854 the business was moved to 550 Broadway, and in 1861 the adjoining building was leased. During the war Mr. Tiffany was a loyal Union man, and his store became a large depot for military supplies. In 1868 the business was incorporated, Mr. Tiffany becoming President and Treasurer, Mr. Reed Vice-President, Charles L. Cook General Superintendent and Assistant Treasurer, and George McClure Secretary. Mr. Reed retired in 1875 and Mr. Cook succeeded him as Vice-President. The latter's connection with this house dates back to 1847, when he began work at the age of twelve. Since the incorporation of the company much of the responsibility of management has fallen upon his shoulders, and Mr. Tiffany has great confidence in his judgment and ability. The London branch of Tiffany & Company was started in 1868. In 1870 the present building in Union square occupied by the firm was erected, and at about the same time the manufacture of electro plated silver-ware was begun at Newark. Mr. Tiffany's admirable qualities of head and heart have made him universally esteemed. He is a member of the Union League Club, of which he was one of the founders. He has always been a liberal patron of the arts and sciences, and is a member of the National Academy of Design, the New York Society of Fine Arts, the American Geographical Society, and the New York Historical Society; and was one of the founders of the New York Society of Fine Arts, taking an active interest, too, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. His financial strength and sound business judgment have made him in demand as a Director, in which capacity he serves in the Bank of the Metropolis, Pacific Bank, American Surety Company, and State Trust Company. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He has never mingled in politics, but has been content with honors which a phenomenal business success has won for him. When in 1878 his firm was awarded the Grand Prize at the Paris Exposition, Mr. Tiffany was created Chevalier of the National Legion of Honor, while he has also been the recipient from the Czar of Russia of the Gold Medal, Præmia Digno, a rare distinction. Mr. Tiffany was married in New York, November 30, 1841, to Miss Harriet O. A. Young. This union brought them six children, of whom four are living: Annie Olivia (Mrs. Alfred Mitchell), Louis C., Louise H., and Burnett Y. Tiffany. Mr.

Tiffany's wife, his life's companion for over fifty-six years, died in her eighty-first year, on November 16, 1897.

TALLMADGE, William H., Merchant, New York city, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, February 21, 1843. He comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry

W. H. TALLMADGE.

and is the son of John L. and Clarinda (Davis) Tallmadge. His education was received at a boarding-school, which was followed by a course at Wilbraham Academy and the State Normal School. He began his business training with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, where he filled the position of Auditor of the Freight Department and other positions for nine years. Deciding, however, to engage in business in New York city, he entered the wine trade, and for twenty-five years has carried it on with marked ability and success. Colonel Tallmadge's store at 67 Washington street, New York city, is widely and favorably known, and its genial proprietor has a large circle of friends. In politics Colonel Tallmadge is a Democrat. He has served as Town Assessor of Stamford, member of the Democratic State Committee, and was special Indian Agent and Disbursing Officer during Cleveland's first administration. He is a member of the Lotos, Reform, Democratic, and Knickerbocker Athletic clubs of New York city, Rod and Gun Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Fountain Gun Club, and the Hoboken Turtle Club, the latter an organization formed in 1796. He also belongs to Union Lodge No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and Powahay Tribe No. 33, Improved Order of Red Men. He was married September 6, 1866, to Catharine J. Hoyt, daughter of James H. Hoyt, who was one of the builders of the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad, and its Superintendent for many years.

TURNER, Charles Edward, of Waterbury, Consul-General at Ottawa, Canada, was born at Plainville, Connecticut, August 28, 1862. He is the son of Edward T. and Jane E. (Hubbard) Turner, of English descent. His early education was acquired at the common schools of Waterbury, and at the English and Classical School. He prepared for college, but instead of entering, at eighteen started in the dry goods business with his father. He was taken into partnership four years later, under the firm name of E. T. Turner & Company, in which business he continued until 1896. In this year he refused the nomination for Mayor of Waterbury.

CHARLES E. TURNER.

He was Paymaster of the Second Connecticut Regiment of National Guards, but resigned the Pay-

mastership to accept the office of Colonel under Governor Loring A. Cooke. He was for two terms a member of the Common Council of Waterbury, and was the Chairman of the Republican Town Committee for three years. He is now serving his third term as a member of the State Central Committee. In July, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley Consul-General of Ottawa, Canada. He belongs to the Waterbury Club, also the Quinepiac Club of New Haven. He has taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship and Masonry, and is a member of Harmony Lodge, Eureka Chapter, Clark Commandery, and Mystic Shrine. He was married January 20, 1886, to Kate E. Seymour, of Waterbury, and has two children: Edward T. Turner, Jr., born August 20, 1888, and Charles Norman Turner, born October 11, 1894.

WEBB, William Edward, of the drygoods house of James H. Dunham & Company, New York city, was born in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, October 29, 1844, second son of Myron Safford and Mary Caroline (Denslow) Webb. The Webbs and Denslows were both old Colonial families whose honorable records have already been traced in these pages in the history of Charles H. Webb, the brother of the subject of this sketch. William E. Webb received a common-school education, finishing with a course at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. New York, with its ever-widening opportunities, has always been fortunate in attracting the brightest and most energetic of New England's sons. Young Webb came to the metropolis at the age of seventeen, and on February 1, 1863, found employment with the firm of George Bliss & Company. He afterwards became woolen buyer for William I. Peake & Company, Peake, Opdycke & Company, and later for Dunham, Buckley & Company. He was afterwards manager and buyer of woolens and flannels for Bates, Read & Cooley. In January 1886 he entered the firm of Dunham, Buckley & Company, in which his brother was a partner, and has proved himself of inestimable value to this well-known house, winning the confidence and esteem of the whole drygoods trade. The firm name was changed to James H. Dunham & Company, January 1, 1898. Mr. Webb takes a special interest in military matters. He served as Quartermaster and also as Ordnance Officer with rank of Captain on the staff of General Vilmar, of the Second Brigade, National Guard, State of New York. During the Harrison, Blaine, and McKinley campaigns, Mr. Webb acted as Grand Marshal of the Republican parades of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association, the last parade numbering thirty two thousand men. His social popularity is attested by his membership in the Union League, Lotos, Colonial, and Merchant clubs. He is Trustee and Vice-President of the Colonial Club, is a life member of and has served as Director in the New England Society, and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Patriots and Founders of America. His career might be pointed to as a good example of that of the representative successful American business man of New England origin. He was married November 21, 1883, to Juliette Augusta Bell. Two children are the issue of this marriage: Kenneth Seymour and Royden Denslow Webb.

W. E. WEBB.

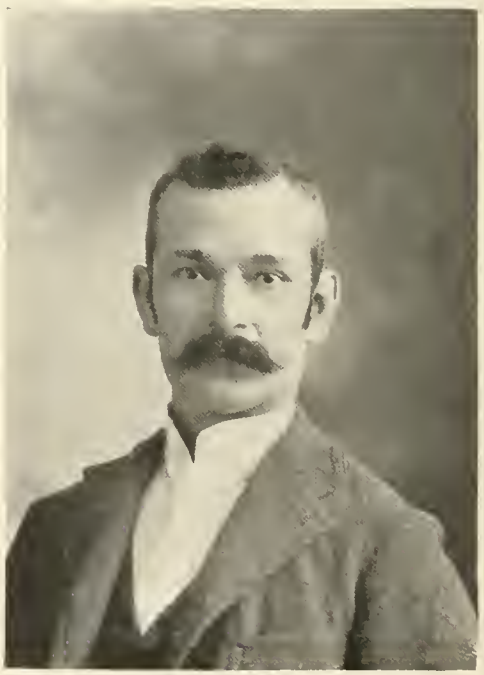
HARRIS, George Robert, Physician and Surgeon, Norwich, was born in Preston, Connecticut, December 20, 1864, son of George Augustus and Catherine Amelia (Dewey) Harris. Dr. Harris received his early education in the common schools, and after graduating from the Norwich Free Academy in 1883 studied medicine with his uncle, Dr.

O. F. Harris, of Norwich. In May 1885 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, the Medical Department of Columbia College, and in October 1886 entered the Charity

GEORGE R. HARRIS.

Hospital in New York as Junior Assistant-Surgeon. After remaining there for sixteen months and becoming House Surgeon he left in 1888 to accept a position as Junior Assistant in the Chambers-street Hospital, where he continued until April 1889, the last six months being House Surgeon. He then returned to Norwich and commenced practice in the office of Dr. O. F. Harris, where he remained until July 1896, when he opened an independent office in the Shannon Building, Main street, where he has since continued. Dr. Harris holds the office of Medical Examiner for the town of Preston, under Coroner Franklin H. Brown. He is a member of Shetucket Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of various Masonic bodies, including St. James Lodge, No 23, of which he is Past Master, Franklin Chapter, Franklin Council, Columbian Commandery, in which he officiates as Junior Warden, and Sphinx Temple of Hartford. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 27, 1896, to Jessie L. Hegarty, of West Wareham, Massachusetts.

HIGSON, David, Hat Manufacturer, Danbury, Connecticut, son of Giles and Jane (Burgess) Higson, was born in Stockport, England, in December 1855. His ancestry is English for many generations. He had a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen entered the employ of Macqueen, Battersby & Mead, hat manufacturers, of Stockport, England. There he labored seven years to learn the trade, laying the foundation of his future successful prominence in that business. His ability was recognized, and at twenty-two years of age he was made Manager, serving in that capacity for eight years. He then established the firm of D. Higson & Company in Stockport, and did an independent manufacturing business for eight years. Coming to America because he was attracted by the opportunities offered in this country to the manufacturer with ideas, he was successfully associated with Dickerson, Brown & Company of Brooklyn, New York, H. H. Roelofs of Philadelphia, and J. B. Stetson & Company of the same city. He came to Danbury as Superintendent for the firm of Crofut & White, and after remaining with them for a year he started the well-known business on Pateguioque



DAVID HIGSON.

avenue, later, as its growth demanded, buying over the factory of Henry Crofut. Mr. Higson's concern is now one of the leading houses in Danbury's repre-

sentative industry, and turns out about one hundred and fifty dozen of fine hats daily. In politics he is a Republican. He is a self-made man in the best sense, an adoptive American who has come to the United States feeling the quicker pulse of its business life, and pushed his way to the front through the possession of energy, industry, and brains. He is one of the successful representative business men of Danbury. Mr. Higson was married in March, 1878, to Lucy Elizabeth Bayley, and they have had three children: Alfred Harry, aged fourteen, George, aged twelve, and Louis, aged ten.

HAWLEY, General Joseph Roswell, LL.D., United States Senator, was born in Stewartsville, North Carolina, October 31, 1826, son of Reverend Francis and Mary (McLeod) Hawley. His father was a descendant from the early settlers of the State, and his mother came from the strong McLeods of western Scotland. The Hawley family returned to Connecticut in 1837, and Joseph attended the district school in Farmington and the Hartford Grammar School. When the family moved to Cazenovia, New York, in 1842, he prepared for college at the Oneida Conference Seminary in that place, and was graduated at Hamilton College in 1847 with high honors, particularly as a linguist and an orator. For a time he taught school, but abandoning that for the study of law he formed a partnership with John Hooker, and an office was opened in Hartford in 1850. He became interested in politics as a member of the Free Soil party early in life. Together with eight others, meeting in his office, he started the movement which resulted in the formation of the Republican party in Connecticut. In 1857 he gave up law and became editor of the Hartford "Evening Press," associating with himself Charles Dudley Warner and Stephen A. Hubbard. At the outbreak of the war he was the first man in Connecticut to enroll for volunteer service. Enlisting April 15, 1861, he was elected Captain of the company he had raised for the First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. At Bull Run his was the only command led off the field in good order. With the rank of Major he assisted in raising the Sixth Regiment, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and became Colonel in July 1862. Acting as Brigadier-General at Olustee, he was recommended for promotion for "gallant and meritorious services." Commission for that rank reached him in October, and after serving on General Terry's staff, he was assigned to command at Wilmington, North Carolina. When he had completed his task of reconstruction there, he was again made Chief of Staff for General Terry during the trying times at Richmond. In October his services were recognized

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

by the brevet of Major-General of Volunteers. He was not discharged till January 15, 1866. Then his fellow-citizens stood ready to honor him. He was elected Governor in 1866, but failed of an election the next year, and declined further candidacy. Private business had come to demand his attention. After effecting a consolidation of the "Press" and the "Courant" under the name of the Hartford "Courant," of which he is still a Director and part owner, though having no editorial connection, he again gave much of his time to public affairs. He has served frequently as Delegate or Alternate to the Republican National Convention, the first time at Baltimore in 1864. In 1872 he was elected to fill a vacancy for the First District in Congress, and being reëlected in 1873 served for three years. To him as much as to any one man was due the success of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. As President of the Commission, from its inception in 1872, he was indefatigable in its interests. Sent to the Forty-Sixth

Congress in 1879, he was again made a member of important committees. In 1881 he was the unanimous choice of his party for the United States Senate, and was called to the position which he has filled continuously since then with credit to himself and to the State. This is his third term. Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and a member of several other committees where his talents are in constant demand, he is known from one end of the country to the other as a type of the highest, noblest class of American statesmen. Other honors would have been his had he not preferred to remain where he was, to serve the constituency that he loves and that loves him. As an orator he has been in constant demand, not only throughout the East and North during political campaigns, but, since his college days, for many occasions of state. Senator Hawley has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married December 25, 1855, was Harriet Ward Foote, of Guilford, who died March 3, 1886. Her services at the front in alleviating the distresses of the war have made her name sacred to thousands of soldiers.

KIDDER, Benjamin Franklin, A.M., Ph.D., Pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, New York, was born in South Norridgewock, Maine, May 6, 1856, son of Wellington and Annie West (Winslow) Kidder. Ancestors on both sides served in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. Through his mother's family he is a descendant of Governor Edward Winslow, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim, and the maternal grandfather was Reverend Howard Winslow, for more than fifty years a Methodist minister in Maine. About the year 1870 Wellington P. Kidder and family took up their residence in Boston, of which city two of his sons are well-known men: Wellington Kidder being the inventor of the printing press which bears his name, the Franklin, Wellington, and Silent Typewriters, etc.; and Charles W. Kidder is Professor of Vocal Physiology and Oratory at the Emerson College. Benjamin Franklin Kidder acquired a practical knowledge of the common branches of study at the Eaton Family School, South Norridgewock, and after removing with his parents to Boston he attended French's Business College. He later pursued a classical course at the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and was graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1881, with the degree of A.B. He is also a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston. Like many young men of to-day he was inclined to be skeptical in regard to religion, but as

B. F. KIDDER.

his mental powers acquired their normal force his attitude toward the Bible and its divine inspiration underwent a complete change, with the result that he decided to enter the ministry. Joining the New York East Conference in 1881, he labored in Connecticut until 1889, when he was assigned to the Rose Hill Church, New York city, and remained there five years. His last charge in Connecticut was that of Trinity Church, New Haven, from which he was transferred in April, 1897, to the Tabernacle, Brooklyn, and as a result of his diligent labors the various churches over which he has presided have through spirited revivals acquired large accessions to their membership. In 1894 Mr. Kidder spent eight months in travel, visiting Northern Africa, Lower and Upper Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and nearly every country in Europe, for the purpose of making a special study of Social Science and Comparative Religion. The result of his observations has appeared in the leading religious periodicals, including the "Homiletic Review," the "Christian Advocate," the "Voice," the "Outlook," and the "Methodist Review," and has been copied into foreign magazines. The Wesleyan

University, bestowed upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1884; the Syracuse University conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1891; and he received the same from the University of New York City in 1893. Politically Mr. Kidder was a Republican until 1884, since which time he has been an earnest supporter of the Prohibition party, and during the campaign of 1888 he raised for political purposes the sum of two thousand dollars by personal solicitation, lectured fifty times, and organized a Prohibition Club in every town in Litchfield county, all of which was accomplished without sacrificing in the least his regular pastoral duties. On December 13, 1881, he married Jeanette Graves. They have three children: Benjamin Henry, born June 5, 1883; Frank Howard, born September 16, 1886; and Raymond Starr Kidder, born November 17, 1890.

KARRMANN, Henry Sebastian, M.D., Physician and Postmaster, North Woodbury, was born in Leeds, Massachusetts, March 11, 1857, son of Sebastian and Elizabeth (Winters) Karrmann. The father was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, while the mother was of French birth, and the latter was a daughter of a general who served under Napoleon during some of his most eventful campaigns. Henry Sebastian Karrmann acquired his early education in the common and high schools, was graduated from Yale University, and also from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, completing his course at the latter institute in 1876. Before and for a short time after receiving his degree he was associated with Dr. Harvey B. Steele, of Winsted, but in October 1876 he decided to enter upon the practice of his profession in Woodbury, where his success has been of a character to prevent him from seeking other fields of labor. At the present time Dr. Karrmann is serving as Medical Examiner for the towns of Woodbury and Bethlehem, and has been Postmaster at North Woodbury for the past five years. In politics he is a Democrat. He was made a Mason in King Solomon Lodge, No. 7, of Woodbury, eighteen years ago, is a member of the Chapter, and of Kellogg Council, No. 88, Order of American Mechanics. He married Lottie J. Hurd, and they have six children: Ruth M., Charles H., Marguerite, Milton A., Henry S., Jr., and Sarah E. Karrmann.

H. S. KARRMANN.

LOUNSBURY, Phineas Chapman, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, and President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York city, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, January 10, 1841. He comes of staunch old Colonial stock, and is the son of Nathan and Delia (Schofield) Lounsbury. He is the sixth generation from the first ancestor of the name, who came from England and settled at Stamford, Connecticut, about 1651. Governor Lounsbury's father and grandfather were both born at Stamford and were both farmers. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Young Lounsbury received an academic education in the schools of Connecticut, showing a marked proficiency in mathematics, classics, elocution, and debates. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers, but was unable to engage in active service on account of sickness. He was recommended for a pension, but declined it, and although prevented from taking part in the battles of his regiment, he has always taken a deep interest in his former comrades, and is an active member of Edwin D. Pickett Post No. 64, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ridgefield. When his regiment dedicated a monument on one of the Southern battlefields he was chosen orator

of the day, and delivered an eloquent eulogy, of which the following are the closing lines: "If in the years to come the North and the South shall vie with each other in the bloodless battle of industry and patriotism, of social justice and political freedom, of intelligence and virtue, as gallantly and truly as on the field they fought in fratricidal strife, to gather the harvest the battle's red rain has made to grow, who shall regret the price paid?" Governor Lounsbury cast his first vote in 1862 for Abraham Lincoln, and has always been a loyal Republican. He represented Ridgefield in the Legislature in 1874, and at once took rank as one of the leaders of his party. It was largely through his work that the local option laws were passed. His speeches on the temperance question and his campaigning in the Blaine campaign of 1884 had brought him prominently before the people of his native State, and at the convention of 1886 he was unanimously nominated for Governor. In 1882 his name had been also mentioned for the office, but at his request his name was withdrawn in favor

P. C. LOUNSBURY.

of the Hon. William H. Buckley. Governor Lounsbury's administration of the gubernatorial office was marked by a high degree of efficiency, firmness, and business ability. He won the respect and admiration of all parties by the uniform courtesy, tact, and capable administration of the office. No better illustration of this can be given than the following editorial statement from the Hartford "Times," the leading Democratic journal of the State, on the occasion of his retirement from office: "While our political preferences did not favor his election to the chief magistracy of the State, and while we had at the outset some doubts as to the probable methods of his official course, we very frankly say that he has been one of the best governors Connecticut has ever had. Governor Lounsbury unquestionably retires from office with the respect and hearty good feeling of every one, irrespective of party, with whom he has been brought into official personal relations." One of the laws whose passage was largely due to Governor Lounsbury's influence was the Incorrigible Criminals Act, which provides that a person twice convicted of an offence involving a term of not less than two years in prison shall on third conviction be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than twenty-five years. Governor Lounsbury has achieved success not less in his business than in his political relations. He began his business career as a manufacturer, but afterwards turned to banking, and is now the capable President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York city. He is a Trustee in the American Bank Note Company, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Washington Trust Company, and a Director in many other financial institutions. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a lay delegate to the General Conference in 1886. For many years he has been a Trustee of Wesleyan University at Middletown, which honored him with the degree of LL.D. in 1887. Governor Lounsbury holds membership in the Colonial and Republican Clubs of New York city, and is also well known in Masonic circles. He is a member of the Mystic Tie and Jerusalem Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ridgefield, a Royal Arch Master of Eureka Chapter of Danbury, a Knight Templar of Crusader Commandery of Danbury, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine of Pyramid Temple, Bridgeport. He was married in 1867 to Jennie Wright, daughter of Neziah Wright, one of the founders of the American Bank Note Company.

MALLORY, Charles Henry, founder of the Mallory Steamship Line, New York city, was born in Mystic, Connecticut, in 1818, and died in Brooklyn, New York, March 21, 1890. His grand-

father was David Mallory, of Milford, Connecticut, who joined the Revolutionary Army at the age of sixteen, and served with distinction for three years under General Washington. His father, Charles Mallory, was one of ten children, and was born in

CHARLES H. MALLORY.

Waterford, Connecticut, February 24, 1796. He owned a shipyard at Mystic, and it was here that Charles Henry Mallory first became interested in the shipping industry which has made the name of Mallory famous the world over. Young Mallory's first business was sailmaking. He was then a whaling agent and next a shipbuilder. The shipyard of the father grew to important proportions under the able management of the son, and many large and important vessels were launched from the Mystic yard. In August 1869, fifteen gunboats in process of building for the Spanish Government in its war against Peru were seized at the Mallory yard by United States Marshals, for violation of the neutrality laws. The affair attained international importance, but was finally satisfactorily compromised. Mr. Mallory gradually became the owner of different vessels and steamships, and during the Civil War, in connection with Elihu Spicer, to whom both Mystic and Noank are indebted for public libraries, founded the Mallory Steamship Line under the firm name of C. H. Mallory & Company. This steamship line, of which the present firm is the New York & Texas Steamship Company, owned ten large steamships at the time of Mr. Mallory's death in 1890, and is still one of the most important factors in the interstate commerce between the North and the South. Mr. Mallory represented the town of Mystic in the Connecticut Legislature, and throughout the Mystic Valley was easily its leading and most respected citizen. The beautiful memorial arch at the entrance to the Elm Grove Cemetery, Mystic, was erected in 1895, as a tribute of affection to Charles H. Mallory from his widow and children. It consists of three arches, the middle one serving for a driveway, the side arches for pedestrians, and in its noble and artistic proportions is a most fitting memorial to an honored name. The old inhabitants of Mystic Hill recall many incidents of Mr. Mallory's life there. He was a man of unbounded pluck and activity, a loyal Republican, and intensely patriotic in his sympathies. He was a member of the Methodist Church of Mystic, and served as tything-man, to the wholesome terror of the unruly boys who occupied the side gallery of the church. In Brooklyn Mr. Mallory attended Plymouth Church. He was also a member of the Masonic Order. Five children were born to Charles Henry and Eunice Mallory: Charles, Henry R., Kate, Robert, and Mrs. Fanny W. Williams. The sons are all successful business men, and connected in various official capacities with the New York & Texas Steamship Company.

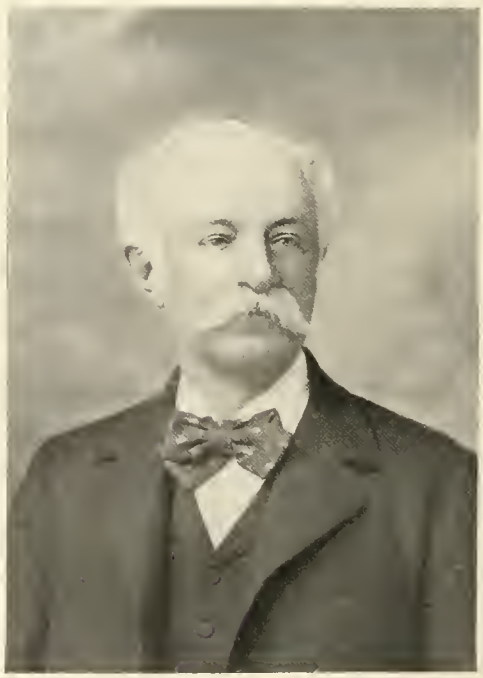
MALLORY, Henry Rogers, President of the New York & Texas Steamship Company, New York city, was born in Mystic, Connecticut, September 21, 1848, second son of Charles Henry and Eunice D. (Clift) Mallory. His father was the well-known founder of the New York & Texas Steamship Company, popularly known as the Mallory Line. He attended the common school at Mystic, and was then a student for two years at a boarding school at West Cornwall, Connecticut, finishing with one year's schooling at New Haven. Ill health prevented him from entering college. He went to New York in 1867 and accepted an inferior position in the office of the steamship company. Three years later he became a partner in the firm. The firm name was then C. H. Mallory & Company, but on the incorporation of the business under the style of the New York & Texas Steamship Company, Henry R. Mallory became first its Treasurer and later its

Vice-President, and is to-day its capable President. He is the able son of an honored father, and under his management, ably seconded by his two brothers,

HENRY R. MALLORY.

the Mallory Line has continued its successful career, and is practically without competitors in the carrying trade between New York and Galveston. It enjoys a large freight and passenger traffic from Key West, and, through advantageous contracts with railroads reaching between Galveston, has become an important freight carrier for the products of both the Western and Southern States. In politics Mr. Mallory has always been a Republican, but has never accepted office, as the duties of his business and work as Trustee and Executor have absorbed his entire attention. Nor has Mr. Mallory ever joined any clubs or societies, but after the engrossing duties of the day prefers to take his recreation within the home circle. He was married December 3, 1873, to Cora Pynchon, of Springfield. Three children have been born to them: Cora P., Clifford D., and Philip R. Mallory.

MIGEON, ACHILLE FRANÇOIS, prominent Business Man and Manufacturer, Torrington, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, in 1833, son of Henri and Marie Louis (Baudelot) Migeon. The parents were natives of France, and his father was born at Harancourt, Department of Ardennes, near Sedan, September 11, 1799. The grandfather was Jaques Migeon, a participant in the French Revolution of 1793 and a warm personal friend of General Lafayette. Henri Migeon, although deprived of the advantages of a liberal education so dear to a young man of studious inclinations, acquired through his own exertions a good knowledge of literature and the physical sciences, and especially elementary principles of producing woolen fabrics. He was for some time employed as a travelling salesman by a woolen manufacturer, and having become perfectly familiar with every detail of the business, was advised by General Lafayette to go to America, where an industrial field offering excellent financial inducements was open to him. Upon learning of young Migeon's decision to follow his advice, the General provided him with letters of introduction and recommendation to Philip Hone, Mayor of New York city, and on his arrival to meet the leading woolen manufacturers of this country. His superior knowledge was the means of his immediately obtaining a foothold in business, and after being connected for some years



A. F. MIGEON.

with factories in Massachusetts and Connecticut, he established himself in the metropolis, where for years he was a prominent figure in the woolen goods

trade. He was also the inventor of a process for finishing cloths, and as a result of his skill and business ability he amassed a fortune. His enthusiastic admiration of republican principles made him a loyal and useful citizen of his adopted country, and he was an earnest supporter of the Whig party, as well as an admirer of Henry Clay. He was actively concerned in the growth and prosperity of Torrington, where he resided for many years, and the valuable services he rendered in improving the public school system, and beautifying the town by the planting of shade trees, produced results which are still visible in nearly every part of the pleasant old town. The late Henri Migeon was familiar with the literature of his day, was well versed in American and European politics, and possessed a fund of general information which was both valuable and varied. Achille François Migeon pursued his elementary studies under the direction of Rev. John Catlin in Northfield, Connecticut, advanced by attending the Litchfield Academy and a military school, and was graduated from the Irving Institute, Tarrytown, New York. For the purpose of obtaining a practical knowledge of the woolen manufacturing business he spent some time at the Middlesex Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts, after which he entered his father's refinishing establishment, New York city, and in 1854 succeeded to the business, with his brother-in-law, George B. Turrell, as an associate. He continued in that enterprise until 1863, when he sold his interest to his partner, and, turning his attention to other industries, has been instrumental in introducing several important improvements relative to the different branches of trade. The firm of Migeon & Turrell were the first to introduce in this country the famous Baudelot Beer Cooler, which is now almost universally used by brewers in the United States, and in company with Franklin Farrell, of Ansonia, Mr. Migeon first applied the Manhes process to the treatment of silver and copper ores. He is a Director of the Torrington Brass Manufacturing Company, the Turner-Seymour Manufacturing Company, the Hendey Machine Company, all of Torrington; President of the Bridgeport Copper Company, and Vice-President of the Parrott Silver and Copper Company of Butte, Montana. He is also President of the Union Hardware, Excelsior Needle, Eagle Bicycle, and the New Process Nail companies. He has resided permanently in Torrington for over thirty years, occupying a handsome estate called Laurelhust, situated at the corner of Migeon avenue and Forest street, and like his father has been closely identified with the general welfare of the town, as well as its business interests. He has served as Burgess of the Borough some five or six years, has held important town offices, and was Representative to the General Assembly two terms. On September 1, 1858, Mr. Migeon married Elizabeth L. Farrel, daughter of Almon Farrel, of Waterbury, and has two children: Virginie Baudelot and Cherie Louise Migeon.

MILLER, Edwin T., Baptist Clergyman, of Groton Heights, Connecticut, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, May 18, 1849. His parents, Samuel David and Ellen (MacMichall) Miller, were natives of Ballylaw, County Tyrone, in the north of Ireland, who came to Canada in 1837 and settled

E. T. MILLER.

in St. John, New Brunswick, the former having been a school-teacher and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. The family line is a long as well as sturdy one, and can trace back to the time of Cromwell, when several of its representatives came from Scotland and settled in Ireland. The subject of this sketch received his early education in his father's school, supplementing this with a partial course in Dalhousie College, Halifax, Nova Scotia. The

necessity of self-support unfortunately brought his university career to a premature close, and he was compelled to resign the hope of graduating for the sterner experience of school-teaching. He entered his father's institute as Assistant Instructor, and remained for some time in St. John in that position. In 1867 he repaired to Laurencetown, Halifax county, Nova Scotia, where he spent a year in teaching, and from there he went to Jeddore, Nova Scotia. He subsequently taught in institutions in Sambro, Nova Scotia (1868); Prince William, York county, New Brunswick (1869); and was Principal of the York Street School, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, from 1872 to 1876; Superior School, Fredericton Junction, from 1876 to 1880; Superior School, Canterbury, York county, New Brunswick, from 1880 to 1882; and Jacksonville, Carlton county, New Brunswick, from 1882 to 1884. Meanwhile he had been equipping himself for the Christian ministry, and on January 1, 1884, he was ordained at Lower Woodstock, Carlton county, New Brunswick. Subsequently he became Pastor of the Baptist Church in Wittenberg, Colchester county, Nova Scotia, which office he held for three years. His other charges have been the Third Baptist Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, from August 1, 1887, to August 1890, and the Groton Heights, Connecticut, Baptist Church from October 10, 1890, to the present time. Mr. Miller has met with great success in all his pastorates, as well as in his other fields of labor. His present church is in a flourishing condition owing to his ministry, and in a revival held two years ago over sixty were baptized in the course of about three or four weeks. Mr. Miller is a zealous worker and devoted to his calling. Whether in or out of the pulpit his personality is one that commands esteem. He is a member of the Orange Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Free and Accepted Masons. While in Canada his political sympathies were with the Conservative party, but he inclines to the Prohibitionists since becoming a citizen of the United States. He was married on December 30, 1869, to Isabella Mar McDonald. They have had six children: Minnie Y. E. (Mrs. L. B. Lester), Ethel G., Roy E., Guy S. (drowned August 10, 1897), Beth, and Isabella Miller.

NORTHROP, ARTHUR C., Paper Box Manufacturer, Waterbury, was born in Bridgeport, June 29, 1848. He is the son of George and Lola (Castle) Northrop. His father was born in Newton, Connecticut, April 5, 1818, and died in Waterbury, April 2, 1894; his mother, born in Prospect, Connecticut, March, 1818, died at Waterbury, November 26, 1894. He was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport, where he remained till June 5, 1865, when he moved to Waterbury, and became connected with the United States Button Company. He remained with that company for ten years, and in February, 1876, became Secretary of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company, retaining this position until February 1, 1879. He was at one time a Director in the Exelcero Needle Company of Torrington, Connecticut. In 1879 he became associated with Rufus A. Hitchcock in the manufacture of paper boxes, on Canal street, Waterbury, under the firm name of Rufus A. Hitchcock & Company. From 1888, the date of Mr. Hitchcock's death, until 1893 he continued the business as surviving partner. He

A. C. NORTHROP.

then formed the copartnership of A. C. Northrop & Company, under which name the firm still continues. He is a member of Continental Lodge No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, Eureka Chapter No. 42, Royal Arch Masons, and Clark Commandery No. 7 of Knight Templars. He is a member of the Waterbury Club, the Church Club, Diocese of Connecticut, and the Church Club of New York. In politics he

is a Republican, but is not an aspirant for office. He was married October 18, 1876, to Agnes Du Bois Hitchcock, daughter of Rufus A. and Agnes Du Bois Hitchcock, of Waterbury.

PALMER, ROBERT, Shipbuilder, Noank, was born in Noank, May 6, 1825, son of John and Abby (Fish) Palmer. His ancestors were New London county people, and his father was a pioneer in shipbuilding. Robert attended the common school, and went on the sea during the summer for about ten years. At the age of nineteen he found employment at the boatbuilder shop of Stiles West in Stonington. He had been there two years when his father required his services at the shipyard which he had established in Noank, and he has been in the business there up to the present time. When his father and his partner, James A. Latham, retired from the firm, Robert went into partnership with his brother John. In 1845, with his cousin, Daniel E. Clark, of East Marion, he bought the lower shipyards. Two years later Mr. Clark sold his interests to John and Robert. In 1860 the brothers put into their upper yard a marine railway which was the largest between Boston and New York at that time. During the war they were kept very busy, filling some important contracts. John died in 1876. Three years after that Robert bought John's interest, and soon after put in a marine railway which is the largest in the world. The first vessel run on it was the steamer "Narraganset," of the Stonington line, rebuilt in 1879–80 after a collision with the "Stonington." She was taken on the railway again for repairs. Since September, 1880, Robert Palmer, Jr., and Simeon W. Ashby have owned each a quarter interest in the business, which is conducted under the firm name of Robert Palmer & Sons. A large force of men is employed, and it is one of the most prosperous enterprises of the kind on the seaboard. A number of large and well-known steamers have been built there. On December 10, 1897, a stock company was formed, under the laws of Connecticut, composed of Robert Palmer, Robert Palmer, Jr., Robert P. Wilbur, and John E. McDonald. These gentlemen now own the plant called the Robert Palmer & Son Shipbuilding and Marine Railway Company; Mr. Simeon Ashby having died. Mr. Palmer enjoys an extensive acquaintance from Maine to Florida, while his name is familiar to ship people the country over. He is a Republican in politics, and has twice represented his town in the Legislature, in 1858 and in 1869. For many years he has been Deacon of Noank Baptist Church, of which he is

ROBERT PALMER.

one of the mainstays. He is a man possessed of great personal magnetism, always loyal, generous, and public-spirited. He married Harriet Rogers, October 25, 1845. They have three children living: Harriet R., Robert, Jr., and Jane Palmer. Three children have died.

PEARNE, WESLEY ULYSSES, Judge of the City Court of Middletown, was born in New York city (borough of Manhattan), April 1, 1851, son of Benjamin Marshall and Emily Ann (Swathel) Pearne. His paternal grandparents came from England about 1825. His maternal grandmother was a daughter of Jared Clark and granddaughter of Colonel Edward Shipman, of Chester, Connecticut, a lineal descendant of Edward Shipman, who settled at Saybrook Point about 1637. His early education was received at Oxford Academy, Oxford, New York, and at the State Normal School in Cortland, New York, from which last named institution he was graduated in June 1870. He then entered upon a collegiate training at Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Connecticut, and

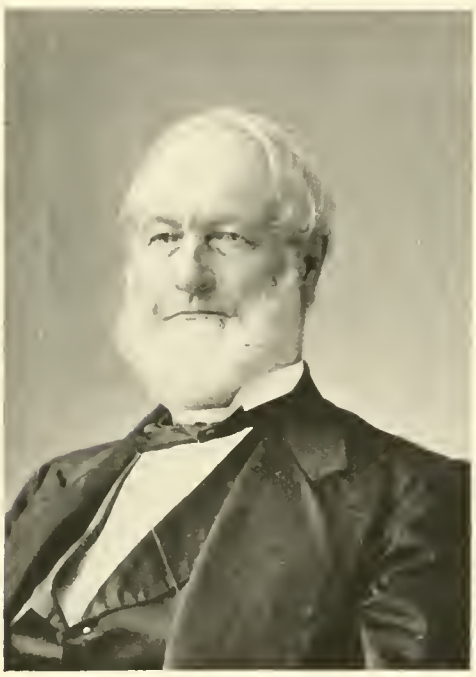
after graduation in the class of 1874 read law with Hon. Samuel L. Warner, of Middletown. He was admitted to the Bar of Connecticut at the September term, Middlesex county, 1879, and

W. U. PEARNE.

about 1881 opened an office in the Bank Block, Middletown, where he has since practised his profession. From 1879 to 1895 he officiated as Clerk of the City Court of Middletown, and in 1895 he was appointed Judge of that Court, which position he at present fills. Judge Pearne also served as a member of the Common Council of Middletown, 1880–2; was elected a member of the Board of Education, Middletown City School District, in 1880, and has been a member of that Board continuously since that time, with the exception of the four years 1882–6, and Secretary of the Board during the entire period; and has served as County Health Officer of Middlesex county since 1893. He enlisted in the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, January 12, 1875, and has held the rank of Captain of the Line, 1885–97. He is prominently identified with various Masonic organizations: is Past Master of St. John's Masonic Lodge; Past High Priest, Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Past Commander, Cyrene Commandery, Knight Templars; Grand King, Grand Chapter of Connecticut, Royal Arch Masons; and Director and Secretary of the Masonic Building Association. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and the Sons of the American Revolution; also a Trustee and Secretary of the Kent Literary Club, of Wesleyan University Delta Kappa Epsilon Society. Judge Pearne was married April 25, 1883, to Harriette Cornelia Arnold. They have one child: Dorothea Arnold Pearne.

PARKER, Joseph, Paper Manufacturer, was born in Morris, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on July 19, 1810. His parents were Dr. Joseph and Sarah Morse (Blackman) Parker, the former being descended in direct line from Sir Thomas Parker, who was raised to the peerage by George I., as Lord Parker, Baron of Macclesfield, County Chester. In 1721 he was created Viscount Parker, of Eveline, County Oxford, and Earl of Macclesfield. His descendant, William Parker, was the founder of the American branch of the family, and a member of the Massachusetts Colony. He was also identified with the colonies of Hartford and Saybrook. At the time of Dr. Joseph Parker's death the Litchfield "Enquirer," of February 11, 1830, gives the following notice: "In South Farms [now known as Morris], on Saturday morning, the sixth inst., Dr. Joseph Parker, aged seventy. Dr. Parker was engaged in our Revolutionary contest, and in consequence of excessive fatigue at the burning of Danbury by the British the seeds of that disease were sown which finally terminated his valuable life. During the last forty years he has been distinguished as an able and skilful practitioner of the healing art; and despising the quackery and intrigue which sometimes disgraced the medical profession, he based his reputation on candor and integrity towards his professional brethren. Dr. Parker manifested a courteous and honorable deportment, while at the same time he enjoyed a large share of public confidence." His son, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of his native State, but when still a mere lad left his birthplace and began his successful business career by an apprenticeship of five years in country stores. In 1828 he removed to New Haven, and four years later went to New York, where he engaged in the hardware business. In 1840 he returned to New Haven and there established the West Rock Paper Mill, an organization which is still in successful operation, and with which his

name is honorably identified. Mr. Parker was first in the manufacture of American blotting paper, while to him belonged the credit of having produced the first sheet of fine and superfine book paper ever manufactured in the United States from the sweepings of cotton mills, which had up to that time been considered useless. The quality of the blotting paper manufactured by him proved so superior that it not only superseded the imported article, but is now being shipped in large quantities to all parts of the world. Much of the success of Mr. Parker's enterprise lies in the fact of his having been naturally persevering and untiringly active. He applied his mind not alone to one branch of the business, but to all, and there was no detail of the intricate industry that he did not thoroughly understand and could not himself have successfully operated. One who knew him well says of him: "He was possessed of a store of practical wisdom,



JOSEPH PARKER.

a mind fertile in expedients, prompt and bold in decision, and peculiarly quick in perception. While others were considering and hesitating, he was doing and achieving." Mr. Parker was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Connecticut State Militia for several years, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the New Haven National Bank from 1881 to the time of his death, which occurred on Sunday morning, August 22, 1887. He was married on February 16, 1835, to Caroline Mulford, daughter of Hervey Mulford, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut. Their children were six in number: Lucy Elizabeth (deceased), the first wife of Henry Trowbridge; Caroline Mulford, wife of the late Edwin A. Hotchkiss; Joseph Parker, Jr. (now at the head of the paper business founded by his father); Ellen Augusta and Mary Herrick, both deceased, and Eliza Townsend Parker.

RUSSELL, Captain Charles Tyler, Ex-United States Consul-General at Liverpool, was born in New York city, September 11, 1843, son of John H. and Anna (Tier) Russell. Although born and doing business in New York city, Captain Russell is a citizen and voter in Connecticut. He spends several days of each week at his beautiful home overlooking the Connecticut River at Haddam, where also he is largely interested in the quarries of the Connecticut Granite Company. His ancestors came to this country from Essex, England, and landed at Branford, Connecticut, in 1627. Thence one branch of the family moved to Massachusetts and another to New York city, from which latter Captain Russell traces his descent. He was educated in the public schools and at Brainerd Academy, at Haddam, Connecticut. He went to sea immediately on leaving school, and there displayed such ability that at the age of twenty he was in command of the ship. He thus continued for ten years, engaged chiefly in the California, East India, and China trade. He was afterwards largely interested in shipping interests in Liverpool and London, chartering for all parts of the world upwards of two million tons of shipping annually. His familiarity with maritime matters made his appointment by President Cleveland, in 1885, to the post of Consul-General at Liverpool an exceedingly fitting one. This office is in many respects the most important in the consular service. Captain Russell's distinguished administration of the office brought him honor and reputation both at home and abroad. At the termination of his four years' service, in 1889, he interested himself in the promotion of the District Messenger Company of London. He had at the outset to contend against English conservatism and prejudice, while the Postmaster-General made objection to the system of electric boxes as an infringement of the Telegraph Acts and a violation of the monopoly of state. It was a contest between British red tape

and stubbornness and American pluck and energy. History repeated itself, and America won. Official objections were withdrawn, and the District Messen-

C. T. RUSSELL.

ger Company was successfully launched with Captain Russell as Managing Director. Here he remained for four years, in the meantime starting a similar company in Paris. Both companies have been highly successful, and this result has been obtained entirely through Mr. Russell's remarkable ability and tireless energy. Returning to this country in 1893, he at once became interested in various business enterprises which have proved highly remunerative. He is largely interested in the London company, and visits both London and Paris two or three times each year. He is now President of the Connecticut Granite Company quarries, originally owned by his uncle, the late Samuel Arnold, of Haddam, Connecticut. The company's New York office is at 11 Broadway. They have large contract orders for municipal and private work. He is a member of the St. George and Kempton Park Clubs of London, and the Democratic and Atlantic Yacht Clubs of New York. He was married in 1864 to Mary Elizabeth Tyler. Three children have been born to them: Mary Tyler, Matilda Arnold, and Charles Tier Russell, Jr.

ROGERS, NATHANIEL BURTON, President of the Rogers Silver Plate Company, Danbury, Connecticut, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, July 6, 1848. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Ann Rogers. He received his education at the public schools of Meriden and at the Russell Military School, New Haven. He served eighteen months as Drummer in Company C, Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, under General James R. Hawley. He was a member of the New York City Produce Exchange from 1873 to 1877, and again from 1882 to 1885. He was connected also between 1873 and 1877 with Rogers & Kurcher, Pork Packers, of Brooklyn, New York, and from 1887 till 1882 with Rogers Brothers, London, England. Mr. Rogers was President of the Young People's Association of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn; and in 1876 was President of the Young Men's Republican Club, Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, and of the Butchers' and Packers' Association, Brooklyn. From 1875 to 1877 was President of the Social Bowling Club; also of the Young People's Association of Christian Endeavor of the First Church of Danbury in 1888.

N. B. ROGERS.

In 1893–94 he was Commander of the James E. Moore Post, No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, Danbury. From 1895 to 1897 he was Chairman of

the Republican City Committee of Danbury. He is at present Chairman of the Republican Town Committee, also of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, and Alderman from the Second Ward. He has been twice married. His first wife, Annis Pomeroy, daughter of John B. and Margaret Pomeroy, of Brooklyn, to whom he was married April 27, 1871, died May 3, 1875. On November 3, 1877, he married Elizabeth Beach, daughter of O. M. and Jennette M. Beach, of Brooklyn, and has nine children.

ROOT, GEORGE WELLS, Commission Merchant, of Hartford and New York city, was born in Augusta, New York, April 26, 1826, and died in Hartford, March 21, 1897, son of Erastus S. and Dorcas (Welles) Root. Mr. Root's ancestors were of good old Colonial stock on both sides, his father being a direct descendant of Thomas Roote, who came from Badby, England, and settled in Hartford in 1637. His is among the honored names on the monument erected to the first settlers, in the rear of the First Congregational Church of Hartford. His son was Deacon Thomas Roote, and from him the line descends to Thomas Roote, his son, then to Captain Ebenezer Roote, and then to Chief-Justice Jesse Root. The latter, whose portrait is now in the Library of the State Capitol, was a graduate of Princeton in 1756, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, for many years represented Coventry in the General Assembly of Connecticut, was a member of Congress for four sessions, and was Chief-Justice of Connecticut from 1798 until his retirement, at the age of seventy, in 1807. He published several volumes of legal decisions, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale College. The father of General Grant, Jesse Root Grant, was named after him. His son was James Banks Root, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The mother of George Wells Root, Dorcas Welles, was born in Wethersfield in 1798. Her father was Daniel Wells, her grandfather John Wells, her great-grandfather Wait Wells, her great-great-grandfather Captain Thomas Wells, all natives of Wethersfield. The latter's father and grandfather were Samuel and Thomas Wells, respectively, both natives of Essex, England. Thomas Wells, the last-named, settled in Wethersfield in 1636, and became Lieutenant-Governor and then Governor of the Colony. George Wells Root received a common-school education. He early entered upon a mercantile career, and for three years was employed in a general store at Mt. Morris, Livingston county, New York. In 1843, at the age of seventeen, he came to Hartford, and entered the store of Day, Owen & Company, wholesale dry goods and commission merchants. For fifty-four years, until his death in March 1897, he successfully carried on this well-known and extensive business. Through the death of the older members of the firm, the firm style became successively Owen, Day & Root, Owen, Root & Childs, and finally Root, Childs & Company. Mr. Root was a prominent member of

GEO. WELLS ROOT.

the Park Church, and had served as a Police Commissioner and member of the Common Council. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Hartford Club and a valued Director of many important financial institutions. At the time of his death he was President of the Sigourney Tool Company, the Taft Manufacturing Company, and the Hartford Rubber Paint Company, and at the same time a Director in the Hartford National Bank, the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, and the Smythe Manufacturing Company. Seven children were born to him: Charles H., born in 1850, died in 1867; George B., born in 1853, died in 1868; James T., born in 1857; Edward H., born in 1859; Erastus S., born in 1863; Mary E., born in 1865; and Robert W., born in 1873.

SMITH, Addison, late of New York city, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, May 9, 1816, and died in New York, November 27, 1893. His father was Samuel Smith, of Groton, Massachusetts, and his

ADDISON SMITH.

mother was Margaret Worthington, a lineal descendant of Nicholas Worthington, who settled in New England in 1649, and whose family in England dates back to the time of Henry III. The subject of this sketch lost his parents at an early age. He was sent to school, and soon developed a great fondness for study and mechanics. After receiving a university education, he left New England for a time, but returned soon after his marriage. He was the inventor of numerous machines, and in the fifties he established the well-known firm of Ives & Smith at New Haven, Connecticut, makers of gas exhausters and cupolas. This business succeeded to Governor Bigelow in after years, and Mr. Smith went to reside in New York city. Here he identified himself with the improvements and growth of the upper part of the city, and was one of the founders of the First Harlem Bank, of which he was the first President. He was also a member of prominent city clubs. Mr. Smith was married about 1846, at New York, to Eliza Middleton. He died in 1893, at the age of seventy-seven, leaving a widow and four children: Emilie, widow of Hamilton R. Kerr, of New York city; Adelia, widow of Henry Hobart Bunnell, of New Haven, Connecticut; Addison and Henry Ives Smith. The latter, although quite a young man, is following in the footsteps of his father, being actively engaged in building and other city improvements; he is a member of the Manhattan and other clubs, and gives promise of a useful career.

SIMMONS, Willard Nelson, Town Physician of Tolland, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, April 28, 1860, son of Nelson and Maria (Hall) Simmons. On his father's side he is descended through Rhode Island families from Gardner Gory, a Scotchman, who came here from England and participated in the Revolutionary War. His mother, who was born in Coventry, is descended from Libni Hall, who settled in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, at an early date, coming probably from England. Dr. Simmons laid the foundation for his education in the schools of his native town, acquired his college education at the University of Vermont, in Burlington, and there received the degree of M.D. from the Medical Department, July 15, 1889. At

W. N. SIMMONS.

the time he began his medical studies he was a nurse in the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford. After two years and a half there, he divided his time

between the Hartford Hospital and the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane in Middletown, Connecticut. He was also Assistant to Dr. J. E. Root in the Hartford Free Dispensary. He began practice in Tolland, his wife's home, in August 1889, and has remained there since, building up an excellent practice. Most of this time he has been Physician of the county jail and Town Physician. Under appointment by Governors he several times has examined prisoners as to their sanity. From June 1, 1892, to June 1, 1896, he was a Deputy Sheriff of Tolland county, and for eight years has been Medical Examiner of the town. He also has been a member of the School Board for the past eight years. When the new law as to health officers went into effect he received the appointment for Tolland, a position which he held for two years. Dr. Simmons is Examiner for pensions and for several insurance companies, and was for seven years Secretary and Treasurer of the Tolland County Medical Association. The doctor holds membership in the American Medical Association, in the Connecticut Medical Society, and in the Tolland County Medical Association. He is also a member of the Delta Mu Fraternity, a medical organization of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, as well as an alumni member of the college. A Democrat in politics, he is an independent thinker, and is for "sound money." It may be due to his early training on a farm that the doctor is so fond of nature; and he is also deeply interested in archæology. He married Alice Maude Phillips, of Tolland, February 25, 1889. They have one child, Leon Willard, two having died in infancy.

SHEEDY, Bryan DeForest, LL.B., M.D., Bridgeport, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 17, 1864, second son of Michael and Johanna Sheedy. His father settled in Norwalk as a young man, carrying on a farm until the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was one of the first to volunteer his services for the defence of the Union. After the war he settled down to farm life in Norwalk. His two sons became physicians, and Dr. D. M. Sheedy is practising in Poughkeepsie, New York. Bryan DeForest Sheedy went from the public schools of his native town to the Over River High School, where under the direction of Mr. H. B. Wigham he was fitted for college. After a preparatory course in medicine he attended the New York University, Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1885, and commencing the practice of his profession in South Norwalk he was for

B. D. SHEEDY.

a time associated with Dr. G. G. Bohannan. Ambition soon caused him to sever this partnership, and going to Northampton, Massachusetts, a perfect stranger, he almost immediately acquired popularity both as a physician and citizen, and three years later was elected to the City Government on the Democratic ticket. He organized the Northampton Building Association, of which he was Treasurer for some time. In 1889 a severe attack of *la grippe* compelled him to pass the winter in the South, and while rallying from the after-effects of the disease he visited Europe for the purpose of study, attending special clinics in London and Berlin. Upon his return in 1890 he disposed of his practice in Northampton to his partner, and in the following year located in Bridgeport, where he has since attended to a large practice, with the exception of some time spent in another visit to Europe, in the winter of 1893, for the special study of medical jurisprudence. In the spring of 1897 he received the degree of LL.B., from Yale University. Dr. Sheedy is Health Commissioner of Bridgeport, having served as such under both Democratic and Republican administrations; is a member of the Board of Trade,

the State, County, and City Medical Societies, an associate member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and is connected with the Seaside and the Reform Clubs of New York city. Dr. Sheedy is unmarried.

THACHER, James Kingsley, Physician and Professor, was born in New Haven, October 19, 1847, and died in April 1891. His father was Professor Thomas Anthony Thacher, and his mother was Miss Elizabeth Day, daughter of Jeremiah Day, who preceded President Woolsey as President of Yale. His early education was received at the Webster Public School and the Hopkins Grammar School of his native place. He entered Yale College in 1864 and was graduated with the class of 1868. Not long after graduation he went to California, remaining there for about two years. In 1871 he became tutor at Yale, and taught in the Academical Department for several years. At the same time he pursued original investigations in comparative anatomy and physiology. The results were first published in the "Transactions of the Connecticut Academy" for 1877, and commanded particular attention throughout Europe. He maintained that the limbs of the higher vertebrates were developed from the fins of fishes, a view which was not acknowledged at the time, but has since been developed and confirmed by Sir George Mivorst. Later Dr. Thacher studied medicine at the Yale Medical School, was graduated there in 1879, and immediately afterwards was appointed Professor of Physiology. He continued a Professor in the Medical School, and a potent factor in its development, until his death, being also engaged in active practice. He was an active member of the Association of American Physicians from its organization. Dr. Thacher's professional duties were so exacting as somewhat to interfere with his scientific work; but his investigations in electrical action, in 1885, and in heart action and pulse-wave transmission, in 1888, are of the highest merit. He also had charge of the medical work of the Century Dictionary. Dr. Thacher was married in 1878 to Emily Baldwin Foster, daughter of Hon. Dwight Foster, of Boston. Their three children are: Henrietta Foster, Henry Clark, and Thomas Anthony Thacher.

JAMES K. THACHER.

TENNEY, Arthur John, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Branford, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, January 26, 1856, son of Ulysses D. and Hannah Wales (Dow) Tenney. He is of English origin on both sides, the paternal family being the descendants of Thomas Tenney, whose native place was the Wolds of Yorkshire; and he came to America with Reverend Ezekiel Rogers' party, which arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, in December 1638. In April of the following year he, with others of the company, settled the town of Rowley, and his descendants are now scattered over the United States, although many of them are contented to remain in New England. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Henry Dowe, who arrived from Ormsby, Norfolk county, England, in April 1637, settling at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman May 2, 1638. Ulysses D. Tenney, the father, is an artist of repute. Arthur John Tenney went from New Hampshire to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1866. He completed his preparatory studies at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, in 1874, was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, class of 1877, and taught school in Philadelphia while pursuing his preliminary medical studies, which were completed at the Yale Medical School in 1883. He was soon afterward appointed Assistant House Physician and Surgeon at the Hartford Hospital, where he remained

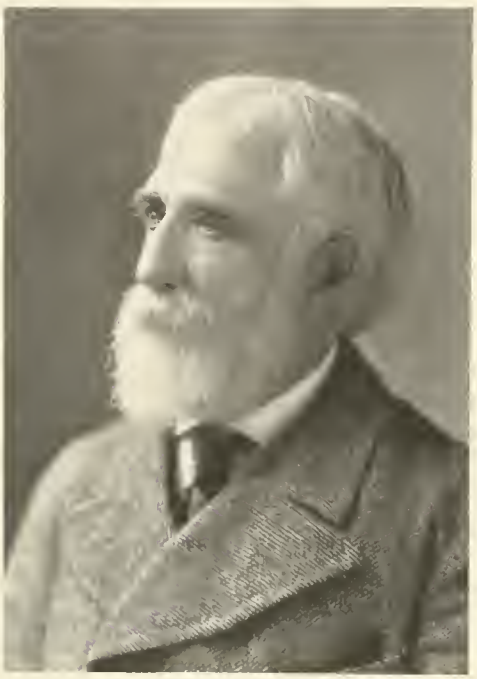
until September 1884, since which time he has practised his profession in Branford with success. Dr. Tenney is of the opinion that a physician ought

A. J. TENNEY.

not to connect himself with politics beyond casting his vote, or hold public office, and, as consistency is one of his most strongly defined characteristics, he has therefore avoided all political affiliations which might directly or indirectly bring his name into prominence outside his profession. On December 19, 1888, he married Laura J. Hammer, of Branford; they have four children: Thorwald, Arthur J., Jr., Thora, and Laura Tenney.

WARNER, Charles Dudley, Author and Editor, was born in Plainfield, Massachusetts, September 12, 1829. His ancestry is of the best New England stock. The founder of the family, Andrew Warner, came from England in 1632 to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and removed in 1637 to Hartford, Connecticut, and thence in 1659 to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he died December 18, 1684. His paternal grandmother, Sally Cook, who was born in 1765, was in direct descent from Francis Cook, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim. He received his early education in the local schools, and prepared for college in Cazenovia, going to Hamilton, at Clinton, New York, where he was graduated in 1851. [illegible] mate was Joseph R. Hawley, afterwards to become, with Warner, an American of distinction, the two bound together for life by many ties of business and social association. Mr. Warner studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia, and practised for two years in Chicago. But the legal profession was not to be his life work; like so many lawyers before him, his taste and talent were for journalism and literature. Returning to the East, he became in 1861 one of the editors and later a proprietor of the Hartford "Press," which was in 1867 incorporated with and became the "Courant," the oldest paper in the United States in continuous publication. General Joseph R. Hawley was an editor when Mr. Warner became associated with it. Of this paper, known throughout the country as an able organ of Republicanism and for its exceptional literary quality and tone, Mr. Warner is still one of the editors and owners. Editing it for many years with indefatigable energy, he gave it the reputation it long has held and now maintains, not only as an exponent of affairs, but a moulder of opinion. Its literary fame is due to his connection with it. The transition from journalism to literature was in Mr. Warner's case natural and easy. Indeed he had for years been writing literature in the "Courant," when a series of weekly papers in that journal describing his experience as an amateur gardener attracted wide attention by their gentle satire, delicious sly humor, and quality of style. When they were gathered into book form and published, in 1870, with an introduction by Henry Ward Beecher, the hearty welcome, very much a surprise to the modest author, made it evident that a new American writer of distinction had appeared. From this start book after book was given to the public, essays, travel sketches, papers on important questions of social and political reform, novels, etc., and Charles Dudley Warner maintained and steadily developed the brilliant name he had made by his first volume. From his youth he had literary leanings, contributing to the old "Knickerbocker," and to "Putnam's Magazine;" now, cordial recognition stimulated him to steady writing for a wide American audience. Nor does the long list of his books represent all his mental and other activity. Since 1884 he has held an editorial connection with "Harper's Magazine," first until 1892 as Editor of the Drawer, and since then of the Study, succeeding William Dean Howells in the latter position. In 1895 he undertook the

Managing Editorship of "A Library of the World's Best Literature," in thirty volumes; a comprehensive, critical survey of the whole field of literary production in all times and lands, such as was never before attempted. This great work was ready for



CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

subscribers early in 1898. Mr. Warner has been an extensive traveller, as many of his works show, going repeatedly to Europe and the East. He has, however, retained his beautiful home in Hartford, though spending much of his time in New York and elsewhere, and that home is a centre of enlightened and social life. His interests have not been confined to literature; he has been a keen-eyed and open-minded observer of American and foreign social and political traits, and has the gift of saying in a witty, graceful way the pertinent, wise, or deep thing. Prison reform has been for many years very dear to his heart, and he frequently lectures in various parts of the country on this theme, for the good of the cause, being also constantly called on to speak before colleges, clubs, and other organizations upon literature. Several of his books have studied the South, Southwest, and West of the United States with an intelligent appreciation never before rendered those parts of the country. He is widely known as an authority on all matters touching punitive measures. Serious and suggestive thought, too, is often found hiding in the sparkling dialogue or brilliant characterizations of his fiction. Thus his influence for good has radiated in many directions. As a writer he is on the creative side conspicuous for quiet felicity, refined pungent humor, massive thought, and the faculty of fresh, picturesque statement. As a critic he has been a salutary force in restraining the younger school from excesses, insisting with a golden urbanity upon permanent standards and comparative methods. Thus his literary career has been one not only long, but useful, beneficent, honorable. It would take too long to catalogue the many organizations of all kinds to which Mr. Warner belongs or has belonged. He is a member of the Players', the Authors', the University, and the Century Clubs of New York, and whether in Hartford, New York, or other cities is a favorite social figure. Herewith follows a list of his publications, in chronological order: "My Summer in a Garden;" "Saunterings;" "Back-Log Studies;" "Being a Boy;" "Baddeck and that Sort of Thing;" "The Gilded Age" (with S. L. Clemens); "Mummies and Moslems" (title changed to "My Winter on the Nile"); "In the Levant;" "In the Wilderness;" "Life of Washington Irving;" "Life of Captain John Smith;" "A Roundabout Journey;" "On Horseback;" "The Work of Washington Irving;" "Their Pilgrimage;" "Studies in the South and West;" "Our Italy;" "A Little Journey in the World;" "The Golden House;" "As we Go;" "As we were Saying;" "The Relation of Life to Literature;" and "The People for whom Shakespeare Wrote." Mr. Warner was married October 8, 1856, to Susan Sophia, daughter of the late William Eliot Lee, of New York.

WADE, Henry Lawton, President and Treasurer of the Waterbury Clock Company, was born in Harrisville, Rhode Island, May 24, 1842, son of Lawton and Aleph Abby (Handel) Wade. His family came originally from England. He received his early education in the public schools at Williamsville, Killingly, Connecticut, and at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. As a boy and young man he worked in and became familiar with all departments of a cotton factory. His first practical business experience was as a clerk in the general store of the Williamsville Manufacturing Company at Killingly. On August 8, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private in that

regiment until it was mustered out of service at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, June 27, 1865. Subsequently he took a business course at the Eastman College, and graduated therefrom early in 1866. From May 1866 to August 1870 he filled the position of bookkeeper in the Waterbury National Bank. In May 1871 he became Secretary of the Waterbury Clock Company, of which in January 1884 he was made Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager. In 1885 he was elected President and Treasurer of the company, which position he now holds. Mr. Wade is also President and Director of the Mattatuck Manufacturing Company, and a Director of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company; Director of the Waterbury National Bank; and First Vice-President of the Connecticut Indemnity Association. He is an Ex-President of the Waterbury Board of Trade and of the Waterbury Board of Common Councilmen. In politics Mr. Wade is a Republican.

H. L. WADE.

He was married September 20, 1877, to Martha Chase Starkweather. They have two daughters: Mary Elizabeth and Lucy Starkweather Wade.

WHITON, Francis Henry, Physician, Manchester, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, May 16, 1846, son of Chester and Philaura (Brown) Whiton. His paternal ancestors came to Connecticut from Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1647, and from Europe

F. H. WHITON.

a few years earlier. His maternal ancestors came from England in 1620 or 1622, and were in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. His grandfather on the maternal side was in the War of 1812, and drew as pension one hundred and sixty acres of land. Dr. Whiton's early education was acquired in the public schools and under the instruction of private tutors. Entering upon the study of medicine, he attended Harvard Medical School and Dartmouth Medical College, graduating from the last-named institution November 1, 1871. In the meantime he taught public schools for six terms. Following graduation from medical school he served for one year (1872) in a private institution for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, one year in hospitals of New York city, and from December 1873 to the present time has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Manchester, Connecticut. Dr. Whiton is a member of the Hartford County and the Connecticut Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen. He is prominent in local affairs, has served on the Board of Education, and represented his town two years in the Connecticut Legislature, sessions of 1895–7. In

politics Dr. Whiton is a Republican. He was married May 17, 1876, to Mary Elizabeth Loomis, only daughter of George N. Loomis, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, but whose birthplace was Connecticut. Mrs. Whiton's ancestors came to this country in 1636, and were in the Revolutionary War. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WILLIAMS, James Baker, Manufacturer, Glastonbury, Connecticut, was born in Lebanon, New London county, Connecticut, February 2, 1818, son of Solomon and Martha (Baker) Williams. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Robert Williams, a native of Norwich, England, who arrived in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, and was made a freeman the same year. He married first, in England, Elizabeth Stalham, who died in 1674, aged eighty years; and second, Martha Story, who died in 1708, aged ninety-two years. Three sons were the children of his first wife: Samuel, born in 1632, Isaac (1638), and Stephen (1644). Robert Williams died September 1, 1693, aged eighty-six years. The elder son, Samuel, inherited the homestead, and only a few years since (perhaps now) one of his descendants owned and lived on the place. The second son, Isaac, settled in Newton, Massachusetts, and was one of the founders and first Deacons of the Congregational Church in that town. He married first, Martha Parke, a daughter of Dr. William Parke; their children were: Isaac (born in 1661), Martha (1663), William (1665), John (1667), Eleazer (1669), and Thomas (1673). His second wife, Judith Cooper, bore him: Peter (born in 1680), Sarah (1688), and Ephraim (1691). Reverend William Williams, the second son of Deacon Isaac Williams, of Newton, graduated at Harvard College in 1683, and in 1685 was settled as Pastor of the Congregational Church in Hatfield, Massachusetts, and remained as such for fifty-six years. His first wife was Elizabeth Cotton, to whom he was married in 1686, and their three children were: Reverend William Williams, of Weston (born in 1688), Martha (1690), and Reverend Elisha Williams (1694), subsequently of Newington, Connecticut, and later Rector, or President, of Yale College. In 1699 Reverend William Williams married his second wife, Christian, a daughter of Reverend Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and their children were: Reverend Solomon Williams, D.D. (born in 1701), who was Minister of the First Church in Lebanon, Connecticut, for fifty-four years, Israel (1709), and Dorothy (1713). Their father died in Hatfield in 1741. Reverend Solomon Williams, D.D., of Lebanon, Connecticut, married, in 1723, Mary, daughter of Judge Samuel Porter, of Hatfield, Massachusetts; their children were: Solomon (born

JAS. B. WILLIAMS.

1725), who died soon after graduating from Yale College in 1743; Reverend Eliphalet Williams, D.D., born 1727, and died in 1803, having been for fifty-six years the Pastor of the church in East Hartford, Connecticut, and whose son Solomon was called to the church of his great-grandfather, Solomon Stoddard, of which he was Pastor over fifty years; Ezekiel Williams, the father of Thomas S. Williams, Chief-Justice of Connecticut, of Reverend Samuel P. Williams, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and of Major John Williams, of Wethersfield, was born in 1729, and died in 1818 at his home in Wethersfield, Connecticut; William, born in 1731, was for about forty sessions a member of the Connecticut Legislature, Town Clerk of Lebanon many years, and in 1776 a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Mary, born 1733, married Richard Salter, of Mansfield, Connecticut; Thomas, born 1735, a graduate of Yale College and of Yale Medical School, was a physician and lived on his father's homestead,

dying in 1819; Christian, born 1738, married John Salter, of Mansfield; Eunice, born 1745, married Reverend Timothy Stone, of Goshen Parish in Lebanon, and died in Cornwall, Connecticut, in 1836, aged ninety-one years; Dr. Thomas Williams, the youngest son of the Reverend Solomon, married Rebecca Wells, of East Hartford, a lineal descendant of Thomas Wells, an early Governor of Connecticut, and their children were: Solomon and Mary, twins, born in 1783. Mary was not married, and died in the house of her brother in East Hartford in 1831, and her brother died in Manchester, Connecticut, in 1875, aged ninety-two years. Solomon Williams, in 1806, married Martha Baker, of Brooklyn, Connecticut. Their children were: Rebecca Wells, born in 1807, who married Reverend Story Hubbard of the Syrian Mission, dying in Beyroot, Syria, in 1840; Thomas Scott, born 1812, who was a civil engineer, and in 1846 married Ellen Goodwin, of East Hartford, and died in 1875, leaving four children; Samuel Porter, born 1814, a merchant and banker for many years in Lima, Indiana, who married first, Miss Lydia Hume, and second, her sister, Miss Isabella Hume, both dying before him, and died in California, March 31, 1897, leaving three children; Sarah Turnbull, born 1816, who married Edward Robinson, of Brooklyn, Connecticut, a direct descendant of John Robinson, of Leyden, is now living and has three children; James Baker (the subject of this sketch), born in Lebanon in 1818, in the house occupied by his great-grandfather fifty-four years, by his grandfather eighty-four years, and by his father forty-six years; George Wells, born 1820, married Martha Woodbridge, of Manchester, Connecticut, by whom he had one son: Charles S. Williams, of Hartford; William Stuart, born 1822, married Mary Edwards Goodwin, of East Hartford, and who was for over forty years associated in business with his brother, James Baker Williams (W. S. Williams and his wife have both died recently, leaving four children); John Albert, born 1824, was a civil engineer, for some years employed on the Boston Water Works, and later in constructing the railroad from Galveston north to Austin, Texas. He, John A. Williams, married, in Texas, Caroline Sherman, and died in Galveston of yellow fever in 1866, leaving one son: Albert Sidney Williams; Solomon Stoddard, born 1826, in Lebanon, died in Manchester, Connecticut, 1847; and Martha Huntington, born 1828, in East Hartford, married, in 1862, Bryan E. Hooker, a lineal descendant of Reverend Thomas Hooker, — the first minister in that city, — who died in 1888, leaving three children. Martha Baker, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Dr. Joseph Baker, of Brooklyn, Connecticut, and a neighbor of General Israel Putnam, who, when news came of the battles of Concord and Lexington in 1775, at once raised a regiment of soldiers, Dr. Baker going with him to Boston, as Surgeon of the Regiment. Her mother was a granddaughter of Reverend Mr. Devotion, of Suffield, and daughter of the Reverend Ebenezer Devotion, of Scotland Parish, in Windham, Connecticut. Two of his mother's brothers were officers in the United States Army, having enlisted during the War of 1812, one, Captain James Baker, continued in the service till disabled by illness, and the other, Colonel Rufus L. Baker, till about 1861, when he resigned rather than obey orders from Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, requiring the sending of arms and ammunition to Southern arsenals and forts. James B. Williams acquired his early education in the public schools of Lebanon, East Hartford, and Hartford, with two terms in the East Hartford Academy. In the spring of 1832 he left the Stone School on Dorr (now Market) street, Hartford, and went as a farm boy to live with Deacon Horace Pitkin, of Manchester. He spent two summers on the farm and in the family of this excellent man, who taught him how to do work, and to do it easily, and the knowledge there acquired he considers to have been of special advantage in after years. In the spring of 1834 Messrs. F. & H. C. Woodbridge, nephews of Deacon Pitkin, wanting a clerk, he entered their store on Manchester Green, and retained the position for over four years. Feeling the need of a more thorough education, he made it a rule, after closing the store at nine, to study till eleven in the evening, and to rise at five in the morning and study till time to open the store. This practice he followed for many years, and as one of the partners was an apothecary, and having a well-stocked department in that line, the young man soon learned to put up physicians' prescriptions and to compound their preparations, spending much of his leisure time and evenings in studying chemistry; and the knowledge of that science, thus obtained, has proven invaluable in his present business. In 1838 Mr. F. Woodbridge, the senior of the firm, moved away, and his partner, then Mr. C. G. Keeney, wished Mr. Williams to take a half interest with him in the business, which he did, the firm name becoming Keeney & Williams. In 1840 he sold his share in this business, except the drug department,

to the late Christopher A. Woodbridge, and forming a partnership with his brother, George W. Williams, in connection with other business, began the manufacture of a variety of compounds, such as all apothecaries sell, but few make. While in Manchester he became convinced that there was a great and increasing demand for a better quality of shaving soap than was found among the trade, and began a series of experiments, hoping to produce it. These were continued for over two years, small quantities being made and given to neighbors and friends to test. After being sure that the same quality could be produced every time, it was put on to the market with the name "Williams' Genuine Yankee Soap." Its superior quality and peculiar name soon brought it into notice, and its reputation led many other soapmakers to imitate its form and to pirate its trade-mark. Imitations were made in New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Chicago, and other places, scores of them, compelling the Williams Brothers to bring suits at law to maintain their trade-marks, yet securing injunctions in every suit they commenced. This business was continued in Manchester till 1847, when, having divided the business with his brother, Mr. Williams moved to Glastonbury, hiring from his father-in-law, the late David Hubbard, a small grist-mill, and continued the manufacture of shaving soap and a few other articles. After a year or more, another brother, the late William S. Williams, joined him, and they soon became partners, under the firm name of James B. Williams & Company, continuing such till 1885, when a joint stock company was formed, under the laws of the State of Connecticut, known as the J. B. Williams Company. Of this corporation James B. Williams is President; his son, David W. Williams, Vice-President; his nephew, George G. Williams, Treasurer; and his son, Samuel H. Williams, Chemist. The grist-mill used when Mr. Williams moved to Glastonbury in 1847 afforded less than twenty-five hundred square feet of floor-space, while now are used about one hundred thousand, or forty times as much. The company has customers in nearly every city in the United States and Canada, also in London, England, and Sydney, Australia, and much is sold in the East Indies, South America, and Mexico. After almost sixty years of business, although commencing with borrowed capital, Mr. Williams can say that no check or note bearing his signature has ever been dishonored or protested; every claim has been paid in full; no customer has ever been lost (unless going out of business); and with scarcely if any exception, sales have been larger each year than on any previous one. Mr. Williams is also President of the Williams Brothers Manufacturing Company in Glastonbury, and Vice-President of the Vermont Farm Machine Company of Bellows Falls, Vermont. Although in his eightieth year, he was at his office daily last season, as attentive to his business as ever, and while spending the winter of 1897–8 in Florida is in almost daily correspondence with home on business matters. Mr. Williams has twice been elected as a Representative from Glastonbury to the lower House of the State Legislature. As service in the militia was formerly required of every able-bodied man, on reaching the age of eighteen he enlisted into the East Hartford Artillery Company, trained one day, and was chosen a Corporal, but as his duties as an apothecary required daily attention, and would exempt him from military duty, he resigned his office and connection with the company, giving his cap, sword, and uniform to a substitute, thus ending his military career. In 1838 he united with the First Congregational Church in Manchester, in 1848 was by letter received into the First Church of Christ, in Glastonbury, and was in 1859 chosen a Deacon of that church, which office he still retains. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, of the Connecticut Congregational Club and of the Harrison Veteran Club, of the Good Templars and Sons of the American Revolution. His first vote for President was cast in 1840, for General William Henry Harrison, the nominee of the Whig party, his father and three of his brothers voting for the same man. When the Republican party was organized he joined it, and has ever since voted with it when good and true men were in nomination. Mr. Williams was married in 1845 to Jerusha M. Hubbard, eldest daughter of David Hubbard, of Glastonbury, who bore six of his now living children: Mary Ellen, David Willard, Martha Baker, Jessie Elizabeth, James Stoddard, and Samuel Hubbard Williams. In 1866 Mrs. Williams died, and in 1869 he married her younger sister, Julia Elizabeth Hubbard, by whom he has two children living: Anne Shelton and Richard Solomon Williams. The first of the Hubbard name to settle in Glastonbury, then a part of Wethersfield, was George, from whom many in the same and other towns have descended. The maiden name of Mrs. David Hubbard was Jerusha Hollister, and for many years the names Hubbard and Hollister were the most numerous and promi-

nent of any in the town. Mr. Williams has twelve grandchildren by the three sons of his first marriage. The eldest son, David Willard Williams, was married October 23, 1876, to Helen Penfield Rankin, daughter of Rev. S. G. W. Rankin; they have five children: Helen Louise (born 1878), James Willard (1885), Mildred (1887), Ruth Clarise (1890), and Isabelle Stoddard (1894) Williams. James Stoddard Williams was married August 4, 1887, to Katherine Phillips Clarke, daughter of Judge R. L. B. Clarke, of Washington; they have four children: Katherine Stoddard (1889), Helen Devotion (1891), Percy Huntington (1894), and Edith Clarke (1896) Williams. Samuel Hubbard Williams was married January 9, 1889, to Frances Ann Scudder, daughter of Rev. William Scudder, D.D., a missionary in India; they have three children: Carrol Scudder (1890), Frances Rossean (1891), and Martha Huntington (1896) Williams.

WILLIAMS, Charles Fish, Druggist, Thomaston, was born in Groton, Connecticut, April 24, 1842, son of Caleb Miner and Sabra (Gallup) Williams. He is descended from Robert Williams, who came from Great Yarmouth, England, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, where he lived to be one hundred years old. Caleb, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer in Groton, and also a merchant in Noank. He filled many positions of trust, and represented the district in the Legislature. Mr. Williams is of illustrious ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, the families including the Averys, the Dennisons, the Parks, the Lathams, the Farmings, the Lakes, the Reades, and the Grants; and he is also a direct descendant of Lord Lion Gardiner, Commander at Saybrook Fort, and first proprietor of Gardiner's Island. Five of his ancestors served in Colonial wars, three in the maternal line and two in the paternal line. Two of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary War and one in the War of 1812. John Gallup, ancestor of most of the people of that name in America, came from Nosterne, County Dorset, England, in 1630, and settled in Nantasket. He fought the first naval battle on the Atlantic coast, in July, 1656, and captured and destroyed a large number of Indians who had murdered John Oldham. John Gallup, Jr., direct ancestor of Mrs. Williams, came from England to Boston in 1633, removing to New London in 1651. He served in the General Assembly in 1665 and 1667, and in many ways was prominent in town affairs. He was granted five hundred acres of land for his services in the Pequot War, and, commanding a company of friendly Mohegans, he participated in the battle of South Kingston in King Philip's War. It was while leading them in an as-

C. F. WILLIAMS.

sault that he fell, just inside the Indian stockade. At eighteen years of age, after obtaining a good common-school education, Mr. Williams began work in the drug store of Dr. Seth Smith, of New London, where he remained four years. Then he was in the employ of Lee & Osgood, and later was with W. S. Tyler & Son, of Norwich. In 1867 he formed a partnership with W. S. Tyler, Jr., for the purchase of the old and established drug store of C. C. Thompson in Greenville, a suburb of Norwich. When this partnership was dissolved Mr. Williams opened a store in Ansonia, Connecticut, which he conducted for nine years. Removing to Thomaston, Connecticut, in 1878, he bought the old Seth Thomas drug store, where he has had marked success. The firm style to-day is C. F. Williams & Son. Mr. Williams was Postmaster in Greenville, and held other minor offices. In Ansonia he served as Warden of the Borough, and in Thurston he was Selectman for several terms, and was Fire Commissioner for a considerable period. He is a Director and Vice-President of the Thomaston National Bank. He is a man of

superior intelligence and genial disposition, and is a universal favorite. November 5, 1867, he married Elizabeth Cooke, daughter of Henry F. and Lorindor Edwards Reynolds, of one of the first and oldest families of Thomaston. The have two children: Charles Henry, in business with his father, and Frederick.

WHITON, David Erskine, Inventor and Manufacturer, New London, was born in Stafford, Tolland county, Connecticut, October 15, 1825, son of Heber and Marcia (Gay) Whiton. His father's family came from England in 1635–6, and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. His maternal ancestors also came from England at about the same period. David E. Whiton's early education was limited to that acquired in the district schools. At the age of fourteen he was "bound out" to serve as an apprentice in the carpenters' trade until

D. E. WHITON.

twenty-one. Before the expiration of his apprenticeship he bought up his remaining time with earnings made by working overtime and in other ways, and for several years worked at his trade as a journeyman. In 1849 he spent some time in travel in the West, beyond Chicago and in Wisconsin, then almost a wilderness. In 1852 he started business in West Stafford, Connecticut, as a millwright, also building turbine water-wheels and other mill machinery. In 1856 he extended his business by adding machinery and appliances for the manufacture of a patent centring machine, for use in machine shops. He continued to add occasionally other machinery specialties, and in 1865 he started the manufacture of a line of lathe chucks, having purchased the machinery and business of another shop at about this time. His business continued to increase in this line of mechanical specialties, and largely through the inventive and mechanical skill of the proprietor, until in 1886 it was removed to New London, where it has been growing steadily since the removal. Mr. Whiton has given most of his time to mechanical matters, and has made many inventions and improvements, in the special lines referred to, which have come into general use. He has, however, been almost constantly active in town affairs, and during his residence in Stafford has served at various times as Constable and Collector of Taxes, Assessor for several terms, member of the Board of Relief, Selectman, and Representative to the Legislature. He was also a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church during most of this period, and for a number of years Trustee of the Society and Superintendent of the Sunday School. In politics Mr. Whiton was an old-time Whig until the formation of the Republican party, with which he has ever since been identified. He has never held any political State office except that of Representative, to which he was twice elected. He was a member of the first Legislature to occupy the new Capitol in Hartford. Mr. Whiton was married November 13, 1856, to Asenath Francis. They have had three children: Rosa, who died at four years; Lucius Erskine, now in business with his father; and Mary Francis, wife of L. K. Shipman, M.D., of New London, Connecticut.

WELCH, Archibald Hyde, Second Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, and at an early age displayed an aptitude for business pursuits which, when developed by a thorough mercantile training, assumed the keen perceptibility and sound judgment which have characterized his career in the marts of commerce. In 1851 he entered as a clerk the employ of Day, Griswold & Company, dry goods commission merchants of Hartford, Connecticut, where his course was upward and onward from the

start. He continued with them and their successors, Griswold, Seymour & Company, until becoming

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associated as a partner with Messrs. Griswold & Whitman, under the firm name of Griswold, Whitman & Welch; and the latter concern was succeeded by Whitman & Welch. In 1885 his connection with Mr. Henry A. Whitman was dissolved after an association as fellow-clerk and partner for thirty years. In 1882 Mr. Welch became a member of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, and three years later was elected its Second Vice-President, and his unusual energy and progressive tendencies have added strength and prestige to the executive staff of that well-known organization.

WINCHELL, Alverd E., M.D., New Haven, is a native of Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The family, which originated in the south of England, has a well-established record covering eight generations, and its American ancestor settled at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1638. Alverd E. Winchell fitted for college at the Great Barrington (Massachusetts) Academy, and was graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in the class of 1857, with honors. After engaging in educational work for three years he began the study of law with a prominent attorney in Poughkeepsie, New York, but having a natural desire to enter the medical profession he was enabled, through the assistance of Dr. Clarkson L. Collins, of Great Barrington, to pursue a full preparatory course, which was completed at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1865, and he remembers with sincere gratitude the kindness and encouragement received from Dr. Alfred C. Post, Dr. Willard Parker, and Honorable Valentine Mott, of New York. Having profited much by the clinical advantages offered by the New York, Bellevue, and other hospitals of the metropolis, he located for practice in New Haven, which has proved a successful field both for professional advancement and pecuniary reward, and through an unselfish devotion to his useful calling has reached a position of prominence among the most able physicians of the State. He is a member of the State, New Haven County, and New Haven Medical Societies, having served as President of the latter for a number of years; the American Medical and American Public Health Associations; the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the

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Masonic order. In 1879 he was appointed Commissioner of the New Haven Board of Health, holding that office for fourteen years, and serving as its

President for a succession of terms, during which time much progress was made in improving the sanitary condition of the city. Quick in diagnosis, judicious in treatment, and exceedingly charitable to the poor and unfortunate, he commands the esteem of his colleagues as well as the confidence of the public. Aside from his professional labors, he is deeply interested in Christian and philanthropic work, and is actively concerned in the progress of the city, which is indebted to his energy, foresight, and pecuniary outlay for the erection of the Hyperion Theatre, pronounced by artists and public speakers to be almost unequalled for its acoustic properties and general appointments. On February 9, 1860, Dr. Winchell married, for his first wife, Helen E. Hinman, daughter of Captain Charles Hinman, of Southbury, and she died in 1863. In October, 1865, he married Mary, daughter of Elizur Mitchell, of South Britain, and she died in 1874, leaving one daughter, Mary Helen, now the wife of Dr. William A. Brooks, of Boston. On October 24, 1876, he wedded his present wife, who was before marriage Catherine Worthington Shepard, daughter of Reverend Samuel N. Shepard, for thirty years Pastor of the Congregational Church, Madison, Connecticut, granddaughter of Reverend Samuel Shepard, D.D., for fifty years a preacher in Lenox, Massachusetts, and a niece of the distinguished John Todd, D.D.

CARD, Albert Miller, Attorney, New York city, and President of the village of Sharon, Connecticut, was born in the town of Ancram, Columbia county, New York, July 21, 1845, son of Edson and Mary (Miller) Card. On the maternal side he is related to Judge Theodore Miller, of Columbia county, New York, Judge of the Court of Appeals. During his childhood the family removed to Sharon, Connecticut, where young Card attended the high school. From there he was sent to the seminary at Amenia, New York, finishing with a course at the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He then took up the study of law in the office of Honorable Charles Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, and made such rapid progress that at the end of one year he was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law in Dutchess county. He was a Democrat from the first, and soon began to take an active part in politics. His bright and eloquent speeches immediately attracted attention to him, and he soon found his fame growing beyond the confines of his own county. He became widely known as a campaign orator, and did gallant work on the stump for the Democratic candidates in the successive national campaigns from 1864 to 1884. His portrait and biography may be found in the

A. M. CARD.

book entitled, "Leading Orators of Twenty-five Presidential Campaigns," by William C. Roberts. He was appointed by President Johnson to the office of United States District Revenue Assessor, with headquarters at Poughkeepsie, and during the same period served as School Commissioner of Dutchess county. He was injured in the Harlem railroad accident in 1861, and was obliged to walk on crutches for nine years. Mr. Card removed to New York city in 1870, and associated himself in the practice of law with Honorable Homer A. Nelson, then Secretary of State. This partnership continued until 1892, the firm retaining offices at Poughkeepsie. Mr. Card also retained his connection with Sharon, Connecticut, which town he ably represented in the Connecticut Legislatures of 1886–9. For twelve years he held the office of Judge of Probate for the District of Sharon. In 1888, in connection with Governor Lounsbury, he was a member of the General Conference of the Episcopal Church. At the present time he is President of the village of Sharon, Connecticut, Director of the Sharon Water Company, the Sharon Tele-

phone Company, and the Sharon Electric Light Company. He is also Commissioner of the Superior Court of Connecticut, Vice President and Secretary of the Salisbury Carbonate Iron Company of Connecticut, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Landon Iron Company of Connecticut. In New York State his positions are not less important and responsible. He is Secretary of the Amenia Mining Company, and Secretary of the Kelley Mining Company of Chatham, New York. He is a member of the State Bar Association of New York, and also belongs to the Democratic Club, the Tammany Hall Association, and the Harlem Democratic Club. He also claims membership in the Old Put Club of Danbury, Connecticut, and the Hamilton Lodge of Masons of Sharon, Connecticut. His wife was Mary L. Morey, a descendant of the Livingston, Northrup, and Rider families of Dutchess county and the Harlem River Valley. One son has been born to them: Clayton M. Card, now a merchant at Sharon.

JENNINGS, Abraham Gould, founder of the lace industry in this country, was born August 28, 1821, in Fairfield, Connecticut, where his family had settled nearly two hundred years before. Many of Mr. Jennings' ancestors had been prominent in early Colonial history, one of them, Major Gold, having had the distinction of being a signer of the original charter of Connecticut; another had been Lieutenant-Governor; a third, Colonel Talcott, had commanded the Colonial forces in King Philip's War; and still another, Major Peter Burr, had been a Justice of the Supreme Court. In the later Colonial history they figured no less conspicuously. Colonel John Burr was reputed the richest man of his time, while Colonel Abraham Gold, Mr. Jennings' paternal great-grandfather, died at Ridgefield on a Revolutionary field of battle, his sword as well as his name having been bequeathed to the subject of this sketch. On a collateral line there were conspicuous the two Aaron Burrs, one the President of Princeton College, the other, his son, Vice-President of the United States. It was with such a heritage of sturdy Colonial blood that Mr. Jennings made his start in the world, and after completing his education in Fairfield went to New York in 1836 to enter the wholesale dry-goods house of his brother-in-law, J. S. Pierson. In this he succeeded rapidly, becoming a member of the firm of Pierson & Jennings at the early age of twenty-three, and finally succeeding some years later as the senior member of the new concern, styled Jennings, Wheeler & Company, and occupying a store on Broadway, and afterwards at 13 and 15 Chambers street, where they carried on a large business, principally with merchants from the Southern States. When the war broke out in 1861, some four hundred thousand dollars were unfortunately found to be owing the firm by Southern merchants, a very small per cent. of which was ever collected. Mr. Jennings sought for another field for his business enterprise, and finally found it in 1867, when he purchased a number of lace machines which had been brought over from England on a venture. With these he devoted himself almost exclusively

A. G. JENNINGS.

for the next few years to the manufacture of hair nets, then much in vogue. In 1869 he went over to England, and while there purchased more lace machinery. In 1870 and 1871 a large building was erected for the business of manufacturing silk, dress and trimming laces, in Brooklyn, corner Park avenue and Hall street, and from that time to the present frequent additions have been made to the property, until now the Lace Works occupy five large buildings and contain some eight acres of floor space, all having been especially erected by

Mr. Jennings for his lace business. In 1872–3 the making of lace was effectively undertaken in an elaborate way; Guipure and Spanish and many other varieties were made, in successful competition with the imported article, and found much favor for their fineness and quality. Prices of the imported goods were then affording extravagant profits to the lace importer. This fact alone made domestic production possible, in view of the many and almost insurmountable difficulties attending the introduction of a new textile industry into the country. The unskilled and higher-priced domestic labor, the lack of technical experience in the manufacture and the finish of the different grades of goods, the remoteness of the machine shops, necessitating the making of all important repairs in England, — all of these obstacles militated against the growth of the industry; however, new and improved machinery was constantly being added to the plant, skilled artisans from England and France found their way over, and with an immense amount of labor and pains it was found possible to instruct and make skilful native help. In this complicated and difficult business of introducing the manufacture of laces in this country, Mr. Jennings has had many obstacles to contend with, but in this work he had the assistance of his sons, Warren P. and Oliver T., particularly his son Warren, who made the art of designing laces and lace machinery his especial study, and for that purpose went to Europe several times to investigate and learn the art. He manifested great talent and ingenuity, and accomplished much to advance this intricate textile industry in the United States. Before 1890 Mr. Jennings had the misfortune to lose by death, within a few years of each other, both of his faithful sons. This business of manufacturing laces has been carried on under the name of A. G. Jennings and A. G. Jennings & Sons, and since 1888 under the firm name of Jennings' Lace Works. Mr. Jennings has now associated with him, as his only partner in the business, his son, Albert Gould Jennings. The following are some of the names of the various styles of laces which were first made in the United States by A. G. Jennings and the Jennings Lace Works: Trimming laces — Guipure, Spanish, Chantilly, Spanish Guipure, Mechlin, Coraline, Vandyke, Duchesse, Yak, Blonde, and Escurial; dress trimmings and nets — Brussels, Spotted, Tosca, Striped, Square, Russian, Chain, and others; also millinery trimmings and veilings in great varieties. The laces they manufacture are sold in all parts of the United States, also in Canada, and their merit acknowledged. Their productions were awarded premiums at the World's Fair in Philadelphia and Chicago, and at other times and places.

LAYTON, Jacob M., Cashier of the City National Bank, and Real Estate and Insurance Agent, South Norwalk, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 30, 1847. He is the son of William E. and Emeline (Davis) Layton. His father's father was killed by an accident in early manhood. He was educated in the common school, and was graduated from the Newark High School in 1862. With no further training for active life he commenced business at the age of fifteen, with a determination to win business success with hard work and integrity. He was first employed as a boy in a hat factory, where his

J. M. LAYTON.

father was Superintendent. At this time the Cashier of the Newark Banking Company desired a boy, and asked of the Principal of the High School that he recommend a member of the class of 1862 for the place, and it was thus that Jacob M. Layton was introduced into the banking business. After two

years' service with the Newark Banking Company he obtained a position with the Mechanics Banking Association of New York city, then located at 38 Wall street. He there continued for eight years, until July 1872, when he became connected with the private banking and insurance business of Melville E. Mead, of South Norwalk. This business proved unprofitable, and on the failure of Mr. Mead in 1870 he started in business on his own account as real estate and insurance agent, at South Norwalk, and has continued actively in the business, ever since. On April 12, 1882, the City National Bank of South Norwalk was opened for business, with a capital of $100,000. Mr. Layton has been Cashier of the bank from its organization, and has been accorded the privilege of carrying on his real estate and insurance business at the same time. In his insurance business he represents the largest and best companies, and does the leading business in insurance in the city. He built his present residence in 1884, and is now the owner of considerable real estate. He has been Treasurer of the South Norwalk District School since 1882. He was Clerk of the Board of Water Commissioners from 1880 to 1896 and Water Commissioner from 1880 to 1885, and was a member of the School Committee from 1878 to 1881. He has been Society's Treasurer and member of Society's Committee of the Congregational Church from 1876 to the present time; has been Deacon in the same church since 1891; and Superintendent in its Sunday School since 1893. In politics he is a Republican. He was married October 8, 1873, to Mary A. Gardner, of Newark, New Jersey. They have had two children: Alice Gardner, now wife of David D. Raymond, and Frank D. Layton, who is associated with his father in his real estate and insurance business.

LINES, H. WALES, President of the H. Wales Lines Company, and of other large business corporations in Meriden, was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, June 3, 1838, son of Henry W. and Harriet (Bunnell) Lines. He comes of Revolutionary stock, being a "Son of the Revolution" by three direct branches of the family tree. One of his great-grandfathers, Enos Bunnell, was a private soldier in the Ninth Company of the First Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel David Wooster, in 1775; another, Elisha Stevens, was a private in Captain Clarke's Company of Artificers [illegible] were in the service of their country for five years, and a third, Walter Booth, was a private in the Third Company of the Fifth Battalion, commanded by

H. WALES LINES.

Captain William Douglas. His paternal grandparents, Calvin and Sallie (Booth) Lines, were old residents of Bethany, Connecticut. He received his early education in the schools of Naugatuck, and after graduation at the high school learned the mason trade. In 1862 he removed to Middletown, where he worked at his trade for two years, and then formed a copartnership under the firm name of Perkins & Lines, to carry on the business of general contractors for mason work and dealers in building materials. The retirement of Mr. Perkins in 1878 resulted in the formation of the firm of H. Wales Lines & Company, under which name the business was continued until ten years later, when it was converted into the present stock company and incorporated as the H. Wales Lines Company, with Mr. Lines as President and Treasurer. The success of the company has been phenomenal, their business extending into several of the New England States, while nine-tenths of the factories of Meriden were erected by them, including the extensive plants of the Meriden Britannia Company,

the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, and Edward Miller & Company. Their handiwork may also be found among the churches, schools, business blocks, and fine residences of the city, in great profusion. Mr. Lines is also President of the Meriden Machine Tool Company, another large business corporation, which commenced operations in 1890, making a specialty of tools for the manufacture of silver-ware. He is likewise President of the Meriden Lumber Company, one of the oldest and most prominent concerns of Meriden in that branch of business. He has been President of the New England Brownstone Company since 1891, and is a Director in the Middletown Bronze Company and the C. F. Munroe Company. Various financial institutions have also sought the advantages to be derived from Mr. Lines' long experience and superior judgment, and he is a Trustee of the Meriden Savings Bank and a member of DeBussy, Manwaring & Company, of New Haven and Springfield. As was natural from his conspicuous business ability and integrity, Mr. Lines has been called by his fellow-citizens to serve in various public and official capacities. In 1872 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and for the years 1878–9 he was a member of the Senate. In the latter body he served as Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Boroughs, and also as Chairman of the Committee on Contested Elections. While resident in Middletown he served as Mayor of that city for three consecutive years, 1877–9, and during his administration a complete revision of the city charter was made, also a thorough reformation in the methods of running the various departments and in the system of keeping accounts. At his third election he received two-thirds of all the votes cast, and he was unanimously nominated for a fourth term, but declined to accept the office longer. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for Congress from his district, but it was a Democratic year and he shared the defeat of the rest of the ticket. In all that pertains to the welfare of his community Mr. Lines has always taken a zealous interest. Every plan for advancing the material development and progress of the city finds in him a ready helper, and to many of its important improvements he has contributed valuable assistance. Mr. Lines was married in June 1861, to Sarah C. Munger, daughter of Reverend Washington Munger, Baptist clergyman, of Waterford, Connecticut. They have four daughters, all now living and married.

MORRILL, John Milton Earl, Contractor and Builder, Boston, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, August 8, 1857, son of John Langley and Elmina (Mansfield) Morrill. The parents were natives of New Hampshire, and the subject of this

J. M. E. MORRILL.

sketch is a descendant of Paul Morrill, who is said to have been the first settler in Chichester, locating there in 1758. The mother's father was Abel Miles Mansfield, of New Ipswich, and her maternal grandfather was Dr. Samuel Ryan, who served as a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War. John Langley Morrill, the father, was a millwright by trade, and followed it along the Connecticut river, building the great bucket wheels which antedated the turbine wheels of to-day. Settling in Middletown, he bought a mill and water-power privilege, situated at what is still known as Dish-mill Falls, seven miles below Middletown, which took its name from a wooden-ware factory said to be the identical place where the famous wooden hams and nutmegs were originally produced. Although these articles are generally believed to be a myth, Mr. Morrill vouches for the truth of their existence, and says that samples are still in the possession of old residents. John L. Morrill continued in business until enlisting for service in the Civil War, where he sustained a severe injury to his ribs, which were imperfectly set,

with the result that he died from the injury soon after his return. John Milton Earl Morrill was educated in the common schools, and as he was thrown upon his own resources at an early age he supported himself by working upon farms, later learning the carpenter's trade. Coming to Boston in 1877, at a time when business of all kinds was practically at a standstill, he hired a shop, inserted an advertisement in the city directory, and during his early struggle for a foothold he paid shop rent for months without driving a single nail. Perseverance and energy are such active features in his character, however, that he at length acquired a good jobbing business, still later becoming favorably known as a reliable building contractor, and at times had as many as twenty ex-boss carpenters in his employ. Of late he has given his attention to first-class work only, and among some of the more notable buildings which he has erected may be mentioned: The home of Mr. John Fisk, Adams street, Milton; the Bridge Memorial Library, Walpole, New Hampshire; some important additions to the Milton Academy; and several fine residences in Jamaica Plain and Brookline, chief among which is the house at the corner of Kent street and Longwood avenue, built for Mr. J. P. Webber, at a cost of forty thousand dollars; also the fine residences of Mr. Frank Beamis and John Belches in Brookline. About the year 1886 he located in Dorchester, where he purchased the Wheeler estate on Centre street, and has spent several thousand dollars in remodelling the buildings and the erection of new ones. Mr. Morrill is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor, the Pilgrim Fathers, and the Chickatawbut Club. Mr. Morrill has a stable of fine horses, and being an unmarried man his chief recreation is driving on the Speedway and out through some of the lovely suburbs of Boston.

PORTER, John Addison, Editor of the Hartford "Post" and Secretary to President McKinley, was born in New Haven, April 17, 1856. He is the seventh member of the family within the past two centuries to bear the name of John, and is the oldest son of Professor John Addison and Josephine Earle (Sheffield) Porter, the latter the fourth daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School, of which Professor J. A. Porter was appointed first Dean. Both the Porters and Sheffields are old Connecticut families of repute, the latter tracing its origin to the nobility of England, and previous to the present century many of its members were extensively engaged in commerce. The American ancestor located in Southport. The Porter family, which is of Norman origin, were prominent among the gentry of Warwickshire for several centuries succeeding the conquest, and much interesting matter relative to its genealogy is contained in two large volumes upon the subject, recently published. The Connecticut branch of the family was founded by John Porter, who settled in Windsor about the middle of the seventeenth century, and from him a number of distinguished Americans have directly or indirectly descended, including General Grant, Grover Cleveland, General Israel Putnam, and John Brown, the liberator. John Addison Porter acquired his early education at the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven (founded

JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

in 1660), attended General Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute, where many officers of the United States Army received their early training, and was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1878, taking honors in literature. After studying law for a time with his uncle, William J. Boardman, a prominent attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, without the intention of becoming a practitioner, he returned to Connecticut, and beginning his apprenticeship in the newspaper business, for which he had shown a

predilection, was first employed as a reporter on the New Haven "Palladium" and later on the Hartford "Daily Courant." In 1880 he made an extended visit to the Western States, including Colorado and California. Afterward he pursued a post-graduate course in American history at Yale, under Professor Franklin B. Dexter, and in 1883 he accepted the literary editorship of the New York "Observer," with which he was actively connected for a year. During that time he was a frequent contributor to magazines, including the "New Englander," the "Critic," and the "Century." In the winter of 1884–5 he took up his residence in Washington, where he continued his literary work, also assisting his uncle, the Hon. William Walter Phelps, Ex-Minister to Austria and Germany, and then a leading member of the National House of Representatives, in matters of correspondence, etc., at the same time serving as Clerk of one of the Senate Committees, to which he was appointed by Senator O. H. Platt. A severe illness in 1887 compelled him to pass the winter in the South, and returning to Connecticut in the spring of 1888 fully recovered, he purchased an estate in Pomfret, Windham county, of which town he has since been a resident and a voter. Mr. Porter's connection with the Hartford "Evening Post" began in the autumn of 1888, when he purchased a part interest in that paper and became its Managing Editor. Two years later he acquired a controlling interest, having since been its Editor-in-Chief. Under his management it has been newly equipped, has increased its reputation and circulation, and is one of the leading Republican organs of the State. In 1890 he was elected to the General Assembly as the first Representative from Pomfret, at once taking a prominent part in that body as one of the Republican leaders in the famous "Deadlock" session, and the position which he assumed and maintained was afterward vindicated by the decision of the Supreme Court. In 1892 he was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, supporting as such the renomination of President Harrison, and being brought forward as a candidate for Governor in 1894, was unsuccessful, although receiving a large vote in the convention. As a candidate in 1896 he more than doubled his vote in the preceding convention, carrying nearly every one of the large cities; but owing to the law giving the smaller towns as many delegates as the cities he was defeated in the convention by a narrow margin. In the meantime he had taken a prominent stand both personally and through his paper in behalf of the nomination of Governor McKinley for the Presidency, nine of the twelve delegates being induced to support him in the St. Louis Convention and previous to the inauguration. Mr. Porter was strongly recommended for an important foreign mission, the entire congressional delegation from Connecticut cordially supporting his appointment as Ambassador to Italy. But the President-Elect seems to have selected the Hartford editor for a domestic position equally as important as the Ambassadorship above named, and summoning him to Canton offered him the responsible office of Secretary to the President, recently created by Congress, with a salary increased over that of Private Secretary. This position, which was established at Governor McKinley's request, is recognized in Washington as having almost equal rank with a member of the Cabinet, and it is believed that the incoming chief executive had the present incumbent in mind when the request was made. Mr. Porter has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, being at one time Chairman of the Committee on Education in the Connecticut House of Representatives. He is prominently identified with the interests of Yale University, and as a candidate for membership of its corporation received nearly the largest vote ever cast for a Fellow of the institution. As a campaign orator and after-dinner speaker he has acquired a high reputation, and his treatment of public affairs in the editorial columns of the "Post" has always been frank, fearless, and forcible, showing his advanced ideas on subjects of contemporaneous interest. His literary work has been both abundant and varied, comprising, besides numerous magazine articles, a volume entitled "Sketches of Yale Life," issued in 1885 by the Arlington Publishing Company, Washington, a business enterprise with which he was for some time connected. About the year 1884 he made a notable contribution to the Johns Hopkins series of historical and economic subjects, entitled "The City of Washington; its Origin and Development." An abstract of this monograph, in which he holds that the so-called "Boss" Shepherd was a very able and far-seeing man, was read before the American Historical Association at Saratoga, and provoked quite an animated discussion. His vigorous championship of Shepherd, which is substantiated by facts, has since been generally accepted as reliable, but at the time the article appeared it naturally challenged criticism. Mr. Porter is a member of several patriotic, literary, fraternal, and social

organizations, including the Masonic order, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Hartford Club, the Pomfret Club, Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Connecticut Press Club. In 1883 he married Amy E. Betts, oldest daughter of Col. George F. Betts, of New York city, and granddaughter of the late Judge Betts, an admiralty lawyer of national reputation. The Bettses are of old New England stock, being connected with the Rossiters, Deweys, Nobles, and several other families of note. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have had three children: Constance Elaine, born in 1885, died in 1888; Amy Agnes Sheffield, born in 1890; and Josephine Earl Porter, born in 1892.

STRONG, William, member of the firm of Baldwin & Strong, New York city, was born in Milford, Connecticut, July 9, 1815, and died ——— —, 18—. He was the son of William and Mary Hubbard (Pond) Strong, who were both members of distinguished Connecticut families. He was a descendant of Sir Charles Hobby, knighted in

WILLIAM STRONG.

Windsor Castle, July 9, 1705, and whose portrait hangs on the library walls of Harvard University. Mary, the daughter of Sir Charles Hobby, became the wife of Zachariah Hubbard. Their daughter, Mary, married Peter Pond. Charles Pond, their son, married Martha Miles. This couple were the honored grandparents of the subject of this sketch. He was also descended from Governor Treat, of Connecticut, and Peter Prudden, the first Minister of the Milford Colony. William Strong was educated in the schools of his native State. He early displayed a talent for mercantile pursuits, and, with a young man's ambitions and the inheritance of sturdy New England character and training, came to the metropolis to seek his fortune. How well he succeeded it is hardly necessary to mention here. The firm of Baldwin & Strong became known as leading importers of millinery goods, and throughout his career Mr. Strong enjoyed the confidence of his associates and the unquestioned good-will and respect of the trade. Owing to failing sight he was obliged to retire from the partnership and abandon a business which had gained for him a well-deserved competence. In politics Mr. Strong was always a Democrat. He was married at Christ Church, Hartford, Connecticut, in June 1843, to Mary Elizabeth Chatfield. Four children were born to them: George Lewis, Mary Elizabeth, Fannie Louise, and William Browne Strong.

THOMPSON, Alfred Loomis, City Clerk of New Britain, was born in Portland, Connecticut, December 5, 1851, son of John Loomis and Mariette (Case) Thompson. His father was a native of Vernon, Connecticut, and his mother of Portland, Connecticut. His education was obtained in the common schools of Portland and New Britain, and at the High School in the latter place. His father moved to New Britain in 1865, and for two winters young Thompson helped his father on the farm, attending school during the winter. He first went to work for the Stanley Company in the fall of 1867, and in the spring of the following year was in the employ of the Basket Company. During the next winter he attended school; but in 1870 again went to work for the Stanley Rule and Line Company. In the spring of 1871 he was employed by the James Minor Paper Box Manufacturing Company, but soon returned to the Stanley Company, where he remained as Contractor until 1892. During the year he acted as Military Instructor at the Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut. From 1893–96 he was engaged in the coal business. He was elected to his present position as City Clerk of New Britain in 1896. Mr. Thompson is greatly interested in military matters,

and has served as Captain of Company E, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, from 1884

A. L. THOMPSON.

to 1890, in which year he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, which position he continues to hold. Colonel Thompson is also an enthusiastic believer in fraternal organizations, and the following long list of offices which he has filled attests his popularity and faithfulness: He was Chief Templar of Lincoln Lodge No. 14, I.O.G.T., in 1872; W.C.T., Phœnix Temple, T. of H. and Temperance, in 1876; G.W.I., Grand Temple of Connecticut, T. of H. and T., in 1882 and 1887; B. Councillor, New Britain Council No. 8, Order of United American Mechanics, in 1886; State Vice-Councillor of Connecticut, Order United American Mechanics, in 1896–7; B.C. of Lady Putnam Council No. 4, D. of L., in 1888; Noble Grand of Phœnix Lodge No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1893; C.C. of St. Elmo Lodge No. 21, Knights of Pythias, in 1892; M.W., A. W. Harvey Lodge No. 49, Ancient Order United Workmen, in 1892; Governor of Trumbull Council No. 49, P.F., in 1895; F.C. of New Britain Council No. 10, C.F., in 1895; B.A. of New Britain Conclave No. 138, I.O.H., in 1896; S.S. in St. John's Lodge, K.A.E.O., in 1896; Guard in Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, in 1895; J.D. in Centennial Lodge No. 118, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1897; P.P. of New Britain Council, A.B.A., in 1897; and Adjutant-General, L.L. of Order United American Mechanics, in 1896–7. He was married June 11, 1873, to Mary S. Packard. They have no children.

WISE, Frank Abbott, Proprietor of the Hotel Russwin, New Britain, was born in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, July 4, 1852, son of Willard A. and Harriet P. (Patterson) Wise. His grandfather, S. B. Wise, is a prominent farmer in Deerfield, Massachusetts, still living at the age of ninety-eight. When quite young Mr. Wise attended school in Bedford, Ohio, after which he entered the schools in Greenfield, Massachusetts, where he was graduated at the Greenfield High School. He then entered upon a varied career, full of interest and to-day crowned with success. At first he worked as clerk for his uncle, the leading grocer in Greenfield, and then took a similar position with O. A. Skilton, in his hardware store in that town, where he remained one year. Possessed of a desire to see

FRANK A. WISE.

the country, he went West, and for a year was a brakeman on the Erie Railroad. Returning to New England, he took a position on the old Vermont &

Massachusetts Railroad, running between Fitchburg and Hoosac Tunnel and Greenfield, Massachusetts. A year later he went to work for the Boston & Albany Road; for twenty-five years he was conductor on fast express trains between Boston and Springfield. Retiring from the railroad business, he became proprietor of the Hotel Russwin in New Britain five years ago, where he has been remarkably prosperous. It is the leading hostelry in that enterprising city, and has a wide reputation. A jovial Boniface, Mr. Wise is well known throughout New England. He is a member of the Mercantile Club of Boston, of the Order of Railroad Conductors, the Fusiliers' Veteran Association of Boston, the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, the New Britain Driving Club, of Harmony Lodge of Masons of New Britain, the Hotel Men's Benefit Association of the United States, and of the Connecticut Association of Hotel Men. In politics Mr. Wise is a Republican. He was married, on December 4, 1889, to Lillian E. Beck, in Auburn, New York.

BRUBECK, Robert A., Principal of the New London Business College, New London, was born near Woodstock, Virginia, December 12, 1860, the son of Philip and Elizabeth (Fisher) Brubeck. Mr. Brubeck's whole energies are now centred in his work. Though not one of the largest business colleges, yet it is one of the most thoroughly equipped of any similar institution in the East, and its graduates are noted for the high standard of excellence they attain. Indeed, the demand for graduates of this college from business men exceeds the supply, and many young ladies who have learned stenography there are in receipt of salaries of one thousand dollars and over. The school includes a day and evening session, and pupils may enter at any time. The commercial department includes not only shorthand and bookkeeping, but also the teaching of penmanship, arithmetic, spelling, punctuation, commercial law and political economy, and all that goes to make up the well-equipped business man or woman. Telegraphy is also taught, while the Business Practice Department is provided with the cash-carrier systems, telephones, speaking tubes, and all the working tools of a well-organized business. So high a standard has been raised by the New London Business College that the State Legislature has granted it the privilege of conferring the degree of M.S.A. (Master of the Science of Accounts) upon students who attain a certain proficiency. This is the first business college in New England to which this privilege has been granted. The reputation the institution has acquired is the direct

R. A. BRUBECK.

result of the industry, talent, and force of Mr. Brubeck. His college is a credit to himself and to New London, and fills a needed place in New England educational life.

MITCHELL, Charles Elliott, Attorney-at-Law and Ex-United States Commissioner of Patents, New York, and a long resident of New Britain, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, May 11, 1837, son of George H. and Lurene (Hooker) Mitchell. On his mother's side he is descended from Reverend Thomas Hooker, of Hartford. Through his father he is descended from William Mitchell, a Revolutionary soldier, and his son, Hon. George Mitchell, of Bristol. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and was graduated from Brown University in 1861. He studied law at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. His training for his legal career has been strictly professional. A diligent student, careful in his methods and wise in his counsels, the young lawyer made rapid headway, and in a few years was not only prosperous, but also prominent. In 1870, when

New Britain sought incorporation as a city, Mr. Mitchell and his partner, Mr. F. L. Hungerford, drew up the charter. One of the first appointments under the new municipal government was that of Mr. Mitchell as City Attorney, and in that capacity he supervised the code of by-laws for the City Gov-

C. E. MITCHELL.

ernment. Mr. Mitchell was elected to represent New Britain in the Legislature in 1880, and was reëlected in 1881. His ability as a lawyer was of great service in the House, where during his first term he was Chairman of the Committee on Incorporations, and during his second term a member of the Judiciary Committee. An important work performed by him during the session of 1880 was that of assisting in redrafting the corporation laws of the State, the labor being jointly performed by himself and the Hon. John R. Buck, the Senate Chairman of the Committee on Incorporations. As a member of the legislative commission appointed to consider and report upon the necessity of a new normal school building, he made a thorough investigation, and through his strong affirmative efforts influenced the passage of the bill providing for its erection. Quite early in his professional career Mr. Mitchell had his attention drawn to patent cases, and has in recent years made patent law a specialty. His practice is principally in the United States Courts, and he has won a national reputation as one of the leading patent lawyers in the country. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him United States Commissioner of Patents. While at Washington Mr. Mitchell instituted several reforms in the administration of the office, with the immediate result of greatly improving the service. He resigned the Commissionership on July 1, 1891, owing to the demand made upon him by his private practice, which required his whole attention. His position brought him into business relations with lawyers in all parts of the country, and few in his profession are more widely known or more highly respected for solid attainment, purity of character, and unfailing courtesy. His services as an advocate have been sought in connection with almost every branch of the industrial arts protected by letters patent, the Tucker bronze cases, the Rogers trade-mark cases, and many of the great electrical cases being instances of the variety and importance of his litigation. He is at present established in New York city, having recently given up his New Britain office and business connections. In a report of the National Civil Service Reform League on the condition of the patent office the following paragraph occurs: "The appointment of Commissioner Mitchell was made in pursuance of sound business principles. There were several candidates for appointment, some of them retired Congressmen, and many of them with strong political backing, but the President resisted this influence and declared that, if the patent bar would unite in a recommendation, he would appoint the man they recommended. Mr. Mitchell was suggested. He was a patent lawyer of extensive experience and of recognized standing, with a large income from his profession, and his acceptance of the office involved considerable pecuniary sacrifice. As soon as it was ascertained that he would accept, the leading patent lawyers of the country endeavored to secure his appointment, and gave him their almost unanimous support. He seems to be independent of political influences, and has inaugurated valuable reforms. . . . Your committee is glad to report that there has been a decided improvement in the efficiency of the office since his appointment." In New Britain affairs Mr. Mitchell takes a deep interest. He took an active and leading part in securing for the Young Men's Christian Association of New Britain, of which he was several years President, the commodious structure which it now occupies. He belongs to the New Britain Club, the Congregational

Club, and the New England Society; also to the University Club, the Hardware Club, the American Bar Association, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University. Mr. Mitchell has always been an ardent Republican. He was married December 13, 1866, to Cornelia Chamberlain, of New Britain, a lady in every way worthy of her husband, the daughter of Abiram and Saphronia Chamberlain. They have three children: Robert C., Charles Hooker, and George Henry Mitchell.

JONES, EDWARD F., Secretary and Treasurer of the Branford Lock Works, is a native of New Jersey, and was born in 1821. He resided in New York city from 1844 to 1868, and for fifteen years was connected with one of the largest wholesale boot and shoe houses in the metropolis. Becoming interested in the Branford Lock Works, he assumed more than twenty years ago the position of Secretary, which he still holds, in addition to that of Treasurer. This concern conducts the most important industrial enterprise in Branford, and gives

EDWARD F. JONES.

steady employment to a large number of operatives. He was one of the incorporators of the Guilford Savings Bank, and also a Trustee, and takes a lively interest in all matters relative to the general welfare of the community. In public affairs he has taken an active part, having served as Town and County Auditor and a member of the Board of Relief; was a member of the General Assembly in 1879, being the first Republican ever elected to that body from Branford, and was assigned to the Committee on Insurance and the special Committee on Railroads. In the State Senate of 1881–82 he was Chairman of the Committees on School Fund and Contested Elections, and his ability and desire to further the ends of good government gained the sincere esteem of his constituents, as well as that of his colleagues in both Houses. In 1880 he was chosen a delegate to the Republican State Convention, has frequently been a member of the State Central Committee, and was on the electoral ticket in 1892. Mr. Jones is a member of the Republican League Club of New Haven, and still exercises a healthy and far-reaching political influence.

COFFIN, HERBERT R., Manufacturer, Windsor Locks, was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, August 6, 1840, son of George S. and Sarah (Scovell) Coffin. He is a descendant of the old Nantucket family of that name, and his antecedents were also those of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin of the British Navy, who in 1826 visited the island, and in memory of his ancestors established a school, endowing the same with a fund of ten thousand dollars. George S. Coffin was a native of Royalston, Massachusetts, and at one time was extensively engaged in the manufacture of flannels at Ludlow, Vermont, and Winchendon, Massachusetts. He later conducted a profitable business in grading and scouring wool at Rindge, New Hampshire, and Windsor Locks, Connecticut. He died at Winchendon in 1877, and his widow is now residing in Windsor Locks. Herbert R. Coffin attended the public schools of Ludlow, the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and the Conference Academy of West Poultney, Vermont. At the age of sixteen he began his business career as a clerk in the dry goods commission house of Upham, Tucker & Company, Boston, remaining with that concern about three years, and for the succeeding two years was with W. F. Weld & Company, a large importing house of the same city. Being called to Rindge to engage in the grading and scouring business with his father, he and the elder Coffin established the firm of Herbert R. Coffin & Company, which two years later removed to Windsor Locks, and Herbert R.

continued in that business until he sold out to his father in 1867. Entering the office of the Star Paper Mills, established by C. H. Dexter in 1836, he acted as a clerk for a year, when he became a member of the firm of C. H. Dexter & Sons, and finally sole proprietor of the business. He employs an average of eighty hands. His products consist chiefly of copying, tissue, and typewriting papers, which stand well in the market, and a surplus power at his plant is utilized for grinding flour and grain. He is a Director of the Connecticut River Banking Company and the Medicott Company, a well-known knit-goods company, is Vice-President of the Windsor Locks and Warehouse Point Bridge Company, and President of the Connecticut River Water Company. Politically Mr. Coffin is a Republican,

H. R. COFFIN.

and although an active supporter of his party has never sought public office. For twenty-seven years he has been a member of the Congregational Church, and for the past twenty-two years has acted as a Deacon. On December 4, 1866, he married Mrs. Julia Sargent Haskell, *née* Dexter, daughter of the late C. H. Dexter and widow of Thomas Haskell, late of Windsor Locks. Mrs. Coffin has one daughter by her first husband: Thomasine Haskell. By her marriage with Mr. Coffin she had three children: Arthur Dexter, who married Cora Drake, of Suffield, Connecticut, and has charge of his father's flouring mill; Herbert R., Jr., who married Eugena I. Warburton; and Grace Pierson Coffin.

CONE, Edward Payson, of New York city, was born in West Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, March 4, 1835. His ancestor, Daniel Cone, came to Massachusetts from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1651, married Mehitable Spencer, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and later, together with his wife's family, moved to Connecticut. Mr. Cone's great-grandfather, Daniel Cone, grandson of the first Daniel, was a soldier at Louisburg and Ticonderoga. His grandfather, Daniel Hurlbut Cone, started for Boston with his brother William, who was a Captain of Minute Men, the day the news of the engagement at Lexington and Concord was received by courier. He served during the entire war, and drew a pension until his death in 1843, at the age of eighty-eight. Edward Payson Cone was educated at the academy at Harwinton, Litchfield county, of which Zenos Montague Phelps, of Brooklyn, New York, was Principal. His first business experience was in the store of George E. and William H. Goodspeed, at Goodspeed's Landing, East Haddam, Connecticut, and later he went into business with his brother in Tennessee, where he laid the foundation of the business training which subsequently won for him his prominent connection with metropolitan interests. At the outbreak of the Civil War, although living in Tennessee, Mr. Cone was fearless in expressing his views in behalf of the Union, and cast the only vote in the precinct in which he lived against the Ordinance of Secession, in June, 1861. Being in great danger from refusing to recognize the authority of the Vigilance Committee, he effected his escape from the State to Louisville, Kentucky, remaining there until the fall of Fort Donelson. Returning with Andrew Johnson, who had been appointed Military Governor, Mr. Cone became Assistant Postmaster at Nashville. He was Secretary of the two Reconstruction Conventions called to reorganize the State, and rendered effective service in many other civil offices, and in raising a military company at the time of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, when Forrest's cavalry was almost in sight of Nashville and communication was entirely cut off from Louisville. For many years Mr. Cone has occupied the responsible position of Advertising Manager of the New York "Ledger," to the suc-

cess of which his good judgment largely contributes. He is Chaplain of the John A. Dix Post, Grand

EDWARD PAYSON CONE.

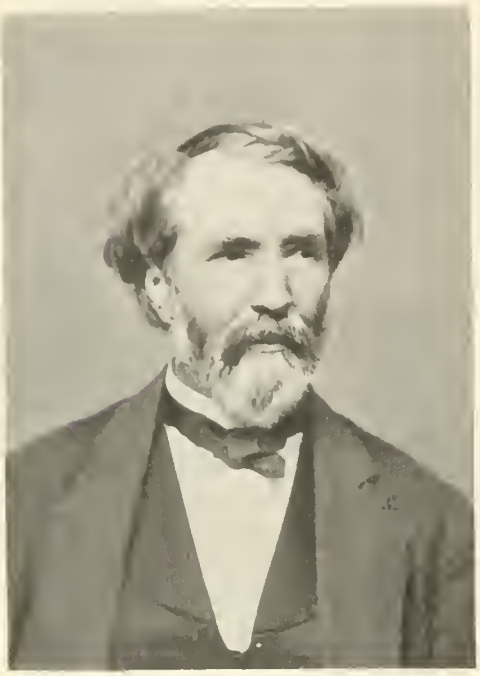
Army of the Republic, member of the New England Society, Councillor-General of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, a member of the Union League and the Lotos, Press, Patria, and Twilight Clubs, and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Mr. Cone was married in 1861, to Anna Maud Roche, of Massachusetts, a descendant of the family of De la Rochejaquelin, of La Vendée, France. Mr. Cone has been conspicuously identified with the patriotic, religious, and educational work of the metropolis. Among his many distinctions was that of serving as Chairman of the Citizens' Committee selected by the American Institute of Civics for the commemoration of the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address to the American People. Mr. Cone's patriotism is equalled by his zeal in religious good works. For many years he has been Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church Sunday School, at Sixty-eighth street and Boulevard, and for a number of years has been Elder of the church, having first become connected with it through the Reverend Dr. Carlos Martyn, then its Pastor.

QUINTARD, Edward A[ugustus], President of the Citizens' Savings Bank, New York city, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 25, 1826, son of Isaac and Clarissa (Hoyt) Quintard. His family is of French descent, but have been residents of Stamford for many generations. His father was a Stamford merchant, his elder brother, George W., is a well-known iron manufacturer and financier of New York city, another brother, C. T. Quintard, is Bishop of Tennessee. Edward A. Quintard received his education in the common school and high school of his native town. At an early age he came to the metropolis, and through his integrity and ability has won the confidence and respect of the business and financial world. For twenty-five years he has been President of the Citizens' Savings Bank, at 56 Bowery, one of the most solid and best known institutions of the city. Mr. Quintard's administration of this important office has been entirely successful, and eminently able and conservative. Mr. Quintard has an honorable military record, and from 1860 to 1870 he was Captain of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Militia. In politics he has always been a loyal Republican. He is a member of the Union

E. A. QUINTARD.

League, Lotos, American Yacht, and St. Nicholas Clubs, and the Kane Lodge. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Gillespie. The

present Mrs. Quintard's maiden name was Mary Skiddy. Eight children have been born to them: Evelyn, Clara, Edward, William L., Alice, Gertrude, Ethel, and Nina Quintard.



LYMAN BISSELL.

AXTELLE, Thomas Lincoln, M.D., Waterbury, was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1852. His early education was completed at the Tenth State Normal College in 1872, being Valedictorian of his class, after which he was Superintendent of Public Schools for six or seven years, and some years later he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1880, as Class President. The succeeding four years were spent in the acquisition of practical experience and observation on Randall's Island, the Woman's Hospital, and the Chambers Street Hospital of New York. Locating in Waterbury in 1884, he was for a time associated with the late Alfred North, M.D. Shortly before the latter's death the partnership was dissolved, since which time Dr. Axtelle has practised his profession alone, and has become widely and favorably known as a skilful and reliable physician. Dr. Axtelle is unmarried.

BLAKESLEE, Ralph Newton, Manufacturer and General Transfer Agent, Waterbury, was born in Waterbury, February 4, 1856. He is of English descent. His parents were Edwin and Jane L. (Torney) Blakeslee. He was educated in the common schools of Waterbury, and at the Military Institute at Weston, Connecticut. At the age of nineteen he left school, and for four years was connected with the People's Coal and Ice Company of Waterbury. He then worked for seven months as Foreman of the Buffing Department of Mathews & Willard. He then bought out the general transfer business of L. Bearckley, and still continues the same, besides doing a storage business; deals in hay and grain, and builds and repairs wagons. For ten years he has done the street sprinkling for the city. When he first took the business he had twenty-eight horses; this number has been increased to one hundred, while from seventy-five to one hundred men are kept in his employ. He is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the Harmony Lodge of Masons of Waterbury. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an office seeker. He was married August 14, 1888, to Jessie H. Wadams, of Waterbury. Their child, Louise Wadams Blakeslee, was born June 10, 1896.

BRAINARD, Austin, Lawyer, Hartford, was born in Haddam, Connecticut, September 6, 1862, son of Henry H. and Cynthia V. Brainard. The Brainard family is an old one in Haddam, settling in 1662, and Mr. Brainard is of direct descent from the original Daniel Brainard, who lies buried in that town. He obtained his early education at the district school, and his collegiate training at Cornell, where he was graduated in 1883. He studied law with the Hon. H. C. Robinson in Hartford, and was admitted to the bar there in May, 1886. He has since practised his profession in that city, becoming in 1895 a member of the well-known firm of Sperry, McLean & Brainard. Mr. Brainard has not only made steady progress in his profession, but has been prominent in politics and other ways. In 1885 he was Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, and in 1886 its Clerk; the next year (1887) he was Clerk of the Senate. From 1891 to 1892 he was Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1891–95 Executive Secretary to Governor Bulkeley. In 1895 he was appointed Judge-Advocate of the Governor's Foot Guard, and still holds the same post;

and he is Secretary of the Ætna Indemnity Company. He was also Councilman from the Second Ward in Hartford before the wards were restricted. Mr. Brainard is one of the most active and rising of the younger Hartford lawyers, as his record plainly shows. He married Adelaide Foster, on October 23, 1886, and has a daughter, Helen Allison Brainard, seven years old.

BRONSON, JULIUS HOBART, Manager of the Oakville Company, Waterbury, was born in Sandy Hill, New York, April 30, 1843. He is the son of Reverend Thomas and Cynthia (Bartlett) Bronson. His early education was acquired at a boarding school at Ellington, Connecticut, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. For several years he was associated with B. P. Chatfield, contractor and builder, in Waterbury and Bridgeport. Premonitory symptoms of a lung trouble compelled him, however, to retire from business, and for three years he devoted himself to the care of his health. He became Manager of the Oakville Company in 1875, which position he still holds. He is also Director of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, and Secretary of the Waterbury Hospital. He is a member of the Waterbury Club and Vice-President of the Country Club of Farmington. Mr. Bronson is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married November 16, 1886, to Edith, daughter of Roderick Terry, of Hartford. They have one child: Bennet Bronson, born December 16, 1887.

CLARK, FRANK P., M.D., of Danbury, was born in Danbury, July 14, 1852, son of William H. and Julia C. (Andrews) Clark. Dr. Clark's father has been well known in Connecticut business circles for many years, being one of the oldest, if not the oldest, merchant of Danbury; he has been prominently identified with the drygoods business in that city for forty-five years, and is still in active business. His mother, a daughter of John Andrews, of Bethel, Connecticut, died in July 1891, after a short illness. Dr. Clark has two sisters, one of whom, Sarah C., married H. C. Smith, of Brooklyn, New York, and the other, Hattie T., is the wife of John C. Averill, of Norwich, Connecticut, Clerk of the Courts of New London County. Frank P. Clark acquired his early education in the public schools of Danbury, after leaving which he was [illegible] with his father for a short time in the drygoods business. He began the study of medicine under Dr. A. L. Olson, of Danbury, and later attended lectures at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which college he was graduated in March, 1876. After graduation he was associated with his former preceptor, Dr. Olson, but at the end of two years he opened an office for himself, and in 1880 formed a partnership with Dr. D. C. Brown, which partnership continued until March 1896. Dr. Clark early won a reputation as a skilful practitioner, and has gained a high standing in his profession. He is a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society, the Fairfield County Society, and the Danbury Medical Society. Dr. Clark was married in 1881 to Mary Katherine Benjamin, daughter of George B. and Susan Benjamin, of Danbury. They have two children: Susan B., born in 1886, and Julia C., born in 1891.

E. T. CORNWALL.

CASTLE, FRANK EDWIN, M.D., Waterbury, was born in Woodbridge, New Haven county, Connecticut, February 25, 1845. He is the son of Andrew Castle, M.D., and Phebe Kimberly. His grand

father, Dr. Jehiel Castle, of Bethany, Connecticut, was descended from Henry Castle, who emigrated from Stratford to Woodbury among the early settlers and died in Woodbury in 1697. After a common-school education in Woodbridge, at the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Pack and Townsend in New Haven. He was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1870. After a short service in the New Haven Hospital he removed to Waterbury in April 1870, and has since continued the practice of medicine there. The summers of 1878 and 1890 he spent in travel in Europe. He is a member of the Waterbury Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the New Haven County Medical Society, is a member of the staff of the Waterbury Hospital, and belongs to the Townsend Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was married September 30, 1875, to Margaret Field Merriman.

L. F. HARTSON.

CHASE, Daniel Henry, Educator and Author, Middletown, was born in Hoosick, New York, March 8, 1814, son of Reverend Henry and Rachel (Pine) Chase. His father was a descendant of Aquila Chase, who landed in Boston in 1639. He married, on September 10, 1809, Rachel Pine, of Swansea, Massachusetts. She was of Welsh origin and bequeathed to her eminent son many of the sturdy traits that have helped to make him distinctive, and that are characteristic of his family. Upon the paternal side he is descended from Quaker stock, his grandfather, Daniel Chase, and his grandmother, Elizabeth Mosher Chase, having been born in this communion. But when Jesse Lee and other go-ahead Methodists came to Hoosick the couple were converted to a more energetic way of worship, from silence to shouting, but ever retained the "Thee" and "Thou" and "Thy" until death. Dr. Chase describes his grandfather in these words: "He was a sturdy farmer, living on a large farm two miles west of Hoosick Falls, the country hilly and slaty, but bearing good crops. He was very strong and quick, and though he hired help no man he ever engaged was able to work as he did. If one were ambitious enough to try to keep even with him he always broke down. He could grasp and lift a one-thousand pound weight. One day he had a lot of the first hay of the season to get in. The vast hay-cart of two wheels had been out-doors all winter and spring, and must have the axles tarred before using. 'Bring me the jack!' commanded Mr. Chase. It was missing, and, impatient of delay, he called for the tar, went under the cart, and heaved up each end of the axle while the men applied the stuff, he being the living 'jack,' strong and able." This great fund of endurance and fine physical equipment Dr. Chase also inherits, and to these and to his wise observance of sanitary laws he doubtless owes the fact of his perfect preservation of health, faculties, and spirits at the age of eighty-three. His early education was received in Hoosick, where during the winter of 1817–18 he attended the school wherein his father taught. For the two years following he went to Troy Academy, and from 1820 to 1830 was a student in the following institutions: Wesleyan Seminary, New York, Balch's Private School, and the Grammar School of Columbia College. He entered the freshman class in Columbia in 1830, and in September of the ensuing year began the regular course at Wesleyan University, and completed it with honors in September 1833, graduating Valedictorian of his class. He received the first diploma ever given by Wesleyan, from the hand of Dr. Fiske. Dr. Chase is now and has been for seventeen years the sole survivor of his class. The year following his graduation he taught in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, going from

there, after a term of twelve months' teaching, to Wesleyan University to act as tutor for another year, when he established the Middletown Institute and Preparatory School, since grown so famous. This notable institution was successfully maintained until 1870, when the suffering during nine months, caused by an accidental injury, admonished Dr. Chase to retire from his life-work. In the meantime (1842), yielding to the urgence of numerous friends and patrons, he had opened a Female Seminary, and this he conducted for two years, transferring it after that period to his brother, Sidera, who had aided him for some years in the Institute, but who had wearied of the task of ruling male pupils, and who agreed with Dr. Chase in his opinion that the government of boys requires far more watchfulness and discipline than that of girls. It is significant and characteristic of the man that in all the forty years of his teaching he never once lost self-control for a moment, and never gave cause for complaint or censure to any parent or guardian for undue severity. Some of his pupils, now mature and venerable men, have said that they thought him too lenient, but his rare success in his chosen calling and the remarkable influence he wielded prove that he erred on neither one side nor the other. He knew, as only such men of keen insight and powerful penetration can know, just where to draw the line, and we know of no educator except the late Amos Bronson Alcott whose system was so unique, whose application of individual method was so happy, and whose mark upon the youth of the generation was more distinct and formative. Many of the most celebrated men of to-day owe their early educational training to Dr. Chase. The Reverend Dr. Miner Raymond (though four years his instructor's senior) was his pupil in Greek, and is proud to acknowledge his debt of gratitude to Dr. Chase, who grounded him in the language that has proved of such use to him as Professor in the Theological Institute at Evanston, Illinois. Reverend Dr. Lindsay was also a pupil; likewise Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States and a Venezuelan Commissioner. Not a day passes without some proof of his usefulness making its way to Dr. Chase, and he can regard with pardonable gratification these evidences that his life-work has not been in vain. He was a born teacher, loving the young, sympathizing with them, and eager to develop the highest possibilities of each. A former pupil, George W. Burke, M.D., says of him: "The influence of such a man on the [illegible], and material interests of Middletown for [illegible] period can scarcely be estimated, the [illegible] deepening and broadening in all those who have received right impulses through his teaching. A little digression here to note some of these results may not be uninteresting. One of the first boarding pupils in 1835 was Daniel Ayres, who prepared here (in Middletown) for Wesleyan. His late munificent gifts of over three hundred thousand dollars have been some of the direct results of this school, and will tend to increase the wealth as well as the literary advantages of Middletown. Young Ayres was sick of the New York schools, and was about to abandon his purpose of a collegiate education, when the friendship between the two families, and the opportunity offered here, drew him to Dr. Chase's school and determined his life work. Many years after, when a son of Dr. Ayres was old enough for this school, he also went to Dr. Chase." In 1838 Dr. Chase left his brother in charge of his affairs and went abroad, studying in Paris, Berlin, and other centres, and giving special attention to French, German, music, mathematics, and philosophy. In the summer of 1840 he journeyed through Switzerland afoot, with great profit and delight, returning home during the same year in time for the fall term. In 1867 he again crossed the Atlantic, this time taking a long, interesting, and instructive tour through England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium. In 1859 Wesleyan conferred upon him the title and degree of LL.D. Since the relinquishment of his pedagogic duties Dr. Chase has given up his days to study and authorship. He has written considerably in opposition to spiritual and Darwinian evolution, and in 1892, while opposing Professor William North Rice, of Wesleyan University, in the Scientific Association and Conversational Club, he developed a new and interesting theory of evolution. While studying in Paris, in 1838–39–40, Dr. Chase was occasionally invited to a literary and scientific club. He found it so pleasant and profitable that on his return home he mentioned to Wesleyan professors the fact, and suggested the formation of a similar club among their staff and friends. This suggestion was acted upon in 1862, and he has been and continues to be a valued member. Though never active in politics, Dr. Chase was, without his knowledge, elected to the State Legislature. He has always shunned political notoriety, but holds to firm

Republican principles. He was married June 2, 1842, to Caroline Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John L. Smith, first Treasurer of Wesleyan University, and a former pupil of his own in the Female Seminary. Mrs. Chase died December 1, 1891. Their children are: Henry Mosher, John Lyon, Caroline Elizabeth (now Mrs. Birdsey), Daniel Wilbur, Susan Emma (now Mrs. Douglas), Ellen Amelia (now Mrs. Leach), and Albert Hunt Chase.

WARREN L. HALL.

GILLETTE, Charles W., Judge, Waterbury, was born in Oxford, New Haven county, Connecticut, son of William and Amy Kitty (Johnson) Gillette, and is descended from good old English stock. Judge Gillette acquired his early education in the public and private schools of his native State, but unfortunately ill-health prevented his graduation, and he was constrained to pursue his studies alone. Many men so circumstanced would have early foregone all attempts to fit themselves for a profession; not so Judge Gillette. His determination and steadfastness of character manifested themselves in keeping him fixed in his purpose of gaining admission to the Bar, and to this end he bent all his energies, without once admitting to himself that there was a possibility of the chances being against him. Employed in early life in the lumbering business, he made the most of his time and opportunities, and in spite of its seeming uncongeniality gained much valuable experience that has since proved of the greatest advantage to him in his legal career. His admission to the Bar occurred in May of the year 1859, three years following his settlement in Waterbury, where he has remained ever since. Judge Gillette holds the highest place in the esteem of the community, and is recognized and appreciated as a man of force and sterling character. The important social as well as public position he has attained naturally brings with it many responsibilities of an exacting nature, but it may well be said that he meets them all with absolute ability and to the universal satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. Judge Gillette has the honor of having been appointed to the office of Postmaster of Waterbury under the administration of that noblest of men and most illustrious of Presidents, Abraham Lincoln. He has been the city's chosen magistrate for several terms, having been created Judge of the District Court three times and Judge of the Probate twice that number. He is a member, among other organizations, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in the political field is an important and influential figure, taking his position with the Republican party, and having been Representative for the town of Waterbury in the General Assembly of Connecticut. Personally Judge Gillette is a man of firm purpose, indomitable will, and absolute equity. He has won distinction by his own efforts of brain and hand, and may be justly proud of his well-earned official and social eminence. He was married July 4, 1859, to Catherine Eliza Vaughan, of Southbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts.

HABENSTEIN, Edward, Caterer, Hartford, was born in Saxony, Germany, and is the son of Casper and Margaret (Baumbach) Habenstein. His education was obtained in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he left school and went into the catering business in Utica, New York. There he remained for three years, and then removed to New York city. He came to Hartford in 1865, and there built up a business which has made him recognized as one of the leading caterers of the State. His present location is at 53 Ann street, he having moved

there from Main street. He also conducts a well patronized restaurant and bakery in connection with his catering business. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Hartford Republican Club. He has always been a Republican, but is not an office seeker.

JOHN McNEIL.

HUNGERFORD, Oliver Townsend, Railroad Contractor, of New York city, was born in Sherman, Fairfield county, Connecticut, on April 28, 1848. His parents, Harvey and Susan (Daley) Hungerford, dying when their son was but a mere lad, he was compelled at the early age of eleven to earn his own living, which he did by engaging in farm-work in his native place. For seven years he devoted himself to agriculture, and then, discovering a better opening in New Haven, removed to that place and entered into business there with a mercantile firm of established reputation. He continued in this employment until 1868, when he repaired to Newark, New Jersey, to pursue the same line of business under improved conditions. A year later he found himself in charge of a large general store in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, but his ambitions were not to be thus easily satisfied, and within a twelvemonth he had removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, in order to enter Eastman's Business College, located in that place. So satisfactorily did he acquit himself that on finishing the course of study in the institution he was favored with a letter from its President, Hon. H. G. Eastman, containing this testimonial: "A young man of unusual ability, and capable of filling any position of trust that he may be willing to accept." In July, 1871, Mr. Hungerford took a position as bookkeeper with a manufacturing firm at New Hartford, Connecticut, and in January of the ensuing year he accepted a similar office with another company in the same place — a company employed in the manufacture of machinery. He had been in this connection but six months when he was promoted to the responsible position of Secretary, which trust he continued to hold until 1880. During this period he developed considerable inventive ability. In 1882 he became interested in Western enterprises, and left the East for Leadville, Colorado, where he became Treasurer and General Manager of a large syndicate of New York and London capitalists, and took charge of some important mining interests, which he manipulated with great skill and business sagacity, continuing in the association until 1887, when he took up the life insurance business, and did special work wherein he was signally successful. This employment developed still further his naturally fine mathematical capacities, and his rigid college training stood him in good stead. He went to New York city in 1891 to locate there permanently, and is now engaged in developing three of the best granite quarries in this country. He is also identified with Mr. Donald McLean, the great railroad contractor of New York, and Mr. C. K. Bannaster, of Ogden, Utah, in the construction of a new transcontinental railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, about two thousand miles long, which will open up an entirely new section of this country, and will cost about forty million dollars to construct. For the last four years or so he has, in addition, been employed in perfecting a system for transmitting electricity underground, his intention being to patent the same. He is now pushing an underground conduit from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, having entered into a contract for the completion of two thousand four hundred miles and virtually closed for another one thousand miles, leaving but a small portion still to be negotiated for. Work will be begun in the early part of 1898, and

when completed will practically demonstrate, says Mr. Hungerford, what has been claimed by eminent electricians to be an impossibility. These two enterprises he regards with pardonable pride, feeling that their completion will place him among the first of "Men of Progress" of Connecticut. Mr. Hungerford was married in October, 1872, to Libbie L. Pinney, of New Hartford, Connecticut. They have two children: Nina S. and Roland T. Hungerford.

E. C. PINNEY.

KIMBALL, Arthur Reed, Associate Editor of the Waterbury "American," was born in New York city, February 1, 1855, son of Jesse Merrill and Elizabeth (Chapin) Kimball. He is a great-great-great-grandson on his mother's side of Jonathan Edwards, and a great-grandson of Calvin Chapin, D.D., of Rocky Hill, Connecticut. He was prepared for college at Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and was graduated from Yale in 1877. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in April 1879, but never practised. In 1880 he began his journalistic career as City Editor of the Des Moines "State Register." He was a reporter on the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" in the spring of 1881, and in July of the same year became Associate Editor of the Waterbury "American," in which position he still continues. He has been an editorial contributor to the New York "Evening Post" and the "Nation," and has contributed to the "Century," "Scribner's Magazine," "North American Review," "Harper's Weekly," "Outlook," "Independent," and other publications. He has written a novel entitled "A Reporter's Romance," and wrote "The Blue Ribbon," an account of Thomas E. Murphy's temperance work. He has lectured occasionally, once at Yale on "Journalism." He is President of the University Extension Society of Waterbury, a Gentleman of the Council of Connecticut in the Society of Colonial Wars, and one of the managers of the Waterbury Club. He is a member of the University and Reform Clubs of New York and the Graduates Club and Historical Society of New Haven. In politics he is a Mugwump. He was married May 15, 1895, to Mary E. Chase, daughter of the late Augustus Sabin Chase, one of Waterbury's best known and most respected citizens.

MEAD, Solomon Cristy, Lawyer and Assistant Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 26, 1867, son of Solomon and Mary Elizabeth (Dayton) Mead. The Meads are among the oldest and most honorable of the New England families. The name is traced back to 1422, when the family settled at Elendon, County of Essex, England. According to Burke's Armory, there were eight distinct families of the name, four bearing the pelican and four the trefoil in their coat of arms. The Connecticut Meads bear the pelican on their armorial emblems, with the motto *semper parabus*. Among the prominent members of the family in England may be mentioned the Rev. Matthew Mead, a Non-conformist divine, who lived in the reign of Charles I., and his son, Dr. Richard Mead, who held until his death the appointment of Physician-in-Ordinary to his Majesty George II. His bust and a monument to his memory may be seen in Westminster Abbey. The first record of the family in America occurs in 1641, when William Mead was given by the town of Stamford a home lot and five acres of land. Of his two sons, Joseph became the ancestor of the Ridgefield Meads, while John became the ancestor of the Meads of Horse Neck, Stamford. The two brothers lived for a short time at Hempstead, Long Island, but according to the records of Greenwich,

Connecticut, John Mead purchased lands in that town in 1660 of Richard Crabb. John Mead married Miss Porter, of Stamford. Eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, were born

S. C. MEAD.

to them, from whom are descended the Meads of Fairfield county and those about Salem and Lewisboro'. The historian of the family thus describes the characteristics of this worthy name: "If one word better expresses their history than another, that word is 'patriotism,' for true patriots they were in the largest sense of the word, ever ready to defend their country from foes without and within. Nor did they confine themselves to affairs of state, for their names appear conspicuously upon the church records. Faith, courage, sagacity, added to an indomitable will, made heroes of these men, and these characteristics are still prominent in their descendants of this generation. They were men tenacious of their principles, tenacious of their ideas, and tenacious of their lands. In more than one instance their lands passed from father to son to the fifth and sixth generation. The section of country in and about Greenwich was a serious sufferer during the Revolution. From its position it became neutral ground, and was pillaged alike by friend and foe. The cattle of the people were all driven away, and their scanty store of provisions buried in the ground or hidden in some murky spot. Yet the men and women of those troublesome times never lost courage, but remembered ever Connecticut's splendid motto that 'He who transplanted will sustain.'" Solomon Crary Mead, the worthy descendant of these patriots, received his early education at the Greenwich Grammar School and the Greenwich Academy, prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He graduated from Yale University in the class of 1890, and from the Yale Law School two years later. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in June 1892, and to the New York Bar in June 1895. Immediately after his admission to the Bar he came to New York and became Managing Clerk in the prominent law office of Dill, Chandler & Seymour. In 1895 the firm style was changed to Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, Mr. Mead becoming a partner. He has made a specialty of corporation law, has incorporated a great many companies, and been entrusted with important legal work. In June 1897, Mr. Mead's firm incorporated the Merchants' Association of New York. Mr. Mead became Assistant Secretary of that organization, and has had personal charge of its affairs as executive officer. The Association's aim is the promotion of the trade and commerce of New York. It has a membership of over thirty thousand, scattered among merchants and business men all over the United States. It has probably added millions to the trade of the city during the last year, and has been of more substantial benefit to the city than any movement in its history. Mr. Mead's duties are exceedingly onerous, yet he has proved himself equal to the demands made upon him, and has won a splendid reputation as a capable and energetic executive officer. In politics he is Republican. Mr. Mead has always taken an interest in musical matters. While in college he was a member of the Yale Glee Club, and he now belongs to the University Glee Club of New York. He was married at New Haven on the day of his graduation, in June 1890, to Frances Ripley Boss. One son has been born to them: Kenneth Ripley Mead, born October 15, 1897.

OSBORN, Norris Galpin, Editor of the New Haven "Register," was born in New Haven, April 17, 1858. He is the son of Minott A. and Catherine S. (Gilbert) Osborn. On his mother's side he traces his descent back to English ancestors in the early part of the seventeenth century. His early education

was obtained in public and private schools, and he was graduated from Yale College in 1880, and in 1886 received the honorary degree of M.A. from the same institution. Immediately after graduation he became connected with the editorial staff of the "Register," and was made Editor-in-Chief in 1884. In this important position he exerts a wide influence, and has made the "Register" recognized as the leading Democratic organ of the southern part of the State. He is an important factor in Democratic councils, and has repeatedly been a delegate at his party's national, State, and local conventions. He served as Aide on Governor Waller's staff in 1882, 1883, and 1884, and was appointed State Prison Director by Governor Coffin in 1896. He is also Director in the New Haven University Extension Centre. In the campaign of 1896 he was a gold Democrat. In college he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and of Scroll and Key Society. He belongs to the Hiram Lodge of Masons, to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is Deputy Governor of the Society of Founders and Patriots, Colony of Connecticut. Colonel "Nod" Osborn, as he is familiarly called, is one of the best-known journalists of the State, and his editorials are trenchant, lively, and much quoted. He is a happy after-dinner speaker, and widely popular through his winning personal qualities. He was married December 27, 1881, to Kate Louise Gardner, of New York city. They have five children: Innis, Minott A., Dorothy, Gardner, and Katherine Osborn.

PLANT, Morton F., Vice-President and Manager of the Canada Atlantic and Plant Steamship Lines, New York city, is the worthy son of a distinguished father, and was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 18, 1852. He is the son of Henry B. Plant, founder of the Plant System, and Ellen (Blackstone) Plant, and is descended from Colonial ancestors on both sides of the line. Eight generations of the family have resided in this country. Benjamin Plant was a Major on Washington's staff, and had charge of André during a portion of his confinement. Another ancestor, Robert Rose, was one of the founders of the town of Wethersfield in 1637, while another, Richard Frisbee, settled in Virginia in 1619. His son Edward settled in Connecticut in 1644, while John, son of Edward, was the leading man of Branford and Representative to the General Court. Another ancestor, Thomas Gregson, was one of the founders of New Haven in 1638, while John Plant fought in the great swamp fight in King Philip's War. On the maternal side Mr. Plant is a descendant of Reverend William Blackstone, who came to Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623, and owned land in what is now the city of Boston. He is also a descendant of Captain John Blackstone, a hero of the Revolution, and of Captain James Blackstone, who served in the War of 1812. Through these honored ancestors Mr. Plant worthily claims membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Founders and Patriots of America. Morton F. Plant received his first schooling in the district school of Branford, Connecticut. From 1863 to 1865 he attended the Russell Military School at New Haven. From there he went to Deacon Hart's school at Farmington, Connecticut, where he remained another two years. He then took a course at Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated after six months' study. His first business experience was in the Auditor's office of the Southern Express Company at Augusta, Georgia. At the end of five months he received his first salary check for thirty-five dollars, covering his work for that period. He was then transferred to the Auditor's office of the Western Division, at Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained one year, when he was appointed Correspondent of the Memphis local office and Extra Messenger, which position he held until 1872. In the summer of that year he came to New York city, and entered the office of the Adams Express Company as Receiving Clerk at their main office. Two years later he was transferred to the office at 638 Broadway, and in 1876 he was again transferred to the Forty-second street office. This position he resigned after a year's service. In 1881 he went South in order to learn the railway and steamship business. He commenced as Clerk on the steamer "Chattahoochee," plying between Columbus, Georgia, and Apalachicola, Florida. After one year he was transferred, as Purser, to the "Caddo Belle," on the route between New Branford and Cedar Keys. In 1884, for about five months, he acted as Travelling Freight Agent for the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad. The position of Traffic Freight Agent of the Southern Express Company was then offered him by D. F. Jack, then Superintendent of the Florida Division. He thus remained until 1887, when he was elected

Vice-President of the Brunswick & Western Railroad, his headquarters being transferred to 12 West Twenty-third street, New York. Two years later he was appointed Assistant to the President of the Plant System, and at the same time Assistant Manager of the Plant Steamship Line. Soon afterward he was elected Vice-President of the Alabama Midland Railroad. He was also made Manager of the Canada Atlantic & Plant Steamship Lines, and in 1894 was elected Vice-President. Since that date he has been in direct control of the company, which like the other Plant enterprises has enjoyed a marked success. Morton F. Plant has thus won his spurs through no parental partiality, but in the hard school of varied experience. The care of the huge interests with which the name of Plant is identified is now devolving more and more upon his shoulders, and he has proved himself well equipped for the important trust.

T. H. RAFFTERY.

ROBERTSON, JOHN T., Manufacturer, Manchester, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, January 14, 1856, son of William and Elizabeth (Millie) Robertson. From the common schools he went to William Wright's Academy, Glastonbury, and completed his studies with a two years' course at a commercial college in Hartford. At the age of fifteen he went to work in I. J. Williamson's market, Hartford, leaving there three years later to enter a grocery store in Glastonbury as a clerk. In October 1872, he took a position with the J. B. Williams Company, the famous soap manufacturers, remaining with that concern until April 1885, in which year he established himself in the shaving and toilet soap business, and the following year he perfected and introduced the now well known cleaning preparation, "Bon Ami." In 1891 a company composed of several prominent business men of Manchester was organized and incorporated under the name of The J. T. Robertson Company, with ample facilities for manufacturing upon a large scale its various products, including mill soaps, which have been added to their list, and their goods are extensively used on account of their purity and excellence. Although taking no active part in political affairs, Mr. Robertson generally supports the Republican party, and can always be counted upon to aid the cause of temperance and good citizenship. In October 1882, he married Jessie F. Brown, of Lebanon, Connecticut; they have three children: William W., Herbert F. and Grace Robertson.

SPRAGUE, FRANK JULIAN, Electrician, New York city, was born in Milford, Connecticut, July 25, 1857, son of David Cummings and Frances Julia (King) Sprague. He comes of good old New England stock, his family dating back to the early Colonial times. He received his early education in the common schools of North Adams, Massachusetts. He was then appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he was graduated with honors in the class of 1878. After graduation he remained in the naval service until 1883. After a cruise around the world he was detailed for duty as Ensign on board the United States steamer "Lancaster," stationed in the Mediterranean, and was the government representative to the Crystal Palace Electrical Exhibition in London in 1882. His report on that exhibition attracted much attention. On his retirement from the navy one year later, and after a year in the employ of Thomas A. Edison, he devoted himself entirely to electrical work, giving especial attention to the problems of stationary motor development and of electrical traction. In the summer of 1886 he commenced a series of experiments on the Thirty fourth street

Branch of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, with a car equipped with a pair of pivoted trucks. In the spring of the following year the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company took a contract for

FRANK J. SPRAGUE.

equipping the Passenger Railway of St. Joseph, Missouri, and the Union Passenger Railway of Richmond, Va. The latter road contracted for eighty motors, eleven miles of track, and a three hundred seventy-five horse-power generating plant, to be completed at a cost of one hundred and ten thousand dollars. These roads were started experimentally in the fall of 1887, but the Richmond road was not regularly running until February 1888. The installation of this road marked a new epoch in street-car service. Other electric roads had previously been established, but the Richmond plant was the first to practically demonstrate the feasibility of electric tramways, and its entire success led during the next six years to the transformation of five-sixths of the existing horse-car lines into electric systems. To Frank J. Sprague more than to any other man is due this extraordinary development. Among the many features introduced by him at Richmond and St. Joseph, and all of which are standard features of to-day, may be named the following: Under-running trolley placed in the centre of the car, universally movable and reversible; fixed brushes for both forward and backward motion of the car; motors centred on the axle, flexibly supported, with large part of weight borne by the truck; single reduction motors; double independent motor equipment, with entire weight available for traction and symmetrically distributed; bonded tracks with supplemental wire; series-parallel control; and two motors controlled by a single controller, from either end of the car. These principles, and the unexampled development of the electric systems employing them, justly entitle Mr. Sprague to the name of the foremost electric railway engineer of the world. There is no feature of value to electric traction, except the carbon brush, that has not been tried by Mr. Sprague, and he has done for electric railways what Edison did for the electric light. The competition between the Thomson-Houston Company and the Sprague Company, during the years following the Richmond installation, was an extraordinary spectacle, a veritable battle of the giants, each company securing over one hundred contracts for street-railway installations. Soon after the consolidation of the Edison interests, in 1889, the Edison General Electric Company absorbed the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, Mr. Sprague being retained as Consulting Electrical Engineer, and remaining in touch with the corporation of Sprague, Duncan & Hutchinson, Limited. He, however, resigned his position with the General Electric Company at the end of a year, and with the fortune which the sale of his own company had given him was free to devote himself to the solution of other problems. He forthwith set to work upon an electric elevator, associated with himself Mr. Charles R. Pratt, introducing many innovations and improvements, and began a struggle for supremacy against the hydraulic elevator trust. Although much opposition was at first encountered, yet the Sprague elevator is now everywhere recognized as one of the notable inventions of the age, and its progress in the United States was supplemented in 1897 by a contract for all the large elevators for the new Central London Railway. In October 1897, Mr. Sprague again entered the electric railway field, and the new Sprague Electric Company was formed, with a capital of five million dollars. This company now carries on the business of the Sprague Electric Elevator Company, as well as that of the Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. It is backed by most powerful moneyed interests, and has sprung at once to the front rank of electrical

corporations. It at once assumed perhaps the most important work in which Mr. Sprague is now engaged, in his contract with the South Side Elevated Road of Chicago to change their motive power from steam to electricity. These changes now being made seem destined to cause as great a revolution in the operating of elevated and suburban roads as did the Richmond plant in the surface street-railway field. Mr. Sprague has here adopted a system of individual motors under each car, controlled from either end of any car, and predicts that this system of "multiple-unit" control marks the abandonment of the locomotive of any character on suburban service. He is a frequent contributor to the engineering and electrical magazines, and his opinions on all electrical matters are awaited with the deepest interest. He has given much time and thought to the study of the rapid-transit problem in New York city, and is a high authority on the subject. He is very sanguine of the future of the electric motor, and, though not yet ready to concede its application to trunk-line railroads, believes that the question is one of the number of train units operated between terminal points, and that for city, suburban, and inter-urban traffic the electric motor will be the motive force of the near future. Mr. Sprague was President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1892, and he is also a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, and of the Society of Marine Architects and Naval Engineers of America. He also belongs to the University, Colonial, and City clubs of New York. In politics he is an independent Republican.

SEYMOUR, John Sammis, Attorney-at-Law and Ex-United States Commissioner of Patents, New York city, was born at Whitney's Point, New York, September 28, 1848, son of George Whitefield and Mary (Freeman) Seymour. He comes of Colonial stock, and is a descendant of Richard Seymour, who came from England to Hartford in 1639. Young Seymour's early education was received in the common schools and at the village academy. He then entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1875. Three years later he was graduated at the Yale Law School, and in July of the same year was admitted to the Bar. He at once began the practice of law at Norwalk, Connecticut, and there continued until his removal to Washington in 1893. In 1891–3 he represented Norwalk in the State Senate, and in 1893 was appointed Insurance Commissioner for Connecticut. President Cleveland during his second administration appointed him Commissioner of Patents, April 13, 1893, and the office he held during the succeeding four years. On leaving Washington he resumed the practice of the law in New York city, and in connection with Eugene M. Harmon, of Cincinnati and Washington, formed a partnership under the firm name of Seymour & Harmon. The firm have offices at 27 Pine street, and do an important business, confining themselves to patent and trade mark cases. Mr. Seymour is a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, and of the Norwalk Club, the Norwalk Yacht Club, and the Pine Ledge Club. He was married September 10, 1879, to Clara L., youngest daughter of General Charles Olmstead, of Norwalk. Four children have been born to them: Marion Franke, born April 17, 1881, died in infancy; Howe Freeman, born March 10, 1884; Geoffrey Olmstead, born March 11, 1886, died March 10, 1892; and Mary Seymour, born July 28, 1888.

C. L. STRONG.

SCHUELKE, Hermann Ludwig, M.D., of Oakville, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 6, 1870, son of Louis and Emily (Helbig)

Schuelke. His parents were of German birth and ancestry, his father having been born in Berlin and his mother in Saxony. His boyhood was spent in Waterbury, Connecticut. Leaving the Waterbury High School when twelve years of age, he commenced his training for active life as clerk in a dry goods store, which was burned out after he had been there less than a year. From among a number of openings which then offered he chose a position in the store of Dennis Hawley, men's furnishing goods, with whom he remained for two years. In the meantime he had a desire to study medicine, so he studied nights and recited to Miss M. M. Abbott, Principal of the Hillside Avenue School, in Waterbury. A chance offering to enter a physician's office, he became office boy for Dr. E. P. Gregory, with whom he studied, and at the same time prepared for college at the Hillside Avenue School. In 1889 he entered the Medical College of the University of the City of New York, graduating therefrom in the class of 1891, and commencing practice in 1892 at Naugatuck, Connecticut. Since then he has practised medicine at Middlebury, Connecticut for two years, 1893–5, and at Oakville from 1896 to the present time. Dr. Schuelke affirms that he has not as yet finished his professional education, but he has been licensed to practise by the Connecticut State Board of Health, and is now practising in Waterbury as well as in Oakville. He was a member of the Board of Health in Naugatuck in 1892, and since August 1894 has served as Medical Examiner for the Connecticut Indemnity Life Insurance Company of Waterbury in Middlebury and Oakville. He is a member of Nosahogan Lodge of Odd Fellows, Waterbury; Gavel Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Naugatuck; the Grange of Middlebury; and the Hanky Panky Club of Oakville, of which he was Treasurer from July 1896 to February 1897, when he resigned. Dr. Schuelke had a hard struggle from the start to obtain an education and get on in the world, as he was one of eight children, and was obliged to rely mainly upon his own efforts and resources. But he has never given up or become discouraged, and he has been very successful in his practice. He was married June 1, 1893, to Florence Middlebrook; they have two children: Justine and Eula Schuelke.

ATTWOOD, William Elijah, Banker, New Britain, was born in East Haddam, February 24, 1864, son of William H. and Josephine (Bishop) Attwood. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native town, but he was compelled to leave his books while still a mere child and enter upon an active business life. He was only thirteen years of age when he abandoned his studies to enter the employ of W. C. Reynolds, as bookkeeper and clerk in the post-office at East Haddam. He had occupied this position six years when an opportunity presented to improve his situation, and he eagerly took advantage of it, and forthwith became Teller and Bookkeeper in the National Bank of New England at East Haddam, remaining installed there for about four years, and only retiring in 1887 to accept a more responsible and remunerative position as Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of New Britain, which latter office he still holds. Mr. Attwood is also Treasurer of the Burritt Savings Bank of the same town, having held that position

W. E. ATTWOOD.

since July 1893, before which he acted as its Secretary, from the date of its incorporation, October 1891. He is a Director of the Mechanics' National Bank and of the D. C. Judd Company, both of New Britain. Mr. Attwood has proved himself to be a man of much business tact and executive ability, and he holds an influential position in both commercial and social circles. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Association and of the New Britain

Club, while in politics he is and has always been an ardent Republican, taking a warm interest in the welfare of his party and laboring energetically for the success of its candidates. On October 11, 1887, Mr. Attwood was married to Alice B. Seward, daughter of Henry L. and Jane (Stow) Seward. They have one daughter: Claire Stow Attwood.

TROY, Edward Michael, Lawyer, of Stamford, was born in Stamford, March 2, 1869, son of John and Mary (Haley) Troy. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to this country and took up his residence in Stamford as a farm hand. Subsequently he learned the trade of stone mason, which he followed, with the exception of three or four years in the grocery trade, until 1892, when he went extensively into the business of a mason contractor and builder, in which he is now engaged. The subject of this sketch attended the West Stamford School, where he always occupied the highest position in his class, and was often promoted in the middle of the school term to a higher class without examination. He afterwards entered the Stamford High School, where his tastes ran much to literature, as evidenced by various contributions to the "High School Gazette." Subsequently he was admitted to St. John's College, Fordham, New York, where he distinguished himself principally as a debater and elocutionist. After spending three years in college in pursuit of the classics, he embraced an opportunity presented him by Honorable E. L. Scofield to study law in the latter's office at Stamford, where he studied for three years and received his practical training for active life. He was admitted to the Bar of Fairfield county in January 1893, and continued in the office of Mr. Scofield until January 1897, when he opened an office of his own in the Arcade Building, where he is engaged in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Troy is Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger in Connecticut of the Independent Order of Foresters, is a member of the Order of United Workmen, the Second Division of Ancient Hibernians of Stamford, and the St. Joseph's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of Stamford. In politics he is a Democrat, and for a period of two years from 1892 took a leading part, with a few others, in a powerful local faction of that party, termed the "Antis." Lately the factions have harmonized. He was married August 5, 1895, to Mary Louise Troy, of Stamford, they have one child, a boy, born May 12, 1896.

J. B. SAYLE.

TWEEDY, John Augustus, Merchant, of New York city, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, November 20, 1835, son of Edwin A. and Sarah (Fox) Tweedy, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He acquired his school education principally at Norwich Academy, and received his early training for active life in a retail drygoods store. In January 1856, he entered the employ of Lee, Case & Company, New York, and in 1863 became a member of the firm of Lee, Bliss & Company, which ten years later was changed to the present style of Lee, Tweedy & Company. Mr. Tweedy is a Director of the Tradesmen's National Bank and the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, also of the Brooklyn Club. In politics he is an Independent. He was married December 27, 1867, to Anna L. Richards; they have one son: John Edmund Tweedy.

WOODRUFF, Timothy Lester, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and is a descendant of the earliest set-

tlers of Connecticut. His father, the late John Woodruff, represented the New Haven District in Congress from 1855 to 1865. Mr. Woodruff, after a preparatory course at Phillips Exeter Academy, entered Yale University in 1875, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1879, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1889. Immediately after graduation he took a business course at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, New York. In January 1881, after a year's clerkship, he was admitted to the firm of Nash, Whiton & Company, now the Worcester Salt Company, of which he is Treasurer. He became a resident of Brooklyn in the spring of the same year. In 1887 he was the proprietor of the Franklin, Commercial, Nye, and Waverly stores, and two grain elevators. When the Brooklyn warehouse was organized in 1888 by J. S. T. Stranahan, David Dows, A. E. Orr and others, he was made a Director and Secretary of the company. In 1889 he became one of the proprietors of the Maltine Manufacturing Company, of which he is now President. The business has proved immensely profitable. He was one of the incorporators of the King's County Trust Company, the Hamilton Trust Company, and the Manufacturers' Trust Company, all of Brooklyn. He is a Director of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York, President of the Coöperative Building Bank, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In 1891 he was elected Treasurer of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, of which he had long been a Trustee. In politics he has been as successful as in business. His first political experience was gained in the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, on its Advisory and Executive Committees during the campaigns of 1881 and 1883, when Seth Low was elected to the Mayoralty. He represented his assembly district in the Republican State Convention of 1885, and has been a delegate from the district to all succeeding State and local conventions. In 1888 he was unanimously chosen as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. In November 1896, while still a young man, he was elected to his present position as Lieutenant-Governor of New York. With wealth, social position, and the prestige of continued business and political success, his future career will be watched with interest. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Adelphi College, Brooklyn. For many years he has been a member of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and the history of cycling in Brooklyn, from its inception to the present day, contains his name and his work for wheelmen in all its brightest chapters. He has been the idol of Brooklyn wheelmen on account of the road regulations and improvements he has secured for them as Park Commissioner. He is also an active member of the Riding and Driving Club and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

DAVID A. FOX.

WARD, Frederic Augustus, Lawyer, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, April 1, 1841, son of Augustus and Susan (Cowles) Ward. His ancestors have been prominently identified with the history of Farmington since its settlement in 1640. Samuel Whitman, his maternal ancestor, was graduated at Harvard in 1696, and was installed as Pastor of the church at Farmington in 1705. He was a Fellow of Yale College from 1726 to 1746. Through the commercial enterprise of the Cowles brothers, of whom Mr. Ward's grandfather, Seth Cowles, was one, Farmington became, a hundred years ago, one of the leading business towns of New England. On his father's side his ancestors are of the Revolutionary stock of Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools and in Deacon Hart's Academy in Farmington, where he fitted for college. He is a graduate of Yale in the class of

1862, and of the Columbia Law School in the class of 1865. December 30th of that year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon a life of unusual activity. He was a student in the office of Mott, Murray & Harris, of Brooklyn, in 1863–64, and later was Managing Clerk for Emott, Van Cott & Jenks, of Brooklyn, and upon the dissolution of that firm, in 1866, he formed a partnership with the late Grenville T. Jenks, who was a nephew of Wendell Phillips and one of the most brilliant and successful advocates that the Bar of the State of New York has produced. The firm was employed in many of the important litigations of the day. When Mr. Jenks died, in 1870, Mr. Ward formed a partnership with the Honorable George G. Reynolds, the then leader of the Bar in the Grand Judicial Department. When Judge Reynolds was reëlected to the bench, in 1872, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Ward continued alone until 1878, when he formed a partnership with Ahnet F. Jenks, son of his former partner and subsequently Corporation Counsel for the City of Brooklyn. Since 1883 Mr. Ward has continued to practise alone. For many years he has been counsel for some of the largest corporations and mercantile houses in the country, including the Manhattan Railway Company, the Union Ferry Company, the National Bank of Commerce in New York, and others equally well known, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice as associate counsel, principally in the Second Judicial Department. He was President of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island 1892–95; is a Director of the Long Island Historical Society, of the Brooklyn Library, of the Brooklyn Free Library, of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and of the People's Trust Company; is Vice-President of the New England Society of Brooklyn; is a Director of the Greenwood Cemetery; and a member of the following clubs: the Brooklyn, Hamilton (of which he is a Director), Yale, Lawyers', Twentieth Century, Parmachnee and Wyandauch. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He has been married twice; his first wife, whom he married in 1871, was Percie S. Jenks, and his second, whom he married in 1881, Jessie L. Thompson.

JOHN P. GULLIVER.

GULLIVER, Reverend John Putnam, D.D., LL.D., Professor in the Andover Theological Seminary and for twenty years Pastor of the Main-street Congregational Church, Norwich, Connecticut, was born in Boston, May 12, 1819, and died in Andover, Massachusetts, January 25, 1894. His paternal ancestor, Anthony Gulliver, was born in England in 1617, settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1645, and afterward purchased a homestead at Milton, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Gershom Gulliver, was one of the "Minute Men" at the battle of Lexington. According to the family chronicle, Mr. Gulliver's maternal grandmother, who afterwards became the wife of Henry Putnam, a nephew of Israel Putnam, was also present at the battle of Lexington. She was then only a little girl, and was occupied all day long in carrying food and coffee to the "Minute Men" who were engaged in the battle. Among others she supplied Gershom Gulliver with these refreshments. Thus the families of Putnam and Gulliver, afterward connected by the marriage of children then unborn, were first introduced over a bowl of coffee at the battle of Lexington. Mr. Gulliver's father, John, the husband of Sarah Putnam, was a merchant at Boston, and later, in Philadelphia, was one of the founders of the American Education Society, an aggressive Abolitionist, and always active in educational and religious movements. Until his twelfth year young Gulliver attended the public schools of Boston. For the following two years he was employed in his father's store, rising at five o'clock winter and summer, and

gaining a business experience which he always regarded as one of the most valued parts of his education. He then decided to abandon a business career, and in 1833 entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Shortly afterwards he resolved to enter the ministry, and as a preparatory step entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1840. Dr. H. M. Dexter, that able defender of Congregationalism, was a fellow-classmate. For the two years succeeding graduation he was Principal of an academy at West Randolph, Massachusetts. He then entered Andover Theological Seminary, and after finishing his junior year there took one year at the Yale Theological School under the teaching of Dr. N. W. Taylor, of whose New England theology he afterwards became so able an exponent. Returning to Andover, he then finished his theological course, and immediately on graduation received a call to the Main-street Congregational Church (subsequently known as the Broadway Church) of Norwich, Connecticut. He was ordained in the fall of 1846, and there remained during a memorable pastorate of twenty years, during which he won the respect and affectionate regard of the entire community. The memorial service held in Norwich almost thirty years after the termination of his pastorate there was a beautiful tribute to the lasting quality of his friendship and his work. The Norwich Free Academy is a noble memorial to Mr. Gulliver. He was the leading spirit in its establishment and in the procuring of its generous endowment, which permits it, in the words of his dedicatory address, "to offer to the poorest boy in the community, who aspires to join himself to the noble fraternity of scholars, the opportunity to fit himself for the university or the scientific school." The famous War Governor of Connecticut, Governor Buckingham, was a member of his church, and his warm friend. It was always a sorrow to Mr. Gulliver that a physical injury, causing a spinal trouble, prevented him from active service in the war. But he was the Union's gallant champion in pulpit and press, and was a fearless Abolitionist at a time when others were feebly compromising with the evil of slavery. One of his parishioners, speaking of his sermon delivered at the time of the John Brown raid just before the war, said: "Those of us who heard it will never forget it. Patrick Henry in the days of the Revolution, with all his eloquence, never electrified an audience as this sermon did, preached at the time when the anti-slavery movement was at fever heat throughout the North. By request it was repeated in two or three of the Norwich churches, and also in New London. The 'Bulletin' printed the sermon in full, yet such was its popularity that the editors were unable to supply the demand for it." While in Norwich Mr. Gulliver was for several years Acting School Visitor and Office Correspondent to Superintendent of Schools. From 1861 to 1866 he was a member of the corporation of Yale College. He also published a widely circulated weekly paper devoted to education and temperance. He was always a frequent contributor to periodical literature. One of his contributions to the New York "Independent" described an interview between Mr. Gulliver and Abraham Lincoln, in which the President confided to him some of the basic principles of his success. The young law student in communing with himself had said: "Lincoln, you can never make a great lawyer if you do not understand what the word *demonstrate* means. I left my situation in Springfield, went home to my father's house, and stayed there until I could give any proposition in the six books of Euclid at sight. I then found what *demonstrate* means, and went back to my law studies." The incident brings out a fundamental quality in the minds of both men; for the preacher, not less than the lawyer, was remarkable for his grasp of principles and breadth and mastery of every subject he discussed. After a twenty years' pastorate in Norwich he accepted a call to the New England Church in Chicago, where he remained until 1868. He became one of the founders of the "Advance" during this period, and took a deep interest in the affairs of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He was one of a group of ministers of four adjacent States who from their frequent conferences and wide influence were popularly called "The Seven Wise Men of the West." From 1868 to 1872 he was President of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, having meanwhile received the degree of D.D. from Iowa College and that of LL.D. from the Iowa State University. During his Presidency he succeeded in uniting Knox Seminary with Knox College, and thus from practical experience became an earnest advocate of co-education. He was a defender of the higher education of woman at a time before any of the prominent women's colleges had been formed in the United States. In 1872 Dr. Gulliver gave up the Presidency in order to accept the Pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Binghamton, New York. Here he remained until 1879, when he became Stone Professor of the "Relations of Christianity and Science"

at Andover, Massachusetts. He was the first incumbent of this chair, and remained at Andover until his death in 1894. This Professorship, the establishment of which was a marked concession to the broadening spirit of progress in religious thought, Dr. Gulliver filled with eminent ability and distinction. He had the true philosophical temperament, and that progressive spirit which is quick to appreciate the relative value of the new and the old. During the famous Andover controversy he occupied an independent position. He did not sympathize with the editors of the "Andover Review" in their views on probation, yet, although inclined to conservation, vigorously asserted the right of independent thought and individual teaching. He defended the "respondents" when the attempt was made to drive them from the institution on the ground of heterodoxy, and sought to mediate in the interest of liberty, progress, and peace. Dr. Gulliver was married September 8, 1845, to Frances Woodbury, the beautiful daughter of Elizur and Amanda (Steele) Curtis, of Torringford, Connecticut, and a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford. She was a model wife and mother, of a sunny and affectionate disposition, and an infinite inspiration and aid to her husband throughout his career. She died March 9, 1892. Six children were born to them: William Curtis, a well-known New York lawyer, John Francis, Joseph Otis, Julia Henrietta, Mary, and Herbert Putnam Gulliver. Joseph Otis and Herbert Putnam Gulliver died in infancy.

SKIDDY, William Wheelwright, President of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, and Commissary General of Connecticut under Governor Waller, was born in New York city, April 26, 1845. He is the son of Captain William and Mary Ann Skiddy. He attended the primary schools of New York city and afterwards the Russell Military School at New Haven, where he was prepared for college. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1865. He has always been extremely loyal to his Alma Mater, and has aided the college in many ways. After leaving Yale he worked two years as clerk in the office of his uncle, Francis Skiddy, in Wall street, New York. He then became interested in the coal-mining business, which he carried on for eight years. In 1875 he interested himself in the Stamford Manufacturing Company, of Stamford, Connecticut, engaging in the manufacture of extracts of dyewoods and licorice. This business, whose establishment dates back to 1796, [illegible] at Stamford. Mr. Skiddy became President of the company in 1887, and has fully retained its high reputation in the business and financial world. He

is also a Director of several banks, trust companies, and business enterprises, and enjoys the universal confidence and respect of his business associates. Mr. Skiddy has long been prominent in the Democratic councils of Connecticut, and has been a frequent delegate to State Conventions. In 1884 and in 1892 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions that nominated candidates for President and Vice-President. He was appointed Commissary General of Connecticut by Governor Waller. Since 1875 he has been a Vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church of Stamford, and has served as a lay delegate from Connecticut to several of the general conventions of the church. He is a member of the Church Clubs of Connecticut and New York, and he also belongs to the University Club and other New York clubs. Mr. Skiddy was married in 1867 to Eleanor Mott, daughter of William Gay, of Stamford. Three children have been born to them.

WARREN, William Watts Jones, Manufacturing Stationer, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, April 13, 1844, son of Dr. W. W. J. and Maria E.

(Peck) Warren. The name of Warren seems to have existed as far back as the age of Pepin and Charlemagne, and was borne by the French nobility previous to the Norman conquest of England. The first of the name in England was William, First Earl of Warren, who rendered such valuable service to the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings as to receive from that monarch grants of lands in nearly every country. That nobleman chose for his seat the beautiful village of Lewes in the county of Essex, and was afterward made Earl of Warren and Surrey. The American ancestor was John Warren, who arrived in New England in 1630, settling in Watertown, Massachusetts, and the line of descent is traced through his son, Daniel, Joshua 1st, Joshua 2d, Moses 1st, Moses 2d, and Joshua, to Dr. William Watts Jones Warren. Joshua Warren 2d, the fourth in line from John, was born in 1698, and moved to Tryingham, Massachusetts, in 1750. Moses Warren 1st, who was born in Watertown in 1725, settled in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, later moving to Lyme, Connecticut, accompanied by his son, Moses 2d, who was a native of Hopkinton. Moses Warren 1st was commissioned a Captain in

W. W. J. WARREN.

the Revolutionary War by Governor Jonathan Trumbull in 1777. Moses Warren 2d, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was made a Deputy Land Surveyor of Connecticut in 1796, and assisted General Moses Cleveland in laying out the city of Cleveland, Ohio. The towns of Warren, Trumbull county, and Euclid, Ohio, were named in his honor. His survey of New London county, Connecticut, is still considered as authority, and a map of the State made from Warren's and Gillett's surveys was published in 1820. He was an influential citizen of New London in his day, and served upon the committee appointed to receive General Lafayette, on the latter's visit to the United States in 1824. Joshua Warren, the grandfather, was a prominent citizen of Lyme, serving as Town Clerk and Judge of Probate for a number of years, and represented his town in the General Assembly of 1834. He was also a Lieutenant in the State Militia, and served as such in the War of 1812. W. W. J. Warren the elder was a well-known and skilful physician of Lyme, and had an extensive practice in the towns of Lyme, Salem, and East Haddam. He died in 1858, at the early age of thirty-nine, cutting short a most promising future. Dr. W. W. J. Warren married Maria E. Peck, daughter of Ezra Peck, granddaughter of Joseph Peck, who served as Second Lieutenant under Captain Van Duersan in General Waterbury's Brigade during the Revolutionary War, and a descendant of William Peck, one of the founders of the New Haven Colony. The Warren family is also descended from Richard Warren, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim, whose granddaughter, Rebecca Church, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Warren) Church, married Joshua Warren 1st, grandson of the original John Warren, of Watertown. General and Dr. Joseph Warren was also a descendant of John Warren. Mr. Warren is a descendant on the maternal side of Richard Warren, of Plymouth, and of Captain Benjamin Church, the conqueror of King Philip. William Watts Jones Warren completed his education at the Lyme Academy. He resided upon a farm until he was eighteen years old, when he began his business career in New York city as bookkeeper for B. Y. Pippey & Co., dry goods commission merchants. In 1867 he became associated with John S. Hulin in the stationery business, two years later engaging in manufacturing upon a limited scale as a member of the firm of Stewart, Haring & Warren, subsequently known as Stewart, Warren & Company, still doing business at 29 Howard street, and from a small beginning this concern has advanced to a leading position among the manufacturing stationers of the metropolis. Mr. Warren is a veteran of the

Twenty-third Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., having served as a member of Company K his full term of seven years, and participated in many of the exciting events with which that organization has been identified, notably the Hornellsville Riots in 1877. He is connected with Merchants' Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Royal Arcanum; the New England Society; the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, all of New York city, and is serving upon the Board of Management of the latter organization. For many years he resided in Brooklyn, where he became prominently identified with Plymouth Church, and was a warm personal friend of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Politically he is Republican with independent proclivities. In 1868 he married Georgina Cock, daughter of William Cock, of New York city. They have four children: Amy Halliday, wife of William S. Titus, of New York city; Myron Perry, a student of Yale, class of 1896; Willis Ogden, a student at Yale, class of 1899; and Helen Evangeline Warren. Myron Perry was obliged to leave college in his senior year, on account of his health; but for this he would have graduated. He was President of his class, and his standing as a student was high. He is now a resident of Denver, Colorado.

ELMORE, Samuel Edward, President of the Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, was born in South Windsor, Connecticut, November 3, 1833, son of Captain Harvey and Clarissa (Burnham) Elmore. One of his ancestors was Edward Elmer, one of the party who with the Reverend Thomas Hooker began the settlement of Hartford in 1636. Edward Elmer is thought to have been the great-grandson of Bishop Elmer, of London, and to have come from Braintree, England. The name appears with various spellings in the early records. This ancestor, after living in Northampton, Massachusetts, a few years, returned to Hartford, where a tract of five hundred and fifty acres, from the Connecticut River back for three miles, was obtained and improved by him. He lost his life in King Philip's War. From Edward, Mr. Elmore is descended in the following line: 2, John, born 1646; 3, Joseph, born 1678; 4, Samuel, born in 1705; 5, Samuel, born in 1755; 6, Harvey, his father, born in 1799. Samuel of the fourth generation was one of the first settlers of Long Hill. His log cabin was one of the first two dwellings on South Windsor street, near the present Elmore homestead. His son Samuel was in five campaigns of the Revolutionary War. Captain Harvey Elmore represented

SAM'L E. ELMORE.

South Windsor in the Legislature in 1842 and 1844, and was Captain of an independent rifle company attached to the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Connecticut Militia. He married the daughter of Zenas and Thankful Burnham, of South Windsor. Their son Samuel Edward, the subject of this sketch, after studying in the South Windsor High School, Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and at the Academy at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, was graduated at Williams College in 1857. He was a fellow-student with President Garfield. During his college days he was Captain of a scientific exploring expedition to Florida and the Keys, when a valuable collection was made for the museum of the Natural History Society at Williams. After graduation he taught in the Sedgwick Institute in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and was Principal of the Stowe (Vermont) Academy in 1859. Returning to South Windsor, he was Representative from that town in 1860 and 1864. As Chief Clerk in the office of the State Treasurer from 1860 to 1865 he attended to a large part of the duty of raising funds for the equipment of the troops during the Civil War. Governor Buckingham sent him

to Washington to collect for advances made by the State in aid of the Government, and with Rowland Swift he went to Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Yorktown to reënlist Connecticut men whose terms of service had nearly expired, and to pay bounties. While in the Legislature in 1864 he obtained a charter for the Continental Life Insurance Company, of which he was chosen Secretary the following year and President a little later. In the ten years of his Presidency the assets of the company increased from one hundred and fifty thousand to two million five hundred thousand dollars. He was chosen President of the Connecticut River Banking Company in 1875, which position he now holds. He is also a Director in the Pratt & Whitney Company, the Connecticut River Company, the C. Cowles Company of New Haven, and the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is interested in several other concerns. He is Treasurer of the J. R. Montgomery Company of Windsor Locks, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Utica Cement Company. His ancestral farm, which has been handed down without deed or document through seven generations, from the time of the Indian grant, is his special pride. Mr. Elmore is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Hartford Scientific Association, and the Connecticut Historical Society. He was married November 1, 1864, to Mary Amelia Burnham, of Hartford. They have four children: Frank Harvey, Samuel Dean, Charles Burnham, and Henry Dennis Elmore.

BAILEY, Leonard, M.D., of Middletown, was born in Haddam, Connecticut, January 1, 1836, son of Benjamin and Laurana (Tryon) Bailey. His early education was received in the common schools of Haddam and at Brainard Academy. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania in May, 1857. He spent one year in the office of Dr. Ellsworth Burr, of Middletown, Connecticut, as practitioner and assistant, and subsequently practised for three years in East Haddam, Connecticut, where he built up quite an extensive practice. In 1861 he returned to Middletown, where he has since practised and resided. During the fall and winter of 1862 and 1863 he visited Philadelphia and took a course of medical study in the Hospital and Medical College of that city. Dr. Bailey is a member of the Examining Board, under the Connecticut Medical Practice Act, on the part of the Eclectic Medical Association, has been President of the State Eclectic Medical Association, and is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Associa-

LEONARD BAILEY.

tion. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows Fraternity. He is a Republican in politics, and has served for eight years as a member of the Common Council of Middletown. He has also been for eight years on the Board of Education, and is at present a valued member of that body, showing great interest in the educational cause. As a student Dr. Bailey always took a high rank, and he continues his studies with unabated interest. He has had a large and lucrative practice, and although on the downward side of life he is following his profession with the same zeal and attention that characterized his course in former years. He was married February 3, 1863, to Sarah J. Robinson; they have no children.

CRANDALL, Stiles E., Lawyer, of Norwich, was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, October 12, 1851, son of Stiles and Caroline L. (Greene) Crandall. On the paternal side he is of Scotch descent and on the maternal side English. After receiving a common-school education he attended law school at the State University of Iowa, from which he gradu-

ated in the class of 1878. Before taking up the study of law he taught school, besides working on a farm. In 1879 he was admitted to the Bar of the State of Connecticut, and at once began practice in Norwich, where he has ever since been actively engaged in his profession. In 1881 Mr. Crandall was elected to represent his city in the Connecticut Legislature, and from 1888 to 1892 he was Mayor of Norwich, being the youngest Mayor ever elected in that city, and the only Democrat ever elected to that office twice in succession. He was a member of the State Senate in the session of 1893, and in 1895 was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. He also served on the Board of Education in Norwich for six years. He holds the position of Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Major, on General Haven's staff of the Connecticut National Guard, and is a member of the Putnam Phalanx, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and numerous other organizations; also of

S. E. CRANDALL.

the Arcanum Club of Norwich and the Thames Club of New London, Connecticut. Mr. Crandall was married April 25, 1883, to Jane F. Stoddard, of Ledyard, Connecticut, by whom he has two children: Mary P. and Billings F. P. Crandall. Mrs. Crandall died in 1886.

CURTISS, Leonard Lewis, Merchant, of Norfolk, Connecticut, was born in Canton, Connecticut, among the Litchfield Hills, on January 13, 1859.

L. J. CURTISS.

He is of French extraction, and was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Curtiss, of Norfolk. He received a common-school education, and entered business at an early age, getting thus a practical training for the life of a merchant, which he has pursued with diligence and success. Mr. Curtiss has also served his town in the Legislature, being Representative to the General Assembly from Norfolk in 1897. His politics are Republican; and he is interested in lodge life, being a member of the Royal Arcanum.

FARREL, Franklin, President of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, Ansonia, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, February 12, 1828. He received his early education at West Point, but left that institution in his seventeenth year to join his father, Almon Farrel, who had established himself in Ansonia, Connecticut, and was there following his profession — that of engineering. During the next four years father and son were actively engaged in locating streets, canals, and business sites. In 1848 the Farrel Foundry & Machine Company was organized, its object being the construction of

machinery used in the Naugatuck Valley. Of this company Mr. Franklin Farrel became President, and he has since become identified with many other enterprises of equal importance in the commercial world. He is owner in the Liverpool Silver & Copper Company of Liverpool, England, of the Parrott Silver & Copper Company of Butte, Montana, of the Bridgeport Copper Works, and others. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of Ansonia, and in politics is associated with the Republican party. He has been twice married, first to

FRANKLIN FARREL.

Miss Julia L. Smith, of Derby, Connecticut, who died leaving two children. He was a second time married, to Miss Lilian Clark, of New Haven, Connecticut, who has borne him five children.

GRANT, Roswell, Farmer, South Windsor, was born in South Windsor, July 28, 1848, son of Frederick William and Ann Ellsworth (Stoughton) Grant. He is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Matthew Grant, who came from England on the "Mary and John," with Maverick and Wareham, in 1630, first locating in Dorchester, Massachusetts; and from him the line is traced through Samuel 1st, Samuel 2d, Ebenezer, and Roswell, to Frederick William Grant, father of the subject of this sketch. General U. S. Grant was also a lineal descendant of the same ancestor, and a great-great-grandson of Samuel Grant 2d. Mr. Grant is also a great-grandson of Lemuel Stoughton, who served as a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and of Erastus Wolcott, who commanded a brigade at Peekskill in 1777. Matthew Grant, the American ancestor, who was made a freeman May 18, 1631, moved from Dorchester to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1635, with the company which settled that town. He was Public Surveyor for many years, served as Town Clerk, and was prominent in church affairs. Samuel Grant 2d was one of the petitioners for a separation of the township in 1680, and in 1697 he built the rear portion of the present Grant homestead. Ebenezer Grant, the great-grandfather, was an extensive merchant of East Windsor, owning vessels engaged in the West India trade, in which he exported horses and tobacco, and imported sugar, molasses, indigo, spices, and rum. He served as Surveyor, was one of the committee appointed to build a new church in 1761, and acted as Clerk of the society for thirty-four years. In 1745 he commanded an expedition to the frontier, held several civic and military offices, and two of his commissions, signed respectively by Jonathan Law and Roger Wolcott, are now in the possession of his great-grandson. He married, for his first wife, a daughter of Lieutenant John Ellsworth, his second wife being the widow of Captain David Ellsworth and the mother of Chief-Justice Oliver Ellsworth. Roswell Grant, the grandfather, was graduated from Yale in 1765, and engaged in business with his father. He was for some time Clerk of the society; commanded the "Connecticut" on Lake Champlain in 1776; and, joining the Continental Army in July, 1778, was promoted Captain in the following December; was in 1780 appointed by the Legislature a Brigade Commissary; and after the close of the war became Paymaster and Judge Advocate General. He was finally made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment; served as Captain of Volunteers in the War of 1812; was Collector of the Fifth Customs District for the years 1799–1800; was a member of the General Assembly from 1797 to 1811; and for many years acted as a Justice of the Peace. He resided at the homestead, and was honored and respected by the entire community. He married a daughter of General Erastus Wolcott. Frederick William Grant, the father, was born and reared upon the Grant farm. He succeeded to its ownership, the conditions being that he should redeem it from encumbrances and

care for his parents during their declining years, all of which he faithfully accomplished, and left a good estate at his death. He held various town offices,

ROSWELL GRANT.

was elected to the General Assembly, and acquired the rank of Major of the First Regiment Cavalry, 1832. He was a man of excellent judgment, with a good knowledge of public affairs and the men who administered them, and it had been his intention to enter college, but a serious affection of his eyes prevented him from gratifying his desire in that direction. Roswell Grant, the subject of this sketch, began his education in the district schools, attended a private school two years, after which he was a pupil at the Monson (Massachusetts) Academy for the same length of time, and completed his studies at the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, New York. Being the only surviving son, he remained at home in order to care for his parents in their old age, and he is still cultivating the homestead farm, which has been owned by the family for seven generations. He was twice nominated for First Selectman, but declined to accept; has served as an Assessor, member of the Board of Relief, Acting School Visitor, Secretary of the School Board; has held several district, church, and society offices, and was nominated for Judge of Probate in 1896. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Grant is a member of the local Council of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married at St. John's Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 29, 1874, to Annie Elizabeth Mickell, daughter of Captain Thomas Mickell. Mr. Grant's father began to follow the sea at the age of fourteen, and becoming a shipmaster was for some years engaged in the China trade and also in whaling. His vessel was the first merchantman to enter Charleston Harbor after the blockade was raised, and he was subsequently engaged in the cotton trade. He died in Boston in December, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have three children: Maud Mickell, born July 10, 1875; Frederick William, born August 29, 1876; and Roger Wolcott Grant, born September 19, 1881.

GRAHAM, CHARLES PARMELE, Dentist, Middletown, was born in Utica, New York, June 6, 1830, son of George W. and Mary E. (Dibble) Graham. He acquired his early education in the common schools and at a private academy, and after completing his professional studies, which were pursued

CHARLES P. GRAHAM.

under the direction of Dr. Parmele, he established himself in Middletown, where he has practised successfully for about forty years. He was ap-

pointed one of the Dental Commissioners of Connecticut in July, 1893, has been twice reappointed, and was elected President of the Board on December 11, 1897. He is member of the Connecticut State Dental Association, of which he was elected President in 1894, and belongs to the Middletown Board of Trade. Enlisting in the National Guards as a Private, December 8, 1871, he was made First Sergeant, January 8, 1872; was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, August 22 of the same year; became Captain, April 21, 1873; Major of the Second Regiment, September 3, 1875; Colonel, July 15, 1878; Brigadier-General, January 28, 1885; and honorably discharged, July 2, 1891. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the State, January 9, 1895, and placed upon the retired list, January 9, 1897. Dr. Graham has served one year in the City Council, and in politics is a Republican. On November 5, 1859, he married Julia Bacon, and has had three children: Charles W. and Nellie R., deceased, and Bessie, who is now Mrs. E. P. Pelton. Nellie R. Graham married Louis H. Bronson, and with her husband and child was killed in the Park Central Hotel disaster in Hartford in 1889.

GOUGE, Henry Albert, founder of the Atlantic Yacht Club, New York city, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 22, 1828, son of Alfred and Electa (Daniels) Gouge. He is of Huguenot descent. He obtained his education in the common schools of Windsor, Connecticut, and went into business life with Ezra Hamilton, a hat merchant in Hartford. He remained in the hat business from 1845 to 1860, when he took up the ventilating and heating business, in which he still continues, with his present office at 47 Beekman street, New York, which he has occupied for the past twenty-one years. It is a business which has developed wonderfully in that time, and Mr. Gouge has always kept in the front rank of progress. He is author of several works on the subject, and also "Gouge on Ventilation." As a citizen of New Rochelle, where he is a member of the Board of Education, he is held in the highest esteem, being known as hospitable, earnest, and public-spirited. Mr. Gouge is particularly fond of aquatic pleasures. He is the founder of the Atlantic Yacht Club, of which he is a member, has been a Flag-Officer, and is now Vice-Commodore, and his name is number one on the roll of members. He is also a member of the New England and Huguenot societies, the Westchester Historical Society, the New Rochelle Corinthian and Model Yacht

HENRY A. GOUGE.

Clubs, the New Rochelle Rowing Club, and the Masonic fraternity. He voted for Franklin Pierce in 1852, since which time he has been a Republican. He was married in 1852, to Mary R. Clark, of Hartford; they have two children: Kate Clark and May Althea Gouge.

DANN, George L., Leather Merchant, New York city, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, November 11, 1851, son of Charles E. and Mary T. (Stevens) Dann. His father was a highly respected carriage manufacturer of New Canaan, Connecticut. His grandfather was Ebenezer L. Dann. On the maternal side his grandfather was Jacob Stevens, a Captain in the Continental Army. His paternal great-aunt was Elizabeth Van Ranst, the foremost business woman of New York city of her time. She owned the New York and Boston line of stages, and resided at 2 Bowling Green, with a country residence at what is now known as Canal street, New York. George L. Dann received his education in the common schools of New Canaan. He commenced business under adverse circumstances,

and with the persistent antagonism of a powerful enemy who endeavored unsuccessfully to ruin his business at the outset. Mr. Dann started in the leather-remnant business in 1880, on a borrowed capital of three hundred dollars. His success was immediate and continuous. Starting in cramped quarters and under adverse conditions, the business has expanded until it now occupies the large seven story building at 207–9 Allen street, New York, formerly used by Fayerweather & Ladew. Under the firm name of M. W. Dann the business has become the largest and most successful enterprise of its kind in America, having its branch houses at Chicago, Illinois, Rochester, New York, and London, England. The firm deal in all kinds of leather remnants, and are manufacturers of moulded heels, inner-soles, posted heelings, heel blocks, backs and straps, and brush blocks. Although never accepting office, Mr. Dann takes an active interest in political matters, and has been a delegate to State conventions, both in Connecticut and New York. He has also served as Foreman of the Grand Jury of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Union League Club and the Young Republican Club. He was married December 4, 1872, to Mary W. Scribner. The marriage took place on the day of Horace Greeley's burial, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher performing the marriage ceremony. Seven children have been born to them: James Edwin, William Gilbert, Genevieve Wells, Ruberta Christina, Catherine, George L., Jr., and Harold Waldorf Dann.

WHITE, Henry M., Editor and Proprietor of the Torrington "Register," is a native of New York State, born in the town of Elba, June 24, 1847. On both sides he comes of Colonial and Revolutionary stock, being a direct descendant of the Hooker Colony. One of his original ancestors was a prominent settler of Springfield, Massachusetts, the others of Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the public schools and the Franklin Academy at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and at the age of eighteen entered the cutlery factory at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he rose from a subordinate position to that of Superintendent of three departments. Subsequently he entered the employ of C. W. Dunlap & Company, hardware manufacturers, in New York, as city and travelling salesman, and remained with them for five years. Early in 1882 he engaged with the Union Hardware Company and came to Torrington to reside. In the same year he purchased an interest in the printing plant and newspaper of which a few months later he became sole proprietor. The "Register" was then only a "patent outside" weekly, with a small circulation, and had had three proprietors in its short history. Mr. White's hand has been at the helm ever since, bringing about successive changes and improvements which have culminated in the present eight page daily, with Associated Press membership and complete telegraph and telephone service. The plant of the "Register," erected in the latter part of 1882, has been several times enlarged to meet the requirements of its growing business. In September 1889, in response to a popular demand, and encouraged by the rapid growth and hopeful prospects of the town, Mr. White founded the Torrington "Daily Register," the first daily paper issued in a place of like size in Connecticut, if not in New England. The daily was started as a penny paper, small folio, with a good subscription list and liberal advertising patronage, and after passing through various enlargements, the price having in the meantime been raised to two cents, was changed in April 1896 from an eight-column folio to a six-column quarto, its present form. During this period of progress a fast-running Babcock Standard press was installed, with folding machine attached, and various improved job presses were added, until the plant has become a model printing establishment amply equipped with the modern facilities and appliances needed to keep pace with the demands of its constantly growing business. Into the "Register" its proprietor has put his life for upwards of fifteen years, making it his constant and unswerving aim to work for the material development and the best interests of Torrington. Mr. White is a Justice of the Peace, and has served his town as a member of the General Assembly, 1891–2. He has filled the position of Secretary of the Torrington Young Men's Christian Association from its formation, and is in his fourth year as Superintendent of the flourishing Sunday School of the Congregational Church. In Northampton he was for five years Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School, and in Brooklyn was at the head of the social work in the large Hanson-place Church. Mr. White married in 1879, Miss Minnie Cole, of Brooklyn. Mrs. White was educated in the Brooklyn public schools and Packer Institute, and is an active worker in church and charitable work.

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